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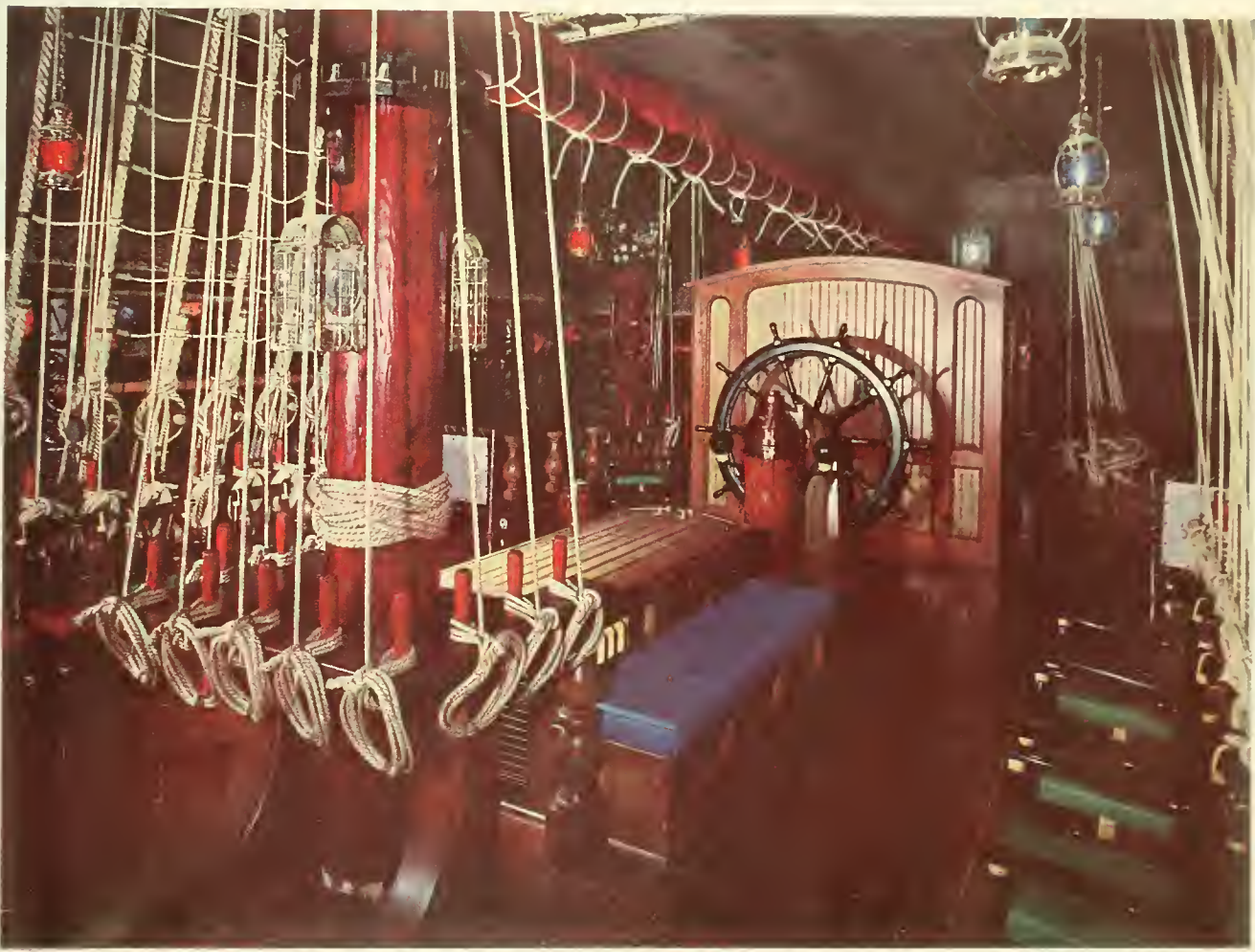
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

JANUARY 1963



Carpenter Craftsmanship Creates

South Seas Atmosphere

(A Special Feature)



Do you get those Midnight Blues...

because your job is not what it should be?

Do you come home to your family at the end of your day's work . . . grouchy and hard to get along with because of what happens in the plant?

Do you worry because your wages just don't seem to stretch far enough to cover your bills?

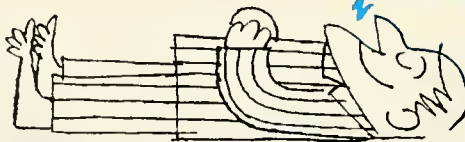
What about the "pet" system in the plant? Do you have a "Red Apple Club" operating? Is everyone treated equally—or do you have to stand in with the boss to receive consideration?

Does the Company observe seniority in promotions, demotions and lay-offs?

What about your fringe benefits—insurance—hospitalization—holidays—vacations—shift premiums, etc.? Do they match those of organized plants?

Do you have anything to say about your working conditions, or do you have to "take them or quit"?

If the accumulation of all of these things are giving you the "Midnight Blues" . . . there IS a cure for your troubles . . .



JOIN THE

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII

NO. 1

JANUARY 1963

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



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THE COVER

This month's cover and main feature deal with an extraordinary project of skill and imagination. The cover is an interior photograph at Kon-Tiki Ports in Chicago, a South Seas restaurant and bar which has an amazing variety of interior decor. The interesting photographs on pages 2-6 supplement the excellent cover color shot.

Carpenters will be interested in noting some of the unusual work which called for skill out of the ordinary to bring into reality the imaginative designs for a South Seas project such as this in Chicago which is one of a number of such enterprises being established in the United States. All are done with Carpenter skill. We think our members will be interested in this unusual story of fine craftsmanship.



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"Tiki" or Polynesian totem depicts island mythology of pregnancy, birth and cannibalism which is life cycle the islanders believe in. Foliage in photo is real.

JANUARY in Chicago was a cold, windy slap in the face, a raw damp force that hurtled the north-bound walker down the incline beyond the Michigan Avenue bridge. One hand crushed his hat, the other tried to tighten coat lapels as a gale tossed a wad of snow down the walker's neck. Checks are ablaze, face numb from the slick trip across the bridge; a new wind funneled between the Wrigley Building and Tribune Tower. The snow blew horizontally, slapping wetly on the walker's glasses, a swipe with the glove smearing the slush over the lens. A gust from the west pushed him a few feet east in the lee of the Sheraton Chicago Hotel. He shook the snow from his collar, peered through his dimmed glasses for a haven.

"Kon-Tiki Ports"—the sign beckoned. The walker slowly opened the heavy, brass-braced door. Behind him was the clatter of boulevard traffic, the whine of Chicago's iron-cold winter wind. Inside he heard the faint tinkle of a quietly strummed samisen. In the soft light



CARPENTER CRAFTSMANSHIP AT

KON TIKI PORTS

THE CARPENTER

he saw the smooth, dark lines of a schooner's deck, beyond that exotic lattices, gleaming gold pillars, the exotic foliage and totems of Polynesia. A brook meandered through the tropical shrubbery, its movement creating sounds as subdued and inviting as the music.

From snowstorm to the South Seas: 10,000 miles as the jet flies, but only a few feet off Michigan Boulevard to Kon-Tiki Ports.

The decor has glamour and interest, variety and texture—and it's mainly the work of skilled members of locals affiliated with the Chicago Carpenters Council, with the unusual craftsmanship of West Coast riggers (also Carpenters) and East Coast millmen (Carpenters, too) putting into effect the imaginative projections of designers.

The walker liked what he saw—and the natives were friendly.

He relaxed into a comfortable captain's chair in Singapore Joe's Waterfront Saloon and nodded to the bartender, wearing a middy and French beret with pom-pom.

"I'm George Nakashima," said

the young, bright Japanese sitting next to the walker. "I helped design this place for Stephen Crane Associates, who operate restaurants around the country. How do you like it?"

He pointed to the colorful menu of 74 rum drinks and said:

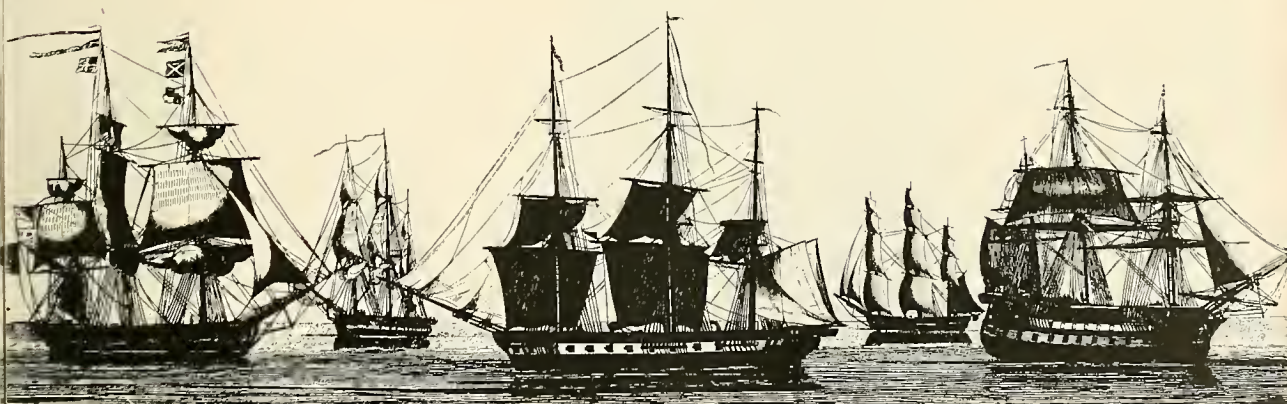
"Take this room. It's like a waterfront tavern in Singapore—which means 'City of the Lion.' Those tables are made of hatch covers from old freighters and sailing ships. Those flags on the ceiling are real ships' signals, and those lanterns come from a ship-supply house.

"The most interesting feature is the wood that makes up the walls and beams. We wanted to give the effect of age—the effect of long exposure to sea water. We looked everywhere for wood that was both substantial and looked like what you'd find on the waterfront. We could have ordered fresh wood and had it treated, but the results weren't what we wanted.

"We had chemists trying experiments on all kinds of wood but there

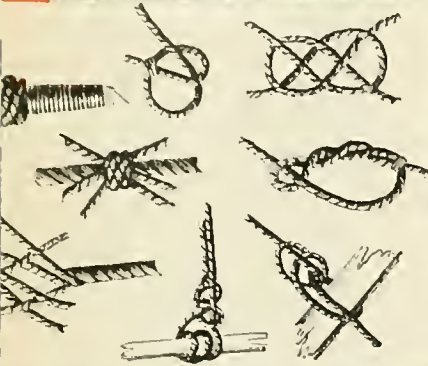


Saigon—oriental splendor created by Carpenters. Gold leaf pillars were turned by millmen. Pagoda roof is oriental red, archway is 22-carat gold leaf and other colors include orange, pink and purple.





The Polynesian room with authentic weapons and other antifacts of the South Seas. Great ingenuity was required of Carpenters to create these rooms.



The Macao Room, named for Portuguese city on South China Coast, called the "Sin City of the Orient". Tables are of ebony and rosewood with mother-of-pearl inlay. Ceiling is of hand-dipped reed bamboo. All work reflects Carpenter craftsmanship.



Singapore Joe's Waterfront Tavern, interior. Tables are made of ship hatch covers by Carpenters. The bar in this colorful retreat serves 74 tropical rum drinks. Craftsmanship in the Kon-Tiki Ports shows extraordinary degree of skilled work.

was no way to age wood in a hurry. We were driving through New England, and there on a windswept hill of Northern Vermont, we saw exactly what we wanted—an ancient, teetering barn with beautiful long, gray siding. We found out that the owner was going to tear down the barn and build a new one, so we bought it. When we tore up the floor, we found scraps of old newspapers dated 1861, describing Civil War battles. This was really aged wood with at least a hundred years'

exposure to all kinds of weather. We shipped the salvaged wood to the Frank D. Curry Company in Boston where expert Carpenters milled the old wood into usable shapes and lengths."

Nakashima then ordered two Mai Tais (a Polynesian combination of rum, spirits, and fruit juices, served around a mound of fresh pineapple).

"It cost a lot more to have this wood milled than to treat new wood by chemicals or sandblasting, but this looks exactly like the waterfront

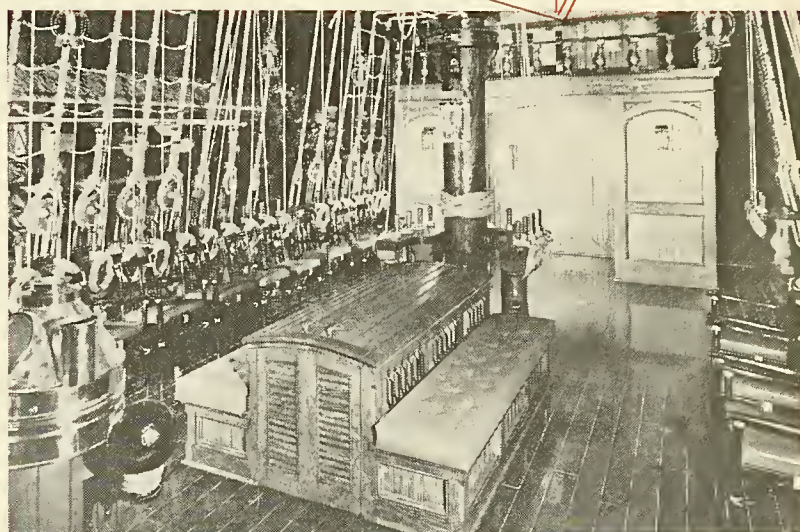
bars in any semitropical area that are exposed to sea water. It took a lot of skill to work this wood into the sizes and shapes we wanted. You can see that it is worth the difference in price. Since we bought this old barn in Vermont, there is quite a trade in old wooden structures, porch railings and doors."

The young designer pointed to the deck of the schooner—The White Cloud II, an authentic duplication of the deck of a Pacific clipper.

"This ship was built right on the



Exterior of Kon-Tiki Ports in Chicago.



Deck and rigging of White Cloud II which floats in waters. Ship was built on premises by members of Carpenters District Council, rigging by Carpenters from Hollywood, Calif. Boom was used in ship in film "Around the World in 80 Days." Imagination as well as skill went into the Kon-Tiki creations.



From entrance to departure at Kon-Tiki Ports, the visitor is transported from a Mid-West environment to the South Seas.

premises by Chicago Carpenters who had never seen a ship like this before. We used wooden pegs instead of nails, and the fitting of the wood had to be perfect. The men came through beautifully. The boom supporting the sails is part of the original masts used in the film 'Around the World in 80 Days.' The wheel, binnacle and belaying pins are all from sailing ships that plied the Pacific. The rigging was created for us by Don Cunningham, a member of the Carpenters Union in Holly-



wood, California. He sure knows his ropes. You saw his rigging in 'Mutiny on the Bounty' and other movies about the sea."

We walked down the gangplank into the area called Polynesia. Two softly lighted waterfalls and brooks tinkled through the lavish planting. The walls of lava rock were highlighted by shells, coral and orchids.

"Look at the ceilings—all bamboo. We thought that working on this kind of wood would throw these Chicago Carpenters, some of them



Entrance doors of Kon-Tiki Ports made of wood from deck of ocean-going clipper ship; note authentic South Seas decorations above entrance and flanking the swinging entry doors.

coming from countries like Sweden and Germany, where they had never seen bamboo before. In a few days, they were handling bamboo like native Polynesians. We always like to use local labor. We have found that men who have gone through good training programs and like to work with wood can usually fit into any situation."

The Polynesian area featured lamps of native materials in the form of fishing baskets, Japanese fish floats, and reed-lined fish traps. Native dyes were used on the decorative cloth. The fierce looking weapons brought from the peaceful Pacific Islands brought visions of possible combat, but Nakashima said they were used only for hunting and fishing. Tall wooden stanchions depicted the island mythology of pregnancy, birth and cannibalism. These tiki gods were the creation of an ex-army captain and were carved from tree trunks.

The mood of quiet mystery was continued in the Macao Room, named for a Portuguese possession on the South Coast of China. The room—like Macao itself—has all the tokens of the original "sin city of the orient." Here the Carpenters had to work with hand-dipped reed bamboo, where skillful fingers were more important than modern tools. Symbols of the orient include a

statue of the Ming Dynasty Kawn-Yan, a Bodhisattva love goddess. It is a wood carving taken from a cave in northern China.

The skilled Carpenters' artistry is most evident in the Saigon Room. Tall, graceful columns—duplicates of those found in Saigon temples, reflect the influence of the French, who for centuries controlled this part of the world. The gold-washed columns were crafted by Carpenters, with exquisite detailing and elaborate carving.

Chicago-trained Carpenters built a pavilion temple called a gazebo with the typical oriental-red pagoda roof. The gazebo archway is of 22-carat gold leaf and houses a monkey god carving detailed with gold and jeweled inlay. The walls of the Saigon Room are formed by hand-carved arches. Some of the paneling was milled from huge, ornate doors of nineteenth century homes.

Kon-Tiki Ports was created for Sheraton-Chicago Hotel by Stephen Crane Associates which also supervises operations. The firm has similar restaurants in Dallas, Texas; Montreal, Canada; Portland, Oregon; Cleveland, Ohio; and Beverly Hills, California.

"I had a hand in all of them," Nakashima said. "This is my favorite. I worked with the men throughout the entire job. Altogether, it

cost \$1,500,000. At first the tradesmen were skeptical about our ideas, but they caught on quickly and when the place took shape, they were very enthusiastic. All told, 360 men from the building trades worked on the job. They made many valuable suggestions.

"We were so pleased with their contributions that we had a party for them and their escorts before the grand opening. They proudly pointed out the ship they had built, and the bamboo they had crafted. They explained the symbols and told the legends of the various statues and totems in each of the rooms. You could see their pride in what they had helped to create. We were proud to have the help of these wonderfully trained Carpenters and other tradesmen. Chicago unions and contractors have men who do beautiful work."

The talk slowed down as the turbaned waiter brought an exquisite variety of delicately flavored oriental and Polynesian foods. Happy hours later, in Singapore Joe's waterfront saloon, we had a glowing night cap—a Harbor Light (a sweet mix-



ture of mysterious spirits, topped off with a wisp of flaming brandy).

Nakashima escorted the walker over the gangplank, across the deck of the schooner, toward the door. As Nakashima said goodnight, his guest went out into the Michigan Avenue wind. His prospects were now fair and warmer.

Editor's Note

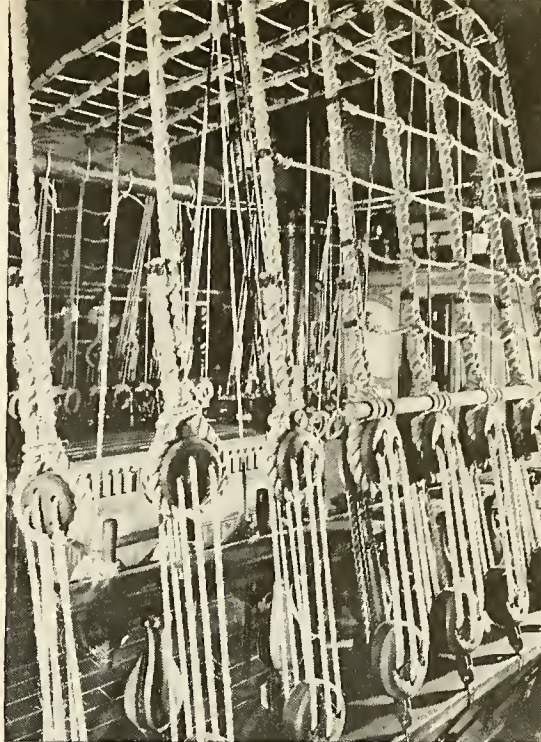
The above is an account of a visit to "Kon-tiki Ports," written by a well-known Chicago writer.

In this day and age of emphasis on cheapness rather than beauty, carpenters get all too few opportunities to utilize their craftsmanship with an unfettered hand. In creating Kon-tiki Ports, members of the Chicago District Council had an opportunity to blend skill and pride of workmanship to create an outstanding effect.

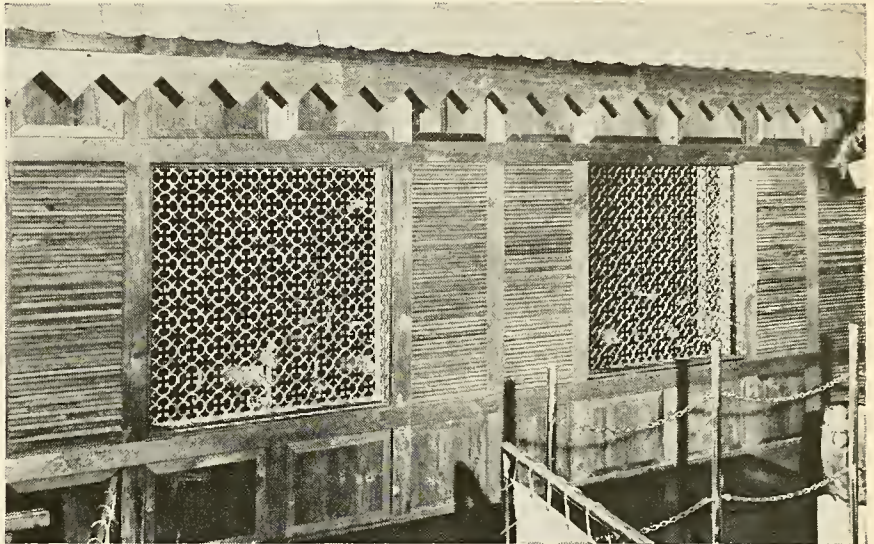
The fact that the owners were so pleased with the job that they had a special opening party for the craftsmen indicates that the workmanship left nothing to be desired.

Kon-tiki Ports is just another fine restaurant in a city that abounds with them. However, it is also a monument to the ingenuity and craftsmanship of men who know the trade of carpentry and are given an opportunity to work slowly and carefully to achieve beauty rather than to meet a production norm.

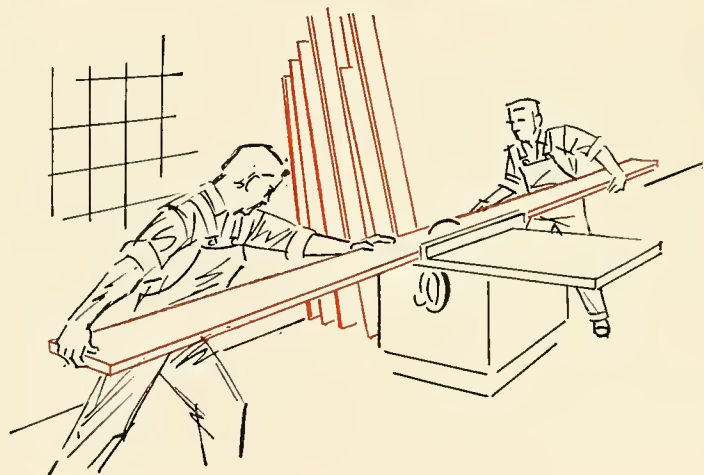
Perhaps the success of Kon-tiki Ports in creating a place of real beauty will inspire other entrepreneurs to place some value on artistry and quality.



Closeup of rigging on "deck" of old ship in Kon-Tiki Ports. Rigging was done by Carpenters.



Exterior of Singapore Joe's Waterfront Tavern. Wood was milled in Boston by Carpenters using wood from an old Vermont barn which was more than a century old.





JAPAN DEVELOPS LIFT-SLAB IN REVERSE

BY now most carpenters are familiar with lift-slab construction where all floors are poured at ground level and lifted into place by hydraulic jacks.

In Japan this process has been reversed. Recently, a Tokyo contractor built a 5-story basement entirely above ground level and lowered into position. Thereafter a high-rise structure was added.

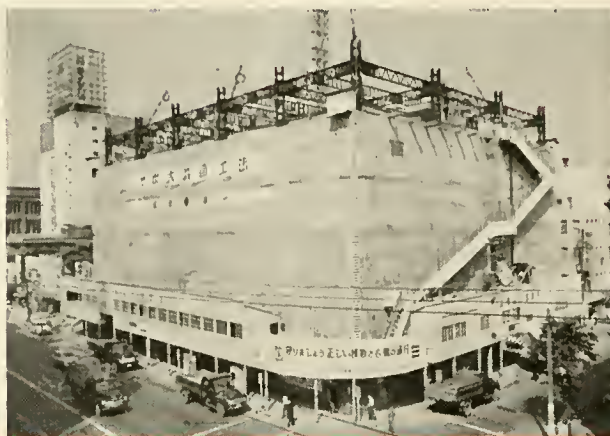
The contractor was the Takenaka Construction and Engineering Company. This firm has a patent on the process. While this original project was a complete success, the contractor does not visualize a construction revolution, since the process can be used only under certain soil conditions.

Concrete columns, slabs, beams and diagonal struts were cast for the full height of the basement, except the very lowest basement floor where the slab was not poured until after the structure had reached its final position.

The perimeter walls of the basement were 27 inches thick and were supported on steel cutting teeth 15 feet high. These teeth were made of steel plates reinforced with angles and filled with concrete. As the center portions of earth were removed, the teeth which carried the entire weight of the structure gradually sank into the ground.

The lowering process involved removing earth from the center outward. Mechanical equipment removed most of the interior earth, but workmen dug by hand around the perimeter of the structure where the steel cutting teeth were located. Conveyors lifted the excavating material above ground level and carried it out to trucks through a wall opening.

As the basement went down, the contractor forced slurry between the exterior walls and the earth to de-



Contractor built substructure then lowered it into ground; this is a new departure in construction.



Building above was constructed above ground.

crease friction and to take care of ground water.

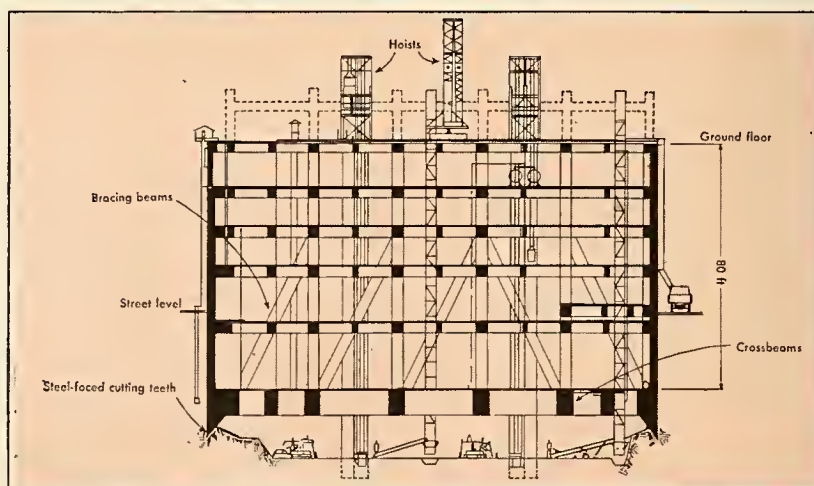
The whole process was carefully controlled by precise instruments that carefully measured the rate of descent and the angle of inclination as well as the pressure on the earth at many parts of the hole.

The prebuilt basement was lowered at a rate of about 9 inches per

day. When the structure reached its predetermined position, the foundation slab and footings were cast. It took approximately five months from the clearing of the site to the completion of the basement.

If this unique project proved anything, it is that construction men are resourceful and daring wherever they may live and whatever the color of their skin may be.

All photos courtesy of Engineering News-Record, a McGraw-Hill publication, New York, N. Y.



Steel teeth under perimeter wall sink into earth after the soil is cut away. Note explanatory labels in above drawing.



Washington ROUNDUP

MIXED RECORD: The 87th Congress ended amidst sighs of relief, disappointment and satisfaction. It was a relief to members that it was over, after one of the longest sessions ever. Though it was disappointing to those who had hoped for more, it was satisfying in that it accomplished what it did.

The 87th started with a battle to increase the membership of the powerful House Rules Committee from 12 to 15, but the result of this triumph seems to have been held to a minimum for the Administration. This increase in the Rules membership, a committee which wields a heavy hand over what legislation will or will not be brought up for action, was approved only for the 87th Congress, and will go back to its membership of 12 unless Speaker McCormick can, or is willing to do for Mr. Kennedy what Speaker Rayburn did.

The most immediate result of action taken by the 87th Congress will be felt by Americans on January 7, when the new postal rates go into effect. It will cost a nickel to send a first class letter instead of four cents, and now you don't have to say, "keep the change." By 1965, these increases are to bring an additional \$603 million in postal revenue.

MAJOR LEGISLATION PASSED: A minimum wage increase to \$1.25 per hour will aid 3.6 million additional workers, and the Work Hours Act now provides for employees under U.S. Government contracts or Federally assisted programs a standard work-week of 40 hours, with not less than time and a half for overtime after an eight-hour day or forty-hour week.

Retired workers who receive Social Security will now get a minimum \$40 instead of \$33 a month.

Of interest to labor is the Manpower Retraining Act which will help workers with obsolete skills to retrain for jobs they can obtain and hold. It allows the trainee up to 52 weeks for training allowances. The program is authorized for a three-year period and will total \$435 million, aiding the unemployed and farm families netting less than \$1,200 annually. During the last year of the program in fiscal 1965, the States must assume 50 percent of the cost.

To aid areas throughout the country suffering from chronic unemployment, an accelerated Public Works Program was passed which authorized an immediate \$900 million to be used for projects sanctioned by State or local projects already authorized for Federal aid.

As a result of the thalidomide scare, the Drug Industry Act of 1962 extends the time the Food and Drug Administration has in proving out requests from manufacturers to market new drugs.

The new tax revision affecting business permits a tax credit of up to 7 percent on purchase of new equipment, legalizes tax reductions for lobbying expenses and tightens the knot on expense account deductions.

THE INTERNATIONAL FRONT: The U.N. Bond proposal was enacted which authorized the President to lend the United Nations up to \$100 million on a dollar-for-dollar basis, and requires watertight commitments from other nations before the U.S. commits itself.

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 will likely be remembered as the outstanding achievement of the 87th Congress and Kennedy's most controversial triumph in his first two years of office. This Act gives the President power to reduce up to 50 percent all tariffs over the next 5 years, and includes an adjustment program for industries and employees seriously affected by any trade agreement that would affect jobs and production in this country.

Foreign aid received an authorization of \$3.6 billion, which includes through fiscal 1966, \$600 million a year for the Alliance for Progress, the Latin American aid program.

(Continued on page 39)



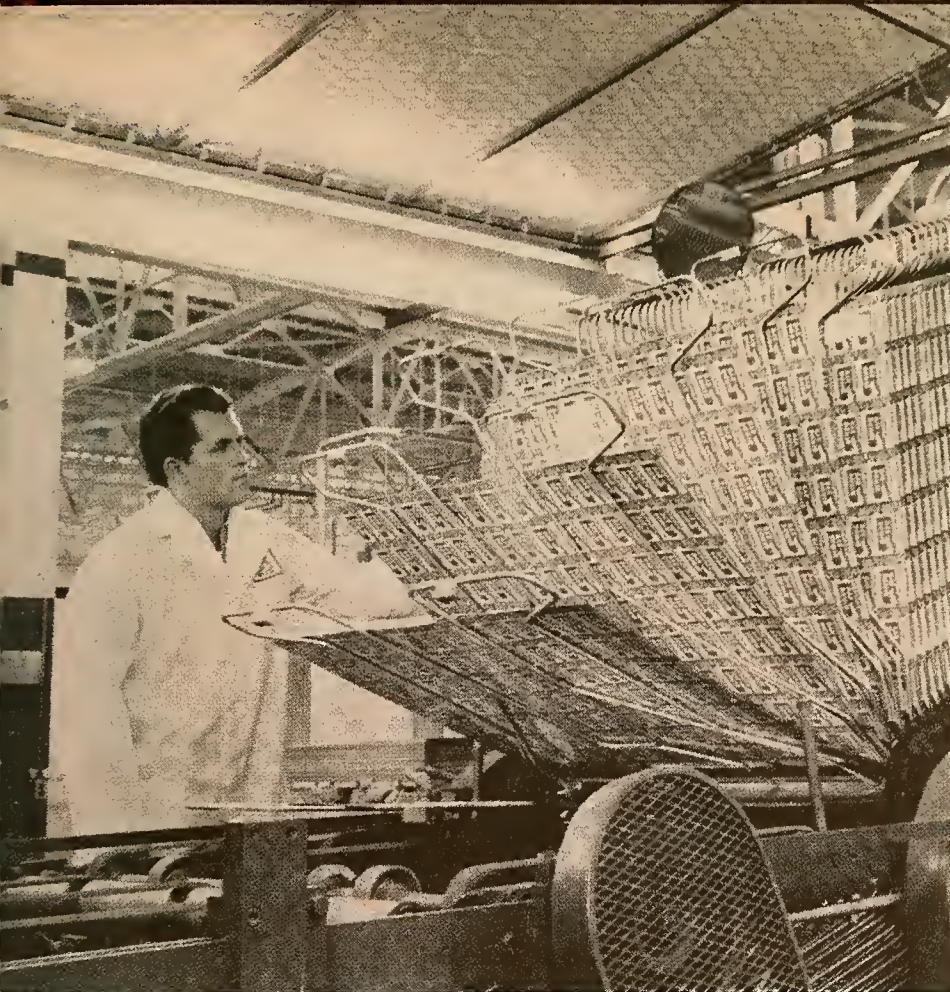
From rockets to cans

Versatile Members of Sheffield, Alabama, Local 109 Helped Launch the Space Age With the Redstone Rocket. Now They're Out of the Rocket Business And in the Aluminum Can Trade—All in the Same Plant!

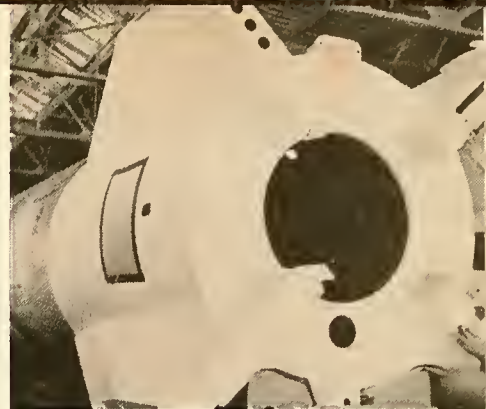
IN a dynamic economy such as our own, men of business must ever be on the alert to new job opportunities. Fast-changing technologies can make a business obsolete overnight.

As the businessman must be alert to new opportunities, so must the skilled craftsman be ready to adapt his skills to changes in his trade. This was the case with Sheffield, Alabama, Local 109 when its members had to learn new techniques in order to build the Redstone rocket and then learn again when the same plant turned to printing and lithographing aluminum cans manufactured by Reynolds.

In 1952 Reynolds was asked by the U.S. Government if they would help our nation's space age and defense efforts by producing components for the Redstone rocket at its Sheffield plant.



Sheffield, Alabama, Local 109 member checks lithographed sheets of aluminum can sides leaving a drying oven at the Reynolds Metals Company plant in Sheffield. Plant converted from making Redstone rockets to processing aluminum cans in 1960.



Although not a very delicate looking package, Local 109 members must take great care in preparing a rocket for shipment. This is a shell for the Redstone.

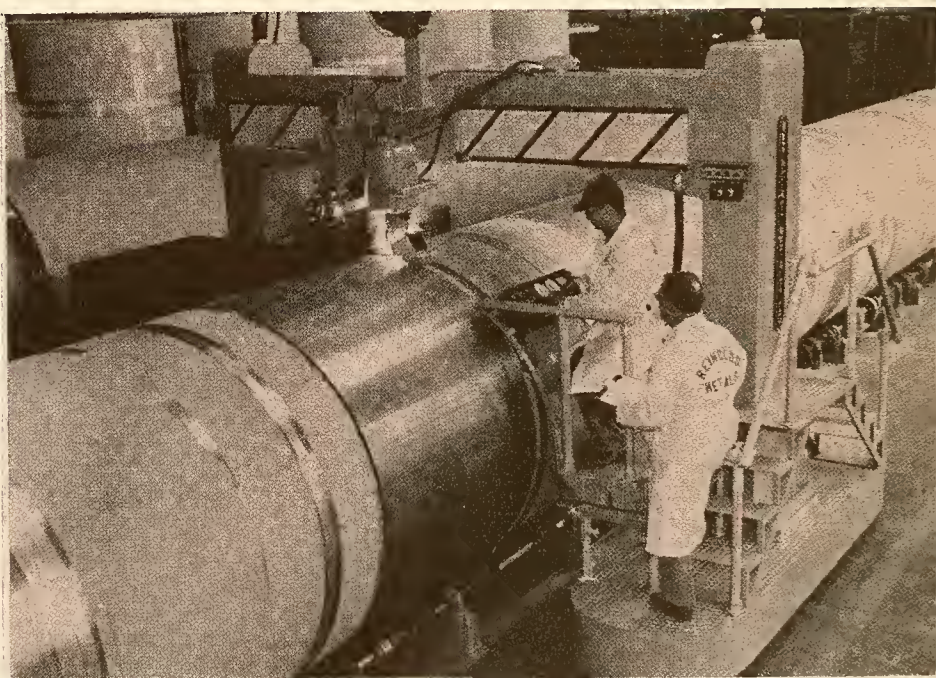


Since there was a shortage of skilled workers in the area and the need was urgent, the management of the Reynolds plant went to Local 109 and asked their cooperation. They got it.

Within days a school was set up in the local union headquarters and an instructor was furnished by the Reynolds Company, his salary paid by Local 109. Members of the local worked all day at their regular jobs and then at night attended classes to learn the new skills required of the space age craftsman.

Evidence of the need for a powerful missile to protect American shores was then growing daily. U.S. intelligence was fully aware that the Russian's had captured some of the best German rocket scientists after the end of World War II and had since put them to work building up the Soviet Union's missile might.

Since the U. S. entered the rocket race late, it virtually had started from



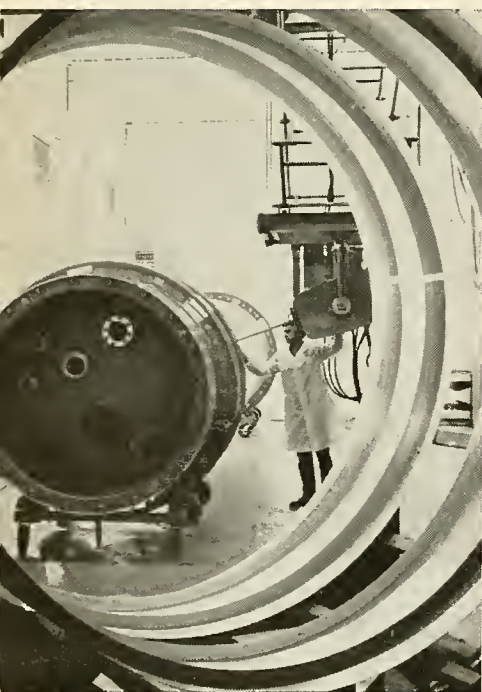
Members of Local 109 had to take special courses before production of Redstone rockets began at Reynolds Sheffield plant in 1950. One such course was in the use of ultra high precision welding equipment used to weld seams on Redstone shells.



Spin-launcher is checked for precise roundness by Local 109 technicians. The top of the rocket's vital spin-launcher bucket cannot be out of round more than twice the thickness of a human hair.



Photo of Alan B. Shepard, Jr., America's first astronaut, was made prior to his suborbital flight on May 5, 1961. He is seated in the 4,040 lb. Freedom 7 capsule that was fired 302 miles down the Atlantic tracking range. The space capsule was carried to a height of 116.5 miles by a Redstone rocket. Some 50,000,000 watched blastoff on TV.



Local 109 member adjusts special X-ray equipment as he checks every single precision weld on a Redstone missile frame.

scratch. Towards the end of World War II when Germany was raining V-1 and V-2 buzz-bombs on London, only two U.S. companies were in the rocket business, Reaction Motor, Inc., and the Aerojet Corp. The Army did, however, manage to round up 100 captured V-2's and work began in earnest on developing our rockets and missiles program.

Our late start in the rocket race coupled with the fact that we had exploded the first hydrogen device at our Eniwetok Pacific proving grounds meant that the Russians would surely soon develop the same type bomb and, what was more awesome, have the rockets powerful enough to deliver such a bomb. The prospects were dire indeed.

In spite of the fact that we entered the space race late, we have made remarkable progress and much of the credit must go to skilled American craftsmen like the members of Local 109.

It was the members of this local

who performed high precision work that was necessary to produce the aluminum airframes for the Granddaddy of the modern rocket, the Army's "old reliable" Redstone. The number that the Sheffield plant turned out during the early 1950's is a military secret but it is generally believed that this rocket, "ready to go" at European bases hard on Russia's borders, probably prevented that country from blackmailing the U.S. and the world into a choice of capitulating to communism or dying in a nuclear war.

As newer missiles were developed, the members of Local 109 continued to meet "impossible" standards of perfection to fabricate the aluminum shells for the Jupiter-C rockets which put the first American astronaut into orbit on February 20, 1962.

Over and over again these craftsmen met constantly higher standards which were unheard of a few short years ago. For example, in the

manufacture of the spin-launchers they made for the Jupiter-C rockets, tolerances were measured in ten-thousandths of an inch. An error the thickness of a human hair could be fatal to an astronaut in an actual launching or disastrous in the firing of a missile loaded with a nuclear warhead.

In spite of the remarkable job that the members of Local 109 and thousands of other skilled craftsmen in other trades have done in advancing our position in the space race, there is no room for complacency.

This fact was graphically pointed out in a speech by Retired Vice Admiral H. G. Rickover delivered at the 44th Annual National Metal Congress meeting held in New York City this past October.

In his speech, Admiral Rickover, the father of the atomic submarine, scored the reluctance on the part of

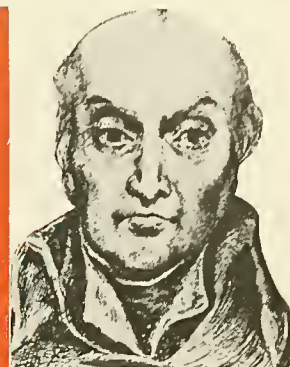
In an appropriate ceremony, a second generation Redstone rocket, the Jupiter "C", is presented to the Smithsonian Institution's National Air Museum in Washington, D. C. The rocket was presented on the first anniversary of the successful launching of the U. S. Army's scientific satellite Explorer I, January 31, 1958.



Inventors of the Rocket, Canning Process Were Both Determined Men



Robert H. Goddard
Father of Modern Rocket



Nicholas Appert
Father of Canning Process

At first sight there seems to be little or no relationship between rockets and tin cans but, there is more than meets the eye. If our readers will pardon a small pun it will be seen that both are used to preserve something—the tin can, food; the rocket, the peace.

The man who is unquestionably considered the Father of the Rocket, in at least its present form, was a mild-mannered, sometimes absent-minded Yankee professor, Dr. Robert F. Goddard.

Dr. Goddard first started tinkering with rocket propulsion in an open meadow on the farm of his Aunt Effie Ward, not far from his own home in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1926.

Encouraged by his initial successes with a tiny liquid fueled rocket nicknamed "Nell," Goddard received a grant from Daniel Guggenheim, the New York financier. Guggenheim had heard of Dr. Goddard's rocket experiments from an interested third party, Charles A. Lindbergh.

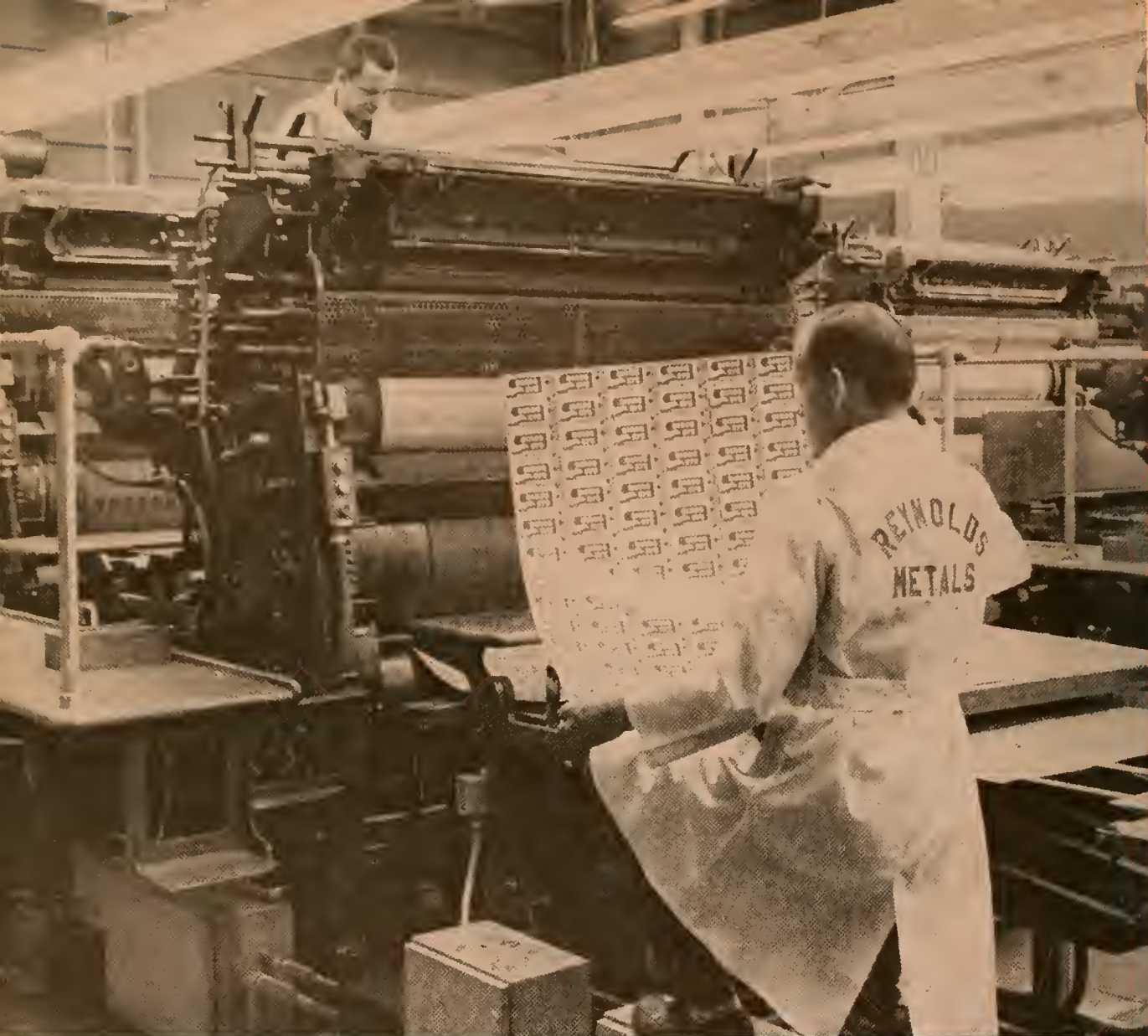
By 1940 Dr. Goddard's neophyte rocket "Nell" had grown to a height of 22 feet and weighed over 200 pounds. Although the U.S. Department of Defense tossed aside Dr. Goddard's experiments as ridiculous and childish, the German Air Force did not. In 1944 a year before Dr. Goddard's death, the desperate German army unleashed thousands of V-1 buzz bombs on London. Later they were found to contain a duplicate of nearly every major idea advanced

by Dr. Goddard. Many years later the ex-German rocketeer, Dr. Wernher von Braun, admitted Dr. Goddard was his "boyhood hero."

Like the rocket, the exigencies of a war brought the canning industry into existence. It was 1795 and Napoleon's France was fighting most of Europe and a revolution at home. Worse still many French soldiers were dropping in the field, not from enemy bullets, but from scurvy and other diseases.

Desperately the Emperor Napoleon offered a 12,000-franc prize to the citizen who could devise a method of preserving food for transport on campaigns.

For the next fourteen years after the announcement of Napoleon's prize an obscure confectioner and chef named Nicholas Appert worked on the problem. Finally Appert came up with the solution of preserving meats and vegetables and this he published in his treatise, "The Book of All Households; or the Art of Preserving Animal and Vegetable Substances for Many Years." On January 30, 1810, Appert was awarded the 12,000-franc prize by the Count Montalivet, Minister of the Interior. Today, Appert is generally considered to be the father of the canning process for preserving foods. The first tin can appeared shortly thereafter when Peter Duran, an English merchant, applied for a patent in August, 1810 for preserving food in "tin or other metals."



When the Reynolds Sheffield plant converted to can manufacturing, members of Local 109 were retrained to take over their new duties. Here a member of the Alabama local inspects a sheet of aluminum can sides being lithographed at the recently converted plant. Aluminum cans processed at the plant are used to pack frozen juices.

management to meet the higher standards required in new technologies such as nuclear power, missiles and satellites. Rickover cited case after case where defective parts held up nuclear power projects costing long delays and the taxpayers great sums of money.

He noted that there are two areas in need of continuous and painstaking attention to detail by management, by engineers, and by workmen: 1. The complete understanding of basic manufacturing and inspection processes, and 2. Improved workmanship and quality control.

Although management bore the brunt of Rickover's criticism, faulty workmanship was also blamed for

many costly delays in our nuclear, defense and space programs.

"Many quality control problems," Rickover said, "are traceable to a lack of pride in workmanship. In one case a reactor component failure was caused by faulty brazing of two copper wires. We found the braze to be so poor that when the insulation was removed the two wires fell apart. This was a common type of joint, used extensively and successfully in electrical components. Obviously, little if any care had been taken to insure the joint was made properly. On rechecking all the components of this design, ten per cent were found defective and had to be replaced,

"To prevent poor workmanship," he continued, "quality must be considered as embracing all factors which contribute to reliable and safe operation. What is needed is an atmosphere, a subtle attitude, an uncompromising insistence on excellence, as well as a healthy pessimism in technical matters, a pessimism offsets the normal human tendency to expect that everything will come out right and that no accident can be foreseen—and forestalled—before it happens."

Ultimately, however, Rickover said that in all the cases of malfunctions of components he cited in his speech the "chief responsibility for unsatisfactory delivery and perform-



Battery of coating and lithographing equipment at the can stock plant sits where other machines formerly produced Redstone rockets. The conversion process was made when the Redstone was replaced by more sophisticated hardware. Redstone developed 75,000 pounds of thrust compared with soon operational Saturn's 1.5 million.

ance rests with industry management."

In addition to the costly and time-consuming delays caused by a lack of quality in components for missile parts and nuclear plants, Rickover said a lack of concern for delays of this type of management will soon jeopardize our competitive position with Russia and a united European Common Market.

"Competition" is a word that the members of Local 109 are well acquainted with and not afraid of. For it was in 1960 that the Reynolds Sheffield rocket plant finished its government contract and switched to the highly competitive can manufacturing business. This again re-

quired the members of Local 109 to develop new skills—this time coating and lithographing aluminum can stock.

Ever since Nicholas Appert conceived the idea for canning food in the early 1800's (see box on page 13), the canning industry has grown more competitive with each year. Production of canned foods has increased 16-fold in the last 50 years, an indisputable indication of consumer acceptance of this form of food. The annual production of the canning industry now amounts to more than 22 billion pounds, representing about 9 percent of the nation's food supply. This is packed in 700 million cases containing more

than 22 billion tin, glass and aluminum containers having a retail value of about \$4.7 billion.

In recent years, the Reynolds Metal Company has conducted research and experimental work in the development of aluminum cans as an alternative to tin-plated cans. Aluminum cans for food have been used commercially since 1958.

In the intervening two years since the Sheffield plant went into the can business, Reynolds officials have openly voiced their satisfaction with the quality of cans produced at its Sheffield plant—once again proving the versatility of the members of this amazing Alabama local!



EDITORIALS

Big Boom, to Benefit Whom?

There are indications that excavation by nuclear blast is just around the corner. In fact, Mr. Teller, one of the real fathers of the atom bomb, recently stated that only lack of imagination and initiative is standing in the way of digging harbors and canals by big bombs right now. He insists that no danger from radiation would be involved, and he also insists that the work could be done with the big bombs at a fraction of the cost involved in conventional earth moving.

Assuming all these factors are true—that digging by atomic blast can be accomplished without danger of radiation and at a cost greatly below conventional costs—a great many other questions still need to be answered.

For one thing, how can an atomic blast be controlled precisely enough to dig a hole of the right size? Also, how can a canal be dug by a blast of such tremendous power? However, the main question is, what is to be done with the construction workers who would be thrown out of work by the atomic digging?

This is a question that is inherent in all of automation. It is an easy matter for employers to figure the cost of installing equipment to replace men. If the results justify the costs, the company goes forward with the automating process. In the end it writes off the costs of the new automatic equipment through depreciation allowances. But what becomes of the men who are thrown out of work by the super machines? Who gives them consideration, or worries about their problems of rearing their families with some degree of dignity?

The cost of the new equipment, in the final analysis, is borne by the whole nation because tax allowances permit a company to recapture the costs eventually. But the people who are replaced by machines must fend for themselves. The cost to them is permanent. They must find new jobs and perhaps learn new skills. Often it becomes necessary for them to pull up roots in their home communities to make a fresh start somewhere else.

Somehow or other it seems that the time is now here when the human disruptions caused by automation ought to get the same consideration that machinery up-

heavals receive. For a long, long time this journal has maintained that automation will prove a boon only when the fruits of it are logically divided between capital, labor and the general public.

If vast earth moving jobs are to be accomplished through nuclear blasts in the years ahead, the first boom would be a good time to re-evaluate the whole way in which the benefits of automation are to be divided from here on in.

Not a Healthy Climate

In his farewell address, President Eisenhower warned that the increasing interdependency between the military and big business constitutes a threat to freedom that bears watching. His warning was well taken.

Defense spending accounts for billions of dollars annually. Much of this money, naturally, goes to large corporations which are geared to turn out vast quantities of complex weapons.

Many top military men have gone from the armed services to directorships in some of these corporations upon retirement. A good deal of the work that is done by these corporations at the direction of the Pentagon must remain secret for security reasons. President Eisenhower saw in this a danger that control of the military might slip from civilian hands to a clique of generals and corporation executives who are in the know.

Now, another powerful voice has reiterated the same warning. Supreme Court Justice Douglas, in a recent pamphlet, warned that the growing complexity of modern affairs has made it difficult for news media to give the people straight facts. The situation is compounded by the fact that security measures make it necessary to deny newspapers access to pertinent information.

"Its (the Pentagon) annual budget—which is now greater than the annual income of the 600 million Chinese under the Peking regime—sustains a vast propaganda machine as well as armies," Douglas points out.

"The Pentagon," he added, "has its own built-in state department that is never in the public eye but that shapes policies."

Obviously, a situation of this nature contains many inherent dangers to freedom.

In every culture in all of mankind's history, the ascendancy of the military has posed a constant worry to those who cherished freedom. Too often the military gained control to the detriment of liberty.

No one can imply that the military has taken over as yet in this country, but the close alliance between big business and the Pentagon creates a climate that needs to be watched.

Justice Douglas sees the situation as further fraught with danger because the newspapers have abandoned their traditional role as an educative force in favor of making money. This leads to complications which seldom are resolved in favor of the people as a whole, Justice Douglas says.

When the voices as powerful as that of President Eisenhower and Supreme Court Justice Douglas speak, there is cause for real concern.

Vacations—Labor Gains

Paid vacations are getting more and more attention from union negotiators, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Bureau recently released a study it had made of a thousand typical labor agreements. When this study was compared to a similar one made several years ago, the Bureau found that improved clauses were written into most agreements in the years between the two studies. The Bureau found that virtually all manufacturing agreements now contain vacation clauses.

In the building trades it was found that the number of vacation clauses increased from 20 per cent in 1957 to 26 per cent in 1961. This is a fairly substantial increase, but the fact remains that three-quarters of all building trades agreements still do not contain any paid vacation provisions. Yet, it seems logical that paid vacations are as important in the building trades as they are in any other line of endeavor.

Unfortunately, building tradesmen get considerable time off whether they want it or not. Bad weather, idle time between jobs, and many other factors contribute to enforced idleness of building trades workers. They need vacations less to have time off and more to stabilize their earnings for the year.

Furthermore, paid vacations are a way of spreading employment in the building trades. When building tradesmen enjoy a paid vacation other mechanics must take their places. This spreads work and gives more mechanics an opportunity to put in a fairly full work year.

Admittedly, the nature of building trades employment makes a vacation plan harder to administer, but many unions have successfully overcome the obstacles through stamp plans or other means tied to a central vacation fund.

We presume that the Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to make studies of vacation clauses in the future. Let us hope that a study five years from now will show the building trades on a par with manufacturing insofar as paid vacations are concerned.

Uneven Affluence

About this time of the year practically all national magazines run stories analyzing our economic status. Almost without exception, they refer to us as an "affluent society."

That we are far ahead of most of the world goes without saying, but just how affluent are we?

Recently the Census Bureau released an analysis of changes that have taken place in our society between 1950 and 1960. The figures the Bureau quotes indicate that a great many of our people are far from affluent.

During the decade of the 50's the number of coal miners in the nation decreased by 56 per cent. Farm workers decreased by 37 per cent. There are 31 per cent fewer rail workers now than there were in 1950. Employment in the textile industry dropped by about 21 per cent during the ten-year period.

Certainly for the millions of workers who lost their jobs during the 1950's due to automation, there was little affluence. Many of them possessed skills it took many years to develop, but automation made them obsolete overnight. Others were well past the first flush of their youth, which made it difficult, if not impossible, for them to learn new skills. Many had to pull up roots from communities where they had bought their homes and created niches for themselves to seek employment elsewhere. We doubt if very many of these would consider our society affluent.

The income figures released by the Census Bureau also indicate that a great many workers are not rolling in wealth. Median earnings in 1959 among the experienced labor forces ranged from \$7,457.00 for professional people to \$4,083.00 for women employed in motor vehicle equipment. This means that half of the people were below these figures.

In this day and age of sky-high prices, earnings of \$2,500 to \$3,000 can scarcely be classed as affluence.

No one denies that there is a great deal of affluence in our society. There are many whose income runs into five or six figures, and the number of millionaires keeps increasing constantly. But at the other end of the economic ladder there are some 8,000,000 families trying to exist on incomes of less than \$2,000 a year. To call our society affluent under such circumstances is stretching the meaning of the word considerably.

No society with too much of the affluence concentrated on top has prospered for very long.

Many industries are operating at only a fraction of capacity. At the same time there are millions of people who want and need the products of these factories but who can not buy them because they do not have the means.

The beginning of the new year is a good time for those who control the economic destinies of this nation to consider these facts. The need is not for more factories or more profits; it is for more purchasing power in the hands of those on the lower rungs of the economic ladder.

Canadian Section

CLC Anti-Brotherhood Bias Remains Unchanged

Since last March our Brotherhood has been at loggerheads with the Canadian Labour Congress over the biased and unfair treatment which that organization has accorded us in our organizing activities among Newfoundland loggers.

To date, the Congress has shown no disposition to mend its ways. In fact, the November issue of the official publication of the Congress, "Canadian Labour," carried an article casting unwarranted aspersions of our activities in Newfoundland.

The article misstated facts and tortured the truth in a manner calculated to reflect discredit on our Brotherhood.

In a letter of protest to the magazine, Brother J. G. Pesheau, Secretary-Treasurer of the Northern Ontario District Council, pointed out the many erroneous conclusions contained in the article. For the benefit of all our Canadian members that letter is herewith reprinted:

"November 27, 1962.

Mr. Clifford A. Scotton, Editor
Canadian Labour
100 Argyle Street
Ottawa, Ontario

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

Appearing in the November issue of "Canadian Labour" is a resume of Labour Legislation of different provinces, written, I presume, by persons who are in the know.

I would like to deal with the article on Newfoundland, written by Ed Finn, Jr., wherein he outlines conditions in general and refers specifically to the plight of the loggers. While no one can agree with what Smallwood did to the I. W. A., or cannot agree with Smallwood and his labour legislation, we can agree that the plight of all

labour under these laws is deplorable and this includes the loggers. Nevertheless, we should try to deal with this matter in a true forthright manner and not in a manner aimed at splitting the ranks of organized labour. We must give credit where credit is due and not rabble-rouse for the sake of rabble-rousing.

My information, which is gained through personal knowledge and through reading various publications, shows me that Mr. Finn, Jr., is trifling with the truth in his article. I will not quote the article as it is lengthy but I would refer you to all after the paragraph commencing "of course, the most numerous and wretched victims, etc." on page 16.

While not mentioning our organization by name, he implies that conditions are worse than pre-I.W.A. days and wages have been cut on an average of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per cord. This in effect implies that our organization allowed this to happen. This is utter nonsense! Mr. Finn or no one else can prove to me that conditions have not been bettered by your organization or that wages have not been raised. I have copies of the agreement signed between our Union and the companies in Newfoundland and can supply anyone, including Mr. Finn, with a copy which shows that wage rates are higher than in Quebec and the general labour rate is only 2 cents per hour less than in Northwest Pulp and Paper in Hinton, Alberta, an I.W.A. stronghold. The price of cut and pile 8-foot pulpwood is 73 cents per cord higher in Newfoundland than in Hinton. Board, in Hinton, costs the employee \$2.00 per day, while in Newfoundland, it costs \$1.41. Cut and pile 4-foot pulpwood aver-

ages \$7.75 per cord in Newfoundland compared with \$6.50-\$6.80 per cord in Quebec and \$8.34 per cord in Ontario. Average weekly wages of woods employes are as follows:

Ontario	\$100.60
Quebec	64.36
Newfoundland	81.96
New Brunswick	60.39

(Source: D. B. S.—Employment and Payrolls, July, 1962.)

These figures are available to anyone who wishes to do a little research, and prove conclusively that the plight of the logger in Newfoundland is better than in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia, and is better wage-wise than in the I.W.A. agreements in Hinton, Alberta.

Might I suggest to Mr. Finn that if he wants to do a job for the loggers in Canada in general, that he cease and desist from spreading false propaganda concerning another organization. Might I also suggest that Mr. Finn explore the reasons for "the struggle growing noticeably weaker by labour in Newfoundland," as contained in the last paragraph of his article. Could it be that articles such as are written and referred to above cause such confusion, and possibly this is the insidious reason behind such articles, that the trade unions are so confused that they cannot possibly fight the good fight.

It is a deplorable situation when an article, written with the express purpose of creating confusion, can be included in our official journal, "Canadian Labour."

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

/s/ J. G. PESHEAU,

Drywall is Coming Into its Own

Carpenters to Benefit from Progress in Construction Industry

DRYWALL, once a sort of step-child of the construction industry, is rapidly coming into its own as a building material. For a long time it was used almost exclusively in home building. Today, it is finding more and more acceptance in the erection of apartment houses as well as in commercial installations.

Recently, the *Chicago Daily News* carried a feature story in its Real Estate Section dealing with the progress drywall has made in apartment buildings there. A 15-story apartment house and a 20-story structure are using drywall extensively. Other major projects still on the drawing board expect to use gypsum drywall also.

Corridor partitions in the Chicago projects consist of two layers of $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick gypsum board on steel studs on the exterior surface and a $\frac{5}{8}$ inch layer on the inside.

Partitions between apartments are of two 1 inch thick gypsum coreboards, spaced $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches apart, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch regular gypsum board laminated to the exteriors of the coreboards.

Partitions within apartments consist of a 1 inch gypsum coreboard, with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch regular gypsum board laminated to each side.

One-half inch gypsum boards are laminated to the concrete block walls of areas containing mechanical equipment.

These various drywall systems have a one- and two-hour fire resistance rating which conforms with the building code requirements. The gypsum materials are classified as incombustible.

Tests indicate that the sound transmission barrier provided by these gypsum walls is approximately in the same range as that of a regular lath and plaster job.

Chicago is not unique in the growth of drywall installation in multi-story buildings. Philadelphia and many other cities have seen dry-

wall growing in popularity in high-rise structures.

For a number of years our Brotherhood has worked closely with the drywall contractors of the nation to promote greater acceptance of drywall. Our Brotherhood has a national agreement with Gypsum Drywall Contractors International to which most contractors belong.

As the *Chicago News* story points out, drywall is considerably cheaper than lath and plaster and, at the same time, it serves equally well as

an insulating material and a sound barrier. In addition, it has the advantage of simplifying alterations or remodeling. Cutting through a wall is a simple matter compared to breaking through lath and plaster.

Everyone connected with the drywall industry seems to be optimistic regarding the future of this man-made building material. Since it is installed by our members we have a stake in its future, and we sincerely hope the rosy predictions come true.



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You didn't read it in the *Newark Evening News*

Recently, when the Essex District Council was in negotiations, the *Newark News* ran a series of articles inferring that building tradesmen were greedy and unreasonable because their earnings already were sky high. The articles gave the impression that construction workers are already overpaid.

The following letter to the *News* by a younger member of Local Union 306 never saw the light of print, not even in the "Letters to the Editor" column. However, it tells a story that is familiar to virtually every building tradesman, whether in Newark, New Jersey, or Newport, Oregon. It should appear not only in the *Newark News* but in every newspaper throughout the land.

To the Editor:

For the past seven years I have been a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of Essex.

It made me very upset to read the article which was printed in the newspaper about the amount of money which the Carpenters and other trades received. I don't think the article was just to my fellow workers and me because of it being misleading to the people other than the tradesmen.

My wife and I worked together for three years and saved enough money to a put down payment on a house. In those three years we were living rent-free with my in-laws. My wife has since borne me a son and I am the sole support of my family.

Before my wife and I decided to buy a house we had to be sure that my pay would cover all of the expenses. So we had to figure a three-day week pay check of \$90.00 which will just see us clear.

I have to figure on a three-day week (year round) because when it rains we are sent home. (Carpenters do not get shape-up time.) We recognize seven holidays with no pay. In the wintertime when it is too cold and it is impossible to pour concrete, we are sent home until weather is improved. When concrete is poured in the winter season the City Inspector will not permit the forms to be removed, because of the frost which prevents concrete from curing properly. This could make us lose a day or maybe more. If there is a heavy snow-fall we may lose one week or more of work.

If I am ill (such as a cold or common illness) and I am unable to work, I am not compensated. In my work it is very easy to get sick due to the vast changes in the weather.

Being a construction worker it is very difficult to get insurance or a loan from a bank, because of seasonal work. The Insurance Companies and the Banks are a good judge of what our pay bracket is at the end of the year.

In the newspaper article it stated we are overpaid. Well this could be debated. I have had estimating in school (night college) and I know the difference in estimating and doing the actual work. To figure the cost of a beam, wood formed and concreted, is very simple. Simple for the Contractor's Estimator and the Carpenter himself, but when the Carpenter is working on an eight-inch steel beam ten to twenty stories high the Contractor is unaware of this but it is the Carpenter who has to stand and work off the sky-high steel structure for only \$4.90 per hour.

I don't want to be offensive and outspoken, but there are few people who would want to change places with me knowing the danger of the job.

Everyday I hear friends and strangers say to me that they wouldn't trade jobs with me for a thousand dollars a day and here I'm only making \$4.90 per hour and knowing that one mistake may prevent me from ever seeing my family again.

Please, don't misunderstand me, I like my job. Knowing all the fears and dangers of my work makes me that much more cautious and careful. I enjoy creating things with my hands, and it was my boyhood ambition to be a carpenter due to the fact that all my friends were in the same trade.

Mr. Editor, I wish, if possible you would let the public know our feeling on the subject and the truth of what we are actually up against. Thank you very much.

Yours truly,

J. F. PIZUTELLI
Local Union 306





FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

Lush Land Promotion Under Scrutiny

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

BBETTER Business Bureaus, Federal Trade Commission and various state attorneys have joined an all-out effort to control questionable promotions of land in remote desert and submarginal areas, often sold sight unseen to unwary buyers.

The Association of Better Business Bureaus reports that hundreds of thousands of acres throughout the country are being promoted at a cost to the public that may run into many millions of dollars. While advertising paints a beautiful picture of living in the sun, frequently the true facts are not only omitted but actually misrepresented, warns Thomas C. Roberts, the ABBB's information director.

The real tragedy of the latest land promotions, which have been persisting and multiplying over the past three years, is that often they are aimed at older people seeking retirement homes, or families hoping to build a vacation home now for subsequent retirement use.

Many of the promotions are for land in warm-climate states. The St. Louis Better Business Bureau points out that desert lands in the Southwest, hilly lots in the South and swampy regions on the Southeast are advertised by mail and in newspapers and on TV for as little as \$10 down and \$10 a month.

But questionable plots in other areas are being offered at seeming-

ly low prices for vacation and retirement homes. The Akron, Ohio, Better Business Bureau got so many local inquiries about the "Shenango Lakes" real-estate development near Jamestown, Pa., that it sent an investigator there. He found that lots previously advertised at \$199 now were offered by mail for \$499. The "lakes" turned out to be two ponds. Cottage sites bordering the ponds were considered to be "water-front property" and were priced at \$2200. Sites had an average frontage of just 40 feet.

The St. Louis Bureau found that at the O'Fallon Hills development in Missouri, the rutty road stopped even before it reached the lots which had been offered for a "total price of \$395." The purchase agreement for these lots stated that the purchaser would be responsible for the

cost of extending the streets, as well as water and power lines.

One of the biggest recent promotions has been for sites on a so-called ranch in Nevada. The original "Gamble Ranch" which was supposed to be the subdivision consisted of less than 80 acres with just one well, law-enforcement authorities reported. But the promoters (the Pacific Westates Land Development Corporation), also bought up over 200,000 additional acres of dry, sagebrush land surrounding the original Gamble Ranch and sold these arid lots as part of their "ranch" promotion.

Other dubious promotions have been exposed recently in Utah and near Taos, New Mexico. These offered lots free as "prizes" but charged heavy amounts for conveying title.

Prices asked for land in the desert country seem cheap to moderate-income city dwellers, aware that just a small lot in their areas sells for several thousand dollars. But arid, undeveloped or inaccessible land really is worth only a few dollars an acre. One Arizona subdivision offers land for as much as \$1200 an acre that ten years ago sold for \$25 an acre.

In some southwest subdivisions you have to look twice at any water you think you see because it may

New Feature

With this issue of The Carpenter, we inaugurate a new feature, a consumer's department, to be published each month. This feature is prepared by Sidney Margolius, nationally known consumer expert whose books and magazine contributions represent the best now being done in consumer advice. We are certain that our members and particularly their wives will appreciate this informative material in Mr. Margolius' monthly contributions.

No RISK TRIAL

Ideas, Construction Details, and
Labor-Saving Pointers on

KITCHEN CABINETS

New book gives step-by-step directions, material lists, building pointers, "show-how" illustrations, for making every type of cabinet for the modern kitchen.

"HOW TO BUILD CABINETS FOR THE MODERN KITCHEN"

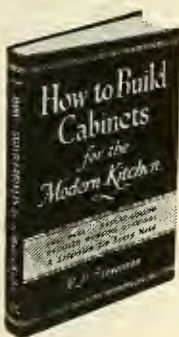
by ROBT. P. STEVENSON

Asst. Managing Editor, Popular Science

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be a mirage, one land-owner there told this reporter. Many of these developments are called "sun sites." They certainly are. You can't see a tree for miles, land experts say.

The cost of finding water in arid areas may run several times the cost of the lot itself. For example, you may have to pay as much as \$10 a foot for deep drilling, and must drill about 175 feet in some Arizona developments. Thus, the acre you may buy for only \$495 finally can cost you over \$2000, without even counting other needed improvements.

The high-pressure real estate promotions and speculations already have caused serious trouble in South Florida, where they first burgeoned. F. H. A. already has had to take over ownership of some 1300 small homes in the area around Miami because families could not meet their mortgage payments.

All experts advise against buying land without first visiting it, and without consulting your local Better Business Bureau or the attorney general of your state about the offer.

At least two states—New York and California—now have a state official inspect out-of-state land promotions. If the promoters are found to be misrepresenting, these two states make them quit advertising in their areas. But most states do not yet have such careful supervision of land offered by mail or by ads to their residents, and even in the more-careful states there are many loop-holes that can fool unsophisticated land seekers.

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Eldridge Resigns



James A. Eldridge has resigned as editor of *The Carpenter* to accept a public affairs post at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C.

Eldridge, a former Hoosier newspaperman, was named editor of *The Carpenter* in March 1961.

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Wittich, John

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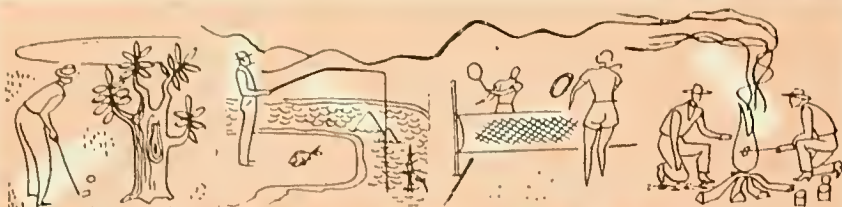
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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

by FRED GOETZ

Readers may write Brother Goetz at 8658 S. E. Ellis St., Portland, Oreg.

Lands Elk

A letter from Haskel Wright, vice president of Local 1245, Carlsbad, New Mexico, is a sort of postscript to the recent column about the Rocky Mountain elk kill by Sam Burri. Here's Haskel's letter and a photo to back up the tale:



"Ramon Gonzales of our Local hit the elk hunter's jackpot the first time out: nailed a 14-point specimen with a well-placed shot from his 300 Savage. He jumped this "moose of an elk" in Colorado, near the Bergasa Springs country. Last I heard, Ramon was itching for a "go" at big buck deer in New Mexico."

Ted Williams

I'd be willing to bet my last night crawler that most fisherfolk—and I'm one of 'em—get nearly as much pleasure from reminiscing about the angling pastime as the actual fishing.

I recall a memorable gab session with two avid fishermen, known respectively for their fame as baseball player; boxer.

I'm talking about Ted Williams, the "splendid splinter" of swat, and Jack Sharkey, former world's heavyweight champion.

In addition to being top anglers, both are excellent tournament casters. It was during their demonstration of this art at a national boat show that I found opportunity to chew the piscatorial rag with them.

Knowing Williams to be a well-rounded angler. I asked him about the comparative fighting ability of two fish: the steelhead and the bonefish. Ted said he had fished for both and concluded that a Florida bonefish, half the weight, could pull the tail off a northwest steelhead but added that the steelhead—big sea-going trout of the Pacific—was every bit as game as the highly-rated Atlantic salmon.

I had to pump Ted for information about his "big fish" catches. I knew he held a near-record for Marlin and had nailed some giant muskies and bone, so I was rather impressed when he told me that in spite of lunker kills, no catch would ever minimize the thrill of his first fish—an eight-pound catfish taken from the murky waters of Otay Lake near his boyhood home in San Diego, California. Even today, he's just as happy with a bobber and worm as tapered leader and dry fly line.



Jack Sharkey is no piscatorial snob by any stretch of the imagination but he does sorta' lean a bit toward trout fishing.

Living in Epping, New Hampshire, he's located not far from some fine
(Continued on page 39)



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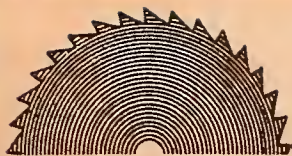
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

75 Years in Kingston



Local 251 Kingston, N. Y. is now 75 years old. A gay party was held to mark the great day. Seated: Left to right—Mrs. Robert T. Shellenberger, Mrs. George W. Eichler, Mrs. John J. Schwenk, Mrs. Kenneth L. Wilson, Mrs. Hyman Zamansky, and Mrs. George E. Yerry, Jr. Standing: Left to right—George W. Eichler, Local 251 Master of Ceremonies; The

Rev. Robert T. Shallenberger, The Hon. Mayor of Kingston, N. Y. John J. Schwenk, President of Local 251 George W. Race, The Hon. Kenneth L. Wilson, Assemblyman; Hyman Zamanski, B. A. Local 2372, Monticello Branch; George E. Yerry, Pres. of Hudson Valley Dist. Council of Carpenters.

Carpenters Receive First Pension Checks



On May 9, 1962, at a dinner held in Niagara Falls, New York, the first pension checks to retired Carpenters were awarded by the Niagara Genesee District Council of Carpenters Pension Fund. The Fund was established in May of 1960 through collective bargaining of Local 322, Niagara Falls, New York, Local 289, Lockport, New York, and Local 1151, Batavia, New York, which make up the Niagara-Genesee and vicinity district council. From left to right, back row: Edward Brown, 322; Robert M. Jamieson, 322; William Muir, 322; Clyde Dean, 322; George Horst, 322; Daniel Kline, 322; Carl Lass, 322; George Perry, 1151; Mammond Jordan, 322; Walter Corkill, 322; Richard Williams, 322; Lawrence Ball, 322;

Robert Muir, 322; Joseph Winchester, 322; James Frame, 322; Hugh Mayes, 322. Second row: Zygmunt Dojka, 322; Herman Leissle, 322; John Hood, 322; John Moir, 322; Harrison Snyder, 322; Edson P. Hill, 322; Fred Olson, 322; William Renouf, 322; Edward Zartman, 322; Salvatore Fioretta, 322; Front row: John Connell, 322; Alvin Riegle, 289; Harvey Hudson, 322; Gothold Walck, 322. The men first pensioned but not pictured in the attached photo are: Benjamin H. Brayley, 322; George P. Hain, 289; Clarence D. Ives, 289; Robert E. Little, 322; Anthony Paonessa, 322; Christy G. Schaal, 322; Charles Schultz, 322; William Schultz, 289; R. D. Smith, 322; David S. Sullivan, 322; Elwood Taylor, 289; Earl E. Wills, 322.

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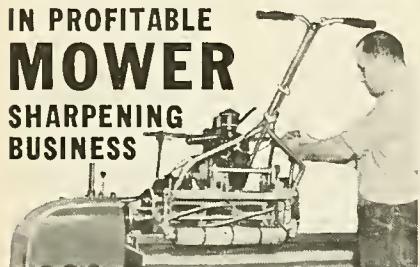
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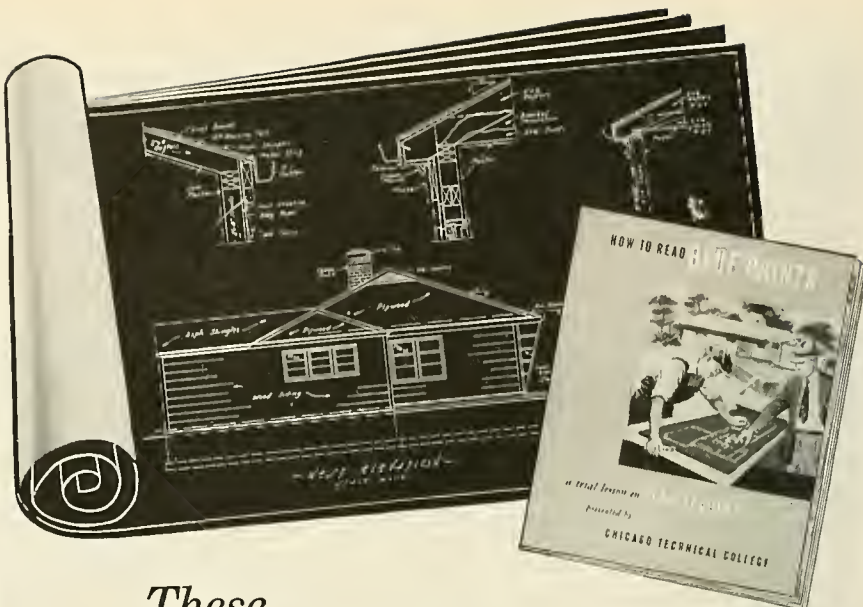


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Occupation _____

25-Year Buttons to Members of Local Union 1518



Members of Local 1518, Gulfport, Miss., being presented with their 25-year buttons by President Joseph Windom. Seated from left to right are: H. L. Mays (28); C. F. Stanton (27); Arthur Newman (27); Loren King (25); J. B. Parkerson (28); Johnnie W. Graham (28); Frank Bates (29). Standing are: L to R—B. E. Adams (43); J. C. Johnson (27); L. A. Parker (28); M. A. Robbins (39); Monroe Stewart (27); Oliver H. Carroll (25) and Erik Lundberg (53); Joseph Windom on extreme right presenting the buttons. Not shown on picture: E. L. Bufkin (25); R. E. McNeil (40); Roy Peterman (26) and James H. Stanton (36). Figures in parentheses indicate the number of years in the brotherhood.

District Council of New York



Left to right: President Charles Johnson, Jr., D. C. of New York; graduate apprentice, Joseph Calleja, L.U. 791; business representative, Herbert Benson; chairman of Board of Governors, Building Trade Employers Association, H. Earl Fullilove.

EVENT—Awarding of Plaques by President Charles Johnson, Jr. to 223 graduate apprentices, commemorating their completion of apprenticeship between July, 1961, and June, 1962, by the District Council of New York City and vicinity of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

This is the largest group of journeymen carpenters ever assembled to be given recognition for their recent completion of the four (4) year apprenticeship in the New York City District Council of Carpenters area.

This event represents for the graduate apprentice not only his completion of the training period, but also entitles him to full journeyman status, being well prepared to earn a productive livelihood.

For the union it represents the replacement of those skilled carpenters who leave the trade each year in this area because of retirement, transfer to other localities, disabilities, and deaths. Assures the growth and expansion of the organization to meet the needs of the cabinet shop and building construction industries.

For industry it provides an adequate supply of highly skilled journeymen mechanics for those employers who are under contractual agreement with the New York City District Council of Carpenters, thus assuring a continued high standard of performance in the construction industry in this area.

TIME AND PLACE—Wednesday Evening, October 31st, 1962, 6 p. m.—The Marc Ballroom, 27 Union Square West, New York City.

Present—Representing the District Council

Charles Johnson, Jr.—President (presiding)
Daniel C. Quigley—First Vice President
Edward A. Bjork—Second Vice President
Robert M. Johnson—Secretary-Treasurer
Conrad F. Olsen—Assistant to President
Norman L. Olsen—Assistant to President
Harold W. Boehm—Assistant to President
Louis A. Schumack—Apprentice Co-ordinator
Edward McLaughlin—Retired Apprentice Co-ordinator
Ronald J. Martin—Legal Advisor to Welfare and Pension Funds

Guest Speakers

Harry A. Moss, Jr.—Director, Bureau of Apprentice Training, New York State Department of Labor
William Kraengel—Coordinator of Evening Trade Schools, New York City Board of Education
Algernon M. Miller—General Counsel, Manufacturing Woodworkers Association of Greater New York, Inc.
H. Earl Fullilove—Chairman, Board of Governors, Building Trades Employers Association

Also in Attendance

Apprentice Committee Members of affiliated Local Unions

Total approximately 350 in attendance



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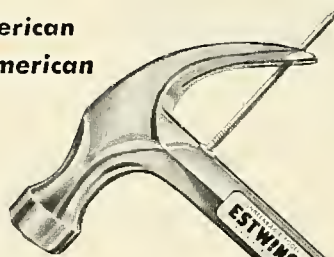
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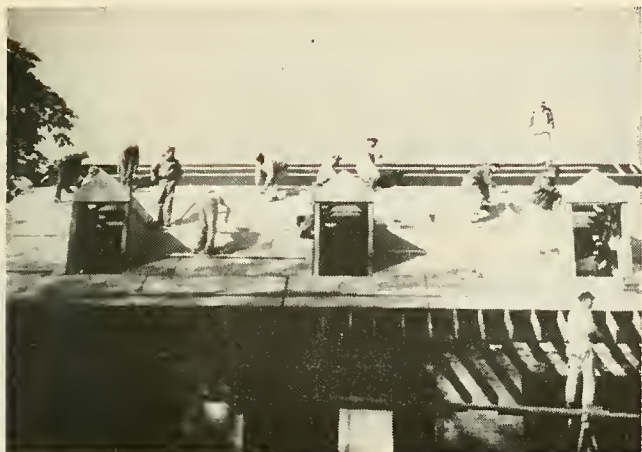
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New Jersey Local Builds Ambulance Headquarters



Above are two views of a public service project with members of L.U. 620, Madison, N. J., in the process of building an ambulance headquarters. The contributions of the Carpenters were highly praised by the entire community.

The following letter to General Secretary R. E. Livingston relates the story of an unusual good deed by Carpenters from Local 620, Madison, N. J. The letter is self-explanatory and follows:

Dear Mr. Livingston:

It is with great pleasure that I write to you and advise of the great cooperation we have received from Local 620 of Madison, New Jersey.

We are in the process of building a new ambulance headquarters, and have been in contact with all the local unions asking for their assistance.

We have been faced with a problem of trying to get our building closed in before the snow flies.

I have discussed the problem with George Laufenberg Business Representative, and through his efforts and those of the Recording Secretary, Thomas R. Small, they were successful in getting 26 members of their local to sheathe out our roof on Saturday, October 27.

I am attaching a list of the names of those men who graciously gave their time and effort in sheathing out the roof.

We took a couple of pictures, and if you are interested I will be very happy to forward you a print.

Without the cooperation that we have received from your union we would certainly be in a bad way. It is with pleasure that we tell you about the activities of your local union.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH B. CORBETT,
Corresponding Secretary,
Madison Volunteer
Ambulance Corps.

THOSE WHO HELPED

Business Representative George Laufenberg and Recording Secretary Thomas R. Small submitted the following list of carpenters and millwrights from Local 620 who worked on the Rescue Squad project of Madison, New Jersey.

George Laufenberg, 11th Ave. and 43rd St., Paterson, N. J.; Thomas R. Small, 20 Fairmount Road, New Providence, N. J.; Anthony Pennucci, 27 Evergreen Ave., Morriston, N. J.; Tony O'Conc, 12 Beverly Road, Springfield, N. J.; Joseph D'Aries, 539 Eagle Rock Ave., West Orange, N. J.; Paul Flynn, 11 Cleveland Ave., East Hanover, N. J.

Michael Bufo, 22 Henshaw Ave., Springfield, N. J.; James Salerno, 5 So. Valley Road, West Orange, N. J.; Peter Polidoro, 258 West 5th Ave., Roselle, N. J.; George Price, Valley View Ave., Gladstone, N. J.; Dominick Romanelli, 34 Shunpike Road, Summit, N. J.; Steve Yewasis, 1495 Morris Ave., Union, N. J.; John Sciter, 1030 Clinton St., East Orange, N. J.; Alex Cazzetto, 54 Hillary Ave., Morristown, N. J.

Robert Cull, 104 Battlehill Ave., Springfield, N. J.; John Toye, 3 Hollaway Place, Morris Plains, N. J.; Robert Terreri, 24 Harrison Street, Morristown, N. J.; Joe Formichelli, 13 Rosedale Ave., Millburn, N. J.; Pasquale Esposito, 388 Woodland Road, Madison, N. J.; Frank Gallitelli, 90 Orchard Street, Millburn, N. J.; Donald France, 25 Grandview Ave., North Plainfield, N. J.; Victor Obermiloci, 86 Cherry Street, West Orange, N. J.; Ralph Iossa, 21 Lathrope Ave., Madison, N. J.; Fred Iossa, 5 Fern Ave., Chatham, N. J.; Harry Kavanaugh, 11 Hollaway Place, Morris Plains, N. J.;

Charles Behre, 8 Sherwood Ave., Madison, N. J.

We wish you the best of luck and enjoyment with your new building when it is completed.

Sincerely,

THOMAS R. SMALL,
Recording Secretary.
GEORGE LAUFENBERG,
Business Representative.

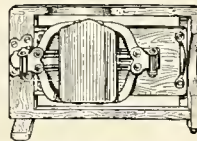
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Local 2203 Celebrates



Front row, (standing) left to right: Irvin Ahlvin, C. Carl Allison, D. M. Smith, Thomas Hill, Ben Boettger, Earl M. Sprinkle, Walter Wessman. Second row, (seated) left to right: Lyle D. Weber, A. G. Neiswanger, Joseph A. Woods, Clinton R. Nelson (57-year member), Gus E. Anderson, Rudolph Soderman, E. W. Bateson (50-year member). Back row, (standing) left to right: Chris E. Easton, President of Local 2203, Anaheim, Calif.; James G. King, Secretary of Orange County District Council; William Sidell, Secretary-Treasurer of Los Angeles District Council and Eighth District General Board Member elect; H. J. Harkleroad, former Secretary of Orange County District Council and now Special Representative for California State Council of Carpenters; C. H. Oldham, Financial Secretary of Local 2203.

On October 10, 1962, L. U. 2203, Anaheim, Calif., held a special meeting to award 50-year and 25-year pins to 21 members of the local. Also as part of the program the local instituted a Matthew Plews Apprenticeship award plaque, posthumously, in honor of Brother Plews who had been one of the most ardent workers in the local and in the Orange County Apprenticeship Program.

After an inspiring talk on unionism and the debt we owe to our older members, Brother William Sidell, Eighth District General Board Member elect, made the presentation of the pins.

Brother Clint R. Nelson, a member of the Brotherhood for 57 years, talked of some of the hardships of the early days in the Brotherhood. The Matthew Plews Apprenticeship Award plaque is of wood in the shape of the Carpenters Emblem with an appropriate brass head plate and a brass scroll to receive the names of the Outstanding Apprentice of the Local each year, and a brass cut of the Label at the bottom.

A miniature of the plaque will be presented to the Outstanding Apprentice of the Local each year with his name engraved on it.

Brother H. J. Harkleroad, former secretary of the Orange County District Council and now a Special Representative for the California State Council of Carpenters, presented the plaque to Brothers John V. Adams and Leonard B. Adams, Apprenticeship Committeemen for the local, to the Orange County Joint Apprenticeship Council.

Brother James G. King, secretary of the Orange County District Council of Carpenters, then presented the miniature plaque to our Outstanding Apprentice for the year, Frank C. Mercier. Sister Violet Plews expressed her appreciation for the honor bestowed on the memory of her husband and commended Brother Mercier for being the first to be honored by the award.

After the program, refreshments were served by the Ladies Auxiliary 759 under the direction of Mrs. John Virgo, President of the Auxiliary. A feature was a beautiful cake decorated with the Carpenters Emblem and a miniature saw and hammer, made by Mrs. Frank Stevens of the Auxiliary.



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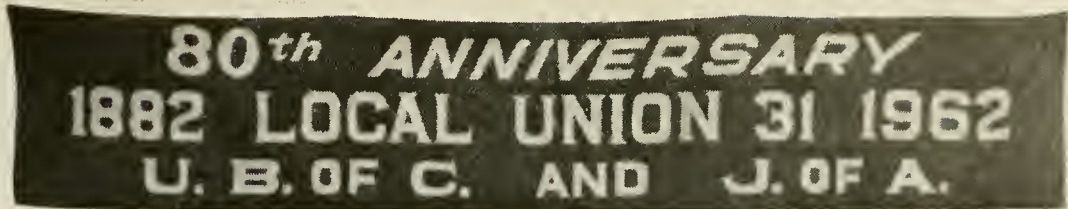
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Recently members of L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J., celebrated the 80th Anniversary of the founding of this local. The evening turned into a "celebrity night" due to the fact that so many distinguished people were honored.

Richard L. Moore, Pres. of the Local, presented awards to two carpen-

ters, Gino Silvestri, Coach of the Trenton, N. J., team that went on to capture national honors as champions, and John Britton, who managed a local slow-pitch softball team to the State Championship.

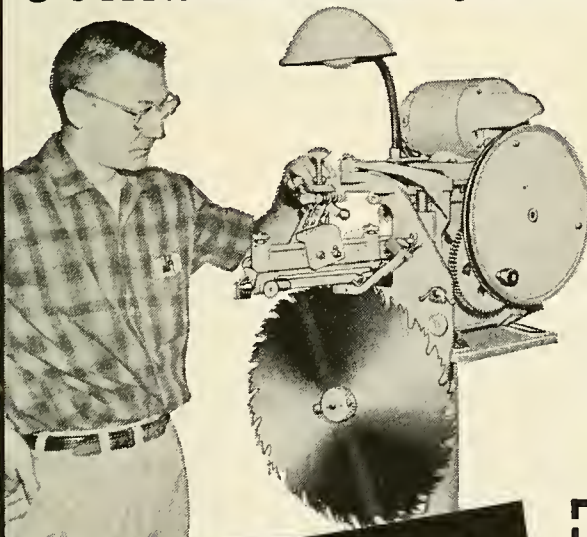
Pins from 60-year to 25-year were presented to members present. Two members who were to receive 50-year

pins, Herman Bryer and Andrew F. Carmichael were unable to attend the meeting. Approximately 30 members who were eligible for 25-year pins were absent from the meeting. The untimely passing of Charles Bentz, a 25-year member, shortly before the meetings, grieved fellow members.

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50-Year Members Honored in New York



After a brief meeting on September 26, 1962, Local No. 608, New York City, held a party honoring their 50-year members. The 50-year pins were presented by Conrad Olsen of the New York District Council to the 12 old-timers who were present on this occasion. There were sixteen 50-year members who could not attend due to distance and for other reasons. However, their pins were sent to them by mail. At the L.U. 608 celebration are shown in the front row, left to right, Joseph Cavallare, William Gerrie, Norman Forte, Grieco Bavasso,

Adjuturo Couture, Frank Cervenka, Arno Dressel, Solomon Asbell, August Anderson, Carl Bystad, and James Ahearn. Second row, John Murphy, conductor and a 50-year member; Michael Gronin, warden; Redmond O'Connor, District Council delegate; John Ahern, trustee; Michael T. Wells, recording secretary; James Neary, secretary-treasurer; John J. O'Connor, president; Conrad Olsen, N. Y. District Council; James Fox, business agent; Martin Forde, trustee; Joseph Feran, trustee, and Michael G. Leahy, vice president.

L.U. 1350 Celebrates Silver Anniversary of Founding



At the silver anniversary of L.U. 1350, Seymour, Ind., the following are shown in the celebration photo: front row, left to right: Ervin Price, Jesse Kovener, Albert Reater, Raymond Gaiter, Olin Hinson, Clarence Moenning, Avis Ruddick, Laudes Storm, Charles F. Howard and Paul Lock. Center row: Alfred Vonstrohe, Lester Foster, Earl Thompson, Elmer Garrett, Paul Lahne, Clarence Newkirk, Arnold Vondielingen, Clarence

Lanier, Otto Knoke, Leo Thompson, Ralph Keith, Isom Hamblin, Edward Tormochlin, Thomas Prince, Robert Elliott and Henry M. Williams. Top row: Merl Dillo, M. L. Chitwood, Edwin Shown, John Newkirk, Robert Engle, Clyde Collings, Ralph Cooley, Gilbert Burchell, Winford Cornett, Robert Davis and Arthur Martin.

Local 53 Testimonial Dinner



A testimonial dinner given in honor of Brother Andrew G. Farrell and the 50-year members of Local 53, White Plains, N. Y., on Saturday evening October 6, 1962. Seated at the table, 50-Year Members of Local Union 53, White Plains, N. Y., left to right, Harry Cowan, Adolf Johnson, Thomas F. Bryden, Harry Ing, Fred Russe, Irving Quimby and Godfrey Georges. Unable to attend: Walter Adams, William C. Fowler, Olaf Knudsen, Fred J. McCullough and Robert McClasson. Standing, left to right: Carl Swanson, Committeeman; Stephen J. Madon, Committee Chairman and Toastmaster; Douglas

MacCallum, City Councilman; Carl H. Johnson, Business Representative, Local Union 53; Charles Johnson, Jr., Executive Board Member of the United Brotherhood; William Kerr, President; and Andrew G. Farrell, Secretary of the Westchester District Council of Carpenters; Robert J. Black, Fin. Secretary, Local Union 53 and Committeeman. Ladies seated at the table, left to right: Mrs. Harry Cowan, Mrs. Fred Russe, Mrs. Wilbur Georges. Ladies standing, left to right: Mrs. Stephen J. Mahon, Mrs. Carl H. Johnson, Mrs. William Kerr and Mrs. Andrew G. Farrell.

Texarkana Local 379 Honors 25-Year Members



Local 379, Texarkana, Ark., honored thirteen members at a special meeting, in the Labor Temple. Membership pins were given to members with 25 years or more, in recognition of faithful service to Local 379. Left to right, standing; J. J. Powell, 25 years; V. J. Lumpkin, 27 years; Frank Lumpkin, 25 years; Dayton Carpenter, 25 years; Howard Camp, 25 years; Henry Bateman, 25 years, and J. E. Bentley, 25 years. Left to right, sitting: M. H. Burnham, 33 years; A. J. Walker, 28 yrs.; George Guier, 25 years; Don Taylor, 53 yr. gold pin; R. M. Bateman, 46 yrs.; C. B. Johnson, 36 years. Members not present: B. F. Templeton, 48 yrs., and J. C. Wilson, 39 yrs.

50-Year Members Receive Honor



S. A. Dudley, 50-year member, second from right, is honored by L.U. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa. Others in photo are Fred M. Pedersen, business representative, George Griebnow, Urban Renewal Administrator, and L.U. President, L. R. Diers, extreme right.

1962 Apprentices of Joliet Twp. High School



The 1962 Carpenters Apprentices class of Joliet Twp. High School, Joliet, Ill. are front row left to right: James Breen, Charles Gilbert, John Leksander and Art Deverean. Back row: Edward McElroy, Henry Bryan, Henry Schroth, Thomas Thompson, John Davito, Gerald Santerelli, Gary Perinar, Donald McGraw and Dennis Sinkovec.

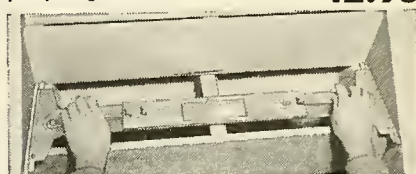
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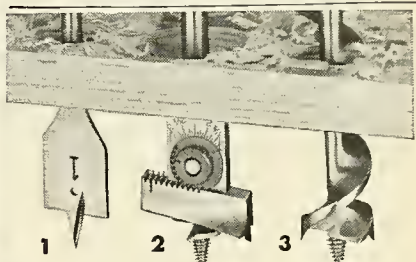
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L.U. 333 Celebrates 71st Anniversary



About 250 members and guest attended the 71st Anniversary and testimonial banquet of L.U. No. 333 of New Kensington, Pa. October 27, 1962.

President L. D. Householder introduced B. M. Remaly as toastmaster for the evening. Absent members also receiving recognition for numbered years of service were Clark Blair, James Cain, 25 years; Herbert Coggan, Perry Walterbaugh, 26 years; Stanley R. Bramel, 36 years; Paul Ruppel, 39 years; Harry Sinclair, 40 years.

President L. D. Householder presents pins to members of L.U. 333 of New Kensington, Pa. From left to right are Homer Grossheim, 27 years; Alex Hochmuth, 28 years; Anthony Querio, 26 years; John Sinchak, 43 years; T. H. Haught, 25 years; and Charles M. Slinker, 40 years.

L.U. 299, Union City, N. J., Pays Honor



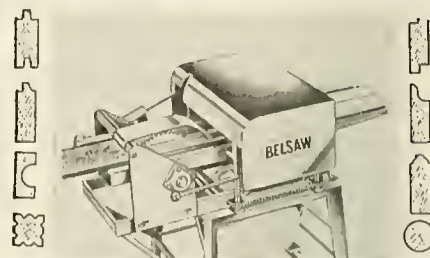
Recent Dinner Dance held by Local 299 of Union City, N. J., to present 50-year pins to their members. Photo from left to right: Robert Ohweiler, international representative; Albert Beck, Sr., business agent; Thomas Peterson and Val Hirschler, 50 year members; Thomas Bifano, business agent; Walter Richard, chairman of the affair, and William McAndrew, president of the local; Henry Erxmeier, 50-year member, was too ill to make the affair.

Local 366 Graduating Apprentices



On November 5th, 1962, Local Union 366, Bronx, N. Y., made a presentation of plaques to graduate apprentices. Presentation was made by President Frank Kuhn. Left to right: Business Representative Edward Herbst, Graduate Barkley Baker, President Frank Kuhn, Graduate Ronald Iazzetti, Financial Secretary-Treasurer John Hart., L.U. 366, N. Y.

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Twenty-fifth Charter Anniversary of L.U. 2020, San Diego



L.U. 2020, San Diego, members pose for photo at silver anniversary celebration.

Carpenters' Local 2020, San Diego, Calif., celebrated the 25th Anniversary of the issuance of its charter on October 18, 1962, at the Carpenter's Hall, 23rd and Broadway.

About 150 people attended the celebration, including the members eligible to receive 25-year membership pins.

There were 58 members who were eligible to receive 25-year pins, and most were present, except those who were ill or who had moved away.

Armon L. Henderson, Secretary-Treasurer of the San Diego District Council of Carpenters, presented the pins and gave a short talk complimenting the members on their having reached the 25-year mark of Union membership. (The actual date of the issuance of the Charter was August 4, 1937, but was celebrated Oct. 18, 1962.)

A buffet lunch was served and the members enjoyed a social hour of visiting and renewing old acquaintances. A list of those members who received or will receive 25-year pins follows:

In addition to the 25-year men present were Joe E. Beckett, 39 years standing; Frank Mitchell, 28 years; Daniel Robbins, 26 years; John Pappert, 27 years. The following have 25 years: Oliver Boardwell, Clifford C. Crandall, A. F. Dickson, Frank B. Hunyer, J. D. Neal, Thomas J. Richards, O. H. Skoglund, James H. Young, John Agnew, T. R. Anderson, Samuel Armendariz, Virgi Clemmons, Floyd R. Cook, Vernon E. Davis,

Clarence Dixon, C. C. Duschel, Charles F. Fisher, Charles Haling, Robert Hese, Roy S. Jackson, Irwin J. Kinney, Seaton Lawson, Calvin Layman, Henry LeGrand, Joseph Lombardo, George T. Morgan, Jess Patterson, Vester Payne, James J. Pergl, Rex S. Perry, Myrl Pfahler, John H. Pinkham, John W. Ralph, William Higgins, Jack Roberts, John A. Sala-

zar, Andrew P. Schlegel, Hubert B. Seacock, Jack Storton, William Tweed, Gustav Wuelfing, Paul T. Bickel, Russell Brinegar, W. C. Brown, R. C. Hess, Archie Hurst, Joseph N. Kaylor, Robert Kyle, W. L. McCormick, Fred McCary, Burt Sullivan, C. A. Thorson, A. G. Wainscott and Lawrence Wesselon. Approximately 1,433 years of service are represented.

Fifty-Year Pin



Executive Board of L.U. 450, Ogden, Utah, presents 50-year pin to Brother Archie C. Kirkpatrick, who was 90 years old on December 29, 1962. Brother Kirkpatrick was initiated in Carpenters' Local No. 1620, Rock Springs, Wyoming, October 1, 1912. Executive Board in attendance at presentation (left to right) are: Brothers Arlie V. Reed, recording secretary; John Cook, warden, Gus Kloppenberg, chairman, Sick Committee; Ellis J. Rees, sec. rep.; Estes Collie, vice president; Lorin Jackson, conductor. Front row (left to right) Nick G. Hansen, treasurer, a 50-year member, and Archie C. Kirkpatrick, honored recipient of 50-year pin being presented by President Roland Tueller.

Redwood City Local Pays Tribute to Senior Members



Shown at the Redwood City celebration (L.U. 1408) are, first row, left to right, Charles Beeson, George Christ, Ed Allen and Joe Hanna. Second row, Recording Secretary Louis Matas; Treasurer John Kelly; International Representative Charles

Nicholas; District Council President Al Figene; Building Trades President Les Simonds; and L.U. 1408 President Phil Johnson. Third row, Bus. Rep. J. H. Weare; Vice President A. A. Clement; Conductor V. V. Wyant, and Trustee Cecil Pierde.

On April 28, 1962, L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Calif., presented a dinner in honor of its 25- and 50-year members.

There were 52 members presented with 25-year pins. The pins were presented to the wives by Charles Nichols, international representative, to pin on their husbands' lapels.

We have our only charter member George Christ, who has been a member of L. U. 1408 since 1905 and who is still an active officer serving as one of our trustees.

Charles Beeson, retired financial secretary, 50 years an officer in L. U. 1408, a total of 55 years a member. Joseph Hanna, retired trustee—50 years a member. Edward Allen, a member since 1908, total of 54 years, Carl Hofinger joined in 1906, a member for 56 years. The five members represent more than 275 years of carpentry experience. What stories could be told about the experiences they have had!

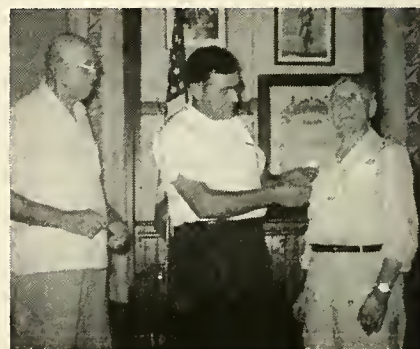
The 50-year members were presented a gold 50-year pin and a gold honorary membership card.



Old-timers of L.U. 1408, Redwood City, Calif., display their name cards with indications of each tenure of service in the Brotherhood. Left to right, Charles Beeson, Joe Hanna, George Christ, Edward Allen and Carl Hofinger.

Oldtimer Honored

Members of L.U. 1260, Iowa City, Iowa, recently held a luncheon honoring their oldest member, William Cambridge. At 88, he still works part-time at the trade and is very active in union affairs. He has been a member for 50 years and has rarely missed a meeting. Left to right in photo Treasurer Anton Vodicka and President Thomas Verry present 50-year pin to Mr. Cambridge.



Washington Roundup

(Continued from page 9)

The Peace Corps was given an authorization of \$63,750,000 through fiscal 1963, and Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), who originally opposed the Peace Corps, has a son who wants to join it.

FAILURES OF THE 87th CONGRESS: The Medicare Bill, after long debate and conciliations on both sides of the aisle to incorporate private enterprise features, was killed in the Senate by four votes. Kennedy's reorganization plan to create a Department of Urban Affairs went out just as fast as he would have put it into effect. The literacy test bill was filibustered to death in the Senate, but had it passed would have made a sixth grade education sufficient to vote. Also killed, by letting it die in conference, was the Education bill which would have aided institutions of higher learning in putting up new buildings and providing scholarships for financially needy students.

Though the Satellite Communications bill was passed by Congress, it should be considered a failure. The small band of liberals in the Senate who filibustered against the bill were using that privilege for a worthy cause when they warned that the bill would be a give-away to private industry. They were right. It is.

The 88th Congress holds an outlook of a repeat performance in fields such as medical care for the aged and federal aid to education. But the fact that Kennedy not only retained his majority in Congress but increased it excites some hope for the major catastrophes which took place in the 87th.

The big battle between the President and Capitol Hill will center on the proposed income tax reduction which Kennedy has said we need, and which Rep. Wilbur Mills (D.-Ark.), chairman of the powerful House Ways and Means Committee, has suggested, we can do without for another year.

Mr. Kennedy's honeymoon with Congress is over, and the battle lines for the next session are already being drawn. What the outcome will be should prove interesting, very interesting.

Outdoors

(Continued from page 26)

trout streams, but occasionally his wife edges him into a bass fishing foray.

"She likes bass chowder," Jack explains, "and I gotta' catch her a few once in a while to earn enough points to go trout fishing and surf casting in the Atlantic saltchuck."

During the fly casting demonstration, Ted laid out a 148-foot cast with a seven-ounce, nine-foot fly rod equipped with GAF line—a Herculean flip in any man's league. Sharkey wasn't far behind.

From where I stand, I don't think tournament flippers will have anything to fear from these two in national competition. Fishing to Ted Williams

and Jack Sharkey is but a form of relaxation and fun. Both have had all the pressure they want to bear in one man's lifetime of competitive sporting events.

* * *

Here's a little deer-dressing dope we're throwing on the hunter's campfire for what it's worth:

Back in camp, hang the deer as high as possible. Skin it clean, pulling off as much hide as possible, rather than using the knife. See that no hair is left on the meat. Wash and scrape off around bullet wound.

Split and quarter the animal and rub each section with salted water until perfectly clean. Let it dry overnight. In the morning, while the carcass is still cool, put in clean bags and posi-

tion to a cool spot until ready to break camp.

Meat should be taken to locker. Two or three days without proper refrigeration and the meat is on the way out.

If you're gonna' wrap the meat for your freezer, double-wrap it.

Put the meat next to waxed surface of the inner wrap. Well wrapped meat will prevent freezer burn, which essentially is the drawing out of the moisture, leaving it stringy.

Many hunters prefer to have their meat frozen by a commercial locker, then placed in the home freezer. The commercial sharp freeze is at a temperature of about 25 degrees below zero while the average home freezer temperature is zero.

Commercial lockers usually charge around 10 cents per pound for cutting, wrapping and sharp-freezing a deer that has been skinned.

* * *

'First Try' Luck

Getting back to the subject of "success on the first try," Pat Cox of 1057 Wicks Lane, Billings, Montana, a



member of Local 1172, calls it the "luck of the Irish."

Here's a photo of Pat with part of his "first time buck," sporting a rack like grandma's proverbial rocking chair.

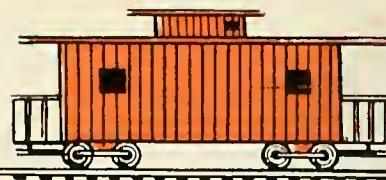
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WHO
YOU ARE!



UNION LABEL AND SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Tax Cut Deserves Top Priority

A few months ago a special committee of economists appointed by the President to make a comparison of unemployment rates in the United States and other countries turned in its findings.

Roughly, what the committee found is that the unemployment rate in the United States for the year 1960 was five times as high as it was in Japan or West Germany; four times as great as in Sweden; three times as great as in France.

All this points up something that organized labor in America has known for a long time—that our rate of economic growth is lagging behind population growth and the technological development resulting from automation.

It seems paradoxical that the United States which helped all these foreign nations get back on their feet after the war should now be lagging behind them in economic progress. We fathered the revolution of automation, but we do not seem able to cope with it as effectively as some of the nations we exported it to.

The real danger lies in the fact that no industrial nation can afford to fall back in the race without eventually becoming an "also ran."

For the century before World War I, England dominated the industrial world. There was work for all and prosperity for all, but the upheavals created by the First World War upset the balance.

The English economy made no real efforts to move for-

ward vigorously. The result was that the United States, Germany and other nations took over world leadership that once belonged to England.

Unless we see the handwriting on the wall and take measures to revitalize our industrial might, the rising nations may pass us as effectively as we passed England after the first war.

Both Congress and the present administration have moved very cautiously in the area of pepping up our economy. I sincerely hope that the forthcoming Congress will do a better job than some of its predecessors.

Whenever a strike occurs the newspapers are quick to point out how much production is being lost to the nation through the strike. Yet, the truth is that one month of unemployment at today's high rate costs the nation more lost production than a generation of strikes. A little more concern about our present hard-core unemployment and a little less moaning about strikes certainly seems to be in order.

A tax cut has been proposed as a stimulant to increased buying. A step-up in public works also has been proposed as an economic stimulator. Only one fact is crystal clear; the United States and Canada need to take bold new steps to get our economies rolling again.

I sincerely hope that this will be a major project on both sides of the border in 1963.

PLANE GOSSIP



Oops!

The lumber camp foreman put a newly-hired country boy to work stacking wood beside the whizzing circular saw. As he started to walk away, he heard a loud "OUCH!" and turned to see the yokel looking puzzled at the stump of a finger. Rushing back, the foreman asked how it happened.

"I dunno" said the country boy. "I just stuck my finger out like this and . . . well I'll be darn . . . there goes another one!"

—G. A. Childers, L.U. 345
Memphis, Tenn.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Willing Worker

An Irishman working at a lumber mill "toted something home" every night; a handful of shingles, a bundle of laths, etc., until he had a cellarful of filched material. One Sunday at church a remark by the priest hit his conscience so he went to confession and told all, asking what he could do to make amends.

"Could you make a novena?" asked the priest.

"Sure I could, Father" replied the carpenter. "Just give me the plans; God knows, I've got enough material!"

—George Hodder, L.U. 982
Detroit, Mich.

BE SURE IT'S UNION

"All Those Cockeyed Indians!"

The Indian Chief's name was Hippopotamus and there were two Indians in the tribe named Side of The Horse and Side of The Buffalo. All of their wives were expecting and, in due time, Side of the Horse's squaw bore him a son, as did the squaw of Side of the Buffalo. But the squaw of Chief Hippopotamus bore him twin sons! Which moved

the Medicine Man of the tribe, an alert mathematician, to declare:

"The squaw of the Hippopotamus is equal to the sum of the squaws of the two Sides."

—Mel Berle, L.U. 277
Phila., Pa.

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

How About Thursday?

A man who had been courting a girl for 10 years was asked why he didn't marry her. "Well" he replied, "I've been seeing her every Wednesday and Friday evening for ten years and, if I marry her, I wouldn't have anywhere to go those evenings."

—Carl Wallman,
Monmouth Junction, N.J.

LOOK FOR THE LABEL

A Pest at Best

The little boy rushed into the drug-store and shouted: "Quick! Help! My father slipped on the ladder and is hanging from the edge of the roof!"

"What can I do?" asked the druggist.

"Put a new roll of film in my camera!" said the brat.

—Phyllis Baumann,
Belleville, Ill.

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

"Go to Father!"

"Go to Father" she said

When I asked her to wed.

And she knew that I knew

That her father was dead.

And she knew that I knew

What a life he had led.

And she knew that I knew

What she meant when she said:

"Go to Father!"

Page Alfred Hitchcock!

A hearse, going down a steep hill, went out of control and turned over. The coffin and occupant flew out, bounced down the hill, slid across a street and flew through the window of a drugstore. It continued to the rear where it upended against the prescription counter, the top flew off and the occupant sat up.

"May I help you?" politely asked the druggist.

"Yes" said the occupant. "Give me something to stop this coffin!"

—Mrs. R. N. Shultz, L.U. 2900
Sunbury, Pa.

BUY DULY UNION TOOLS

Whyizzit?

Why is it that everybody prefers the front of the bus, the middle of the road, and the back of the church?

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Sad Turn of Events

A carpenter we know, who plays the stock market, invested half of his savings in a paper towel company and the other half in a concern that makes revolving doors. Then the market broke and he was wiped out before he could turn around!

—C. V. Smith,
Austin, Tex.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Keep it Quiet!

"Who was that pretty little thing I saw you with last night?"

"Will you promise not to tell my wife?"

"Surely, I promise."

"Well, it was my wife."



1963

JANUARY

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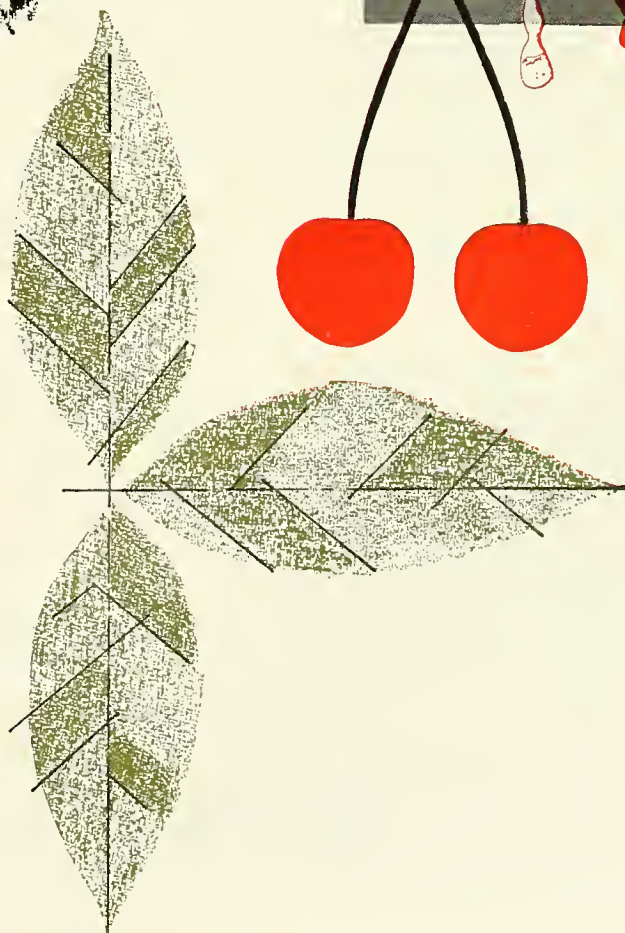
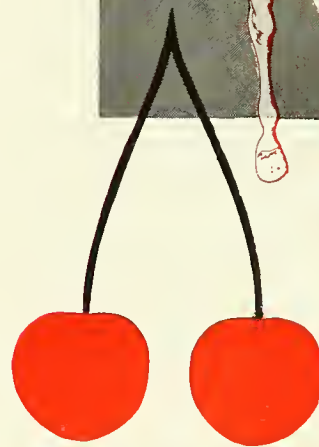
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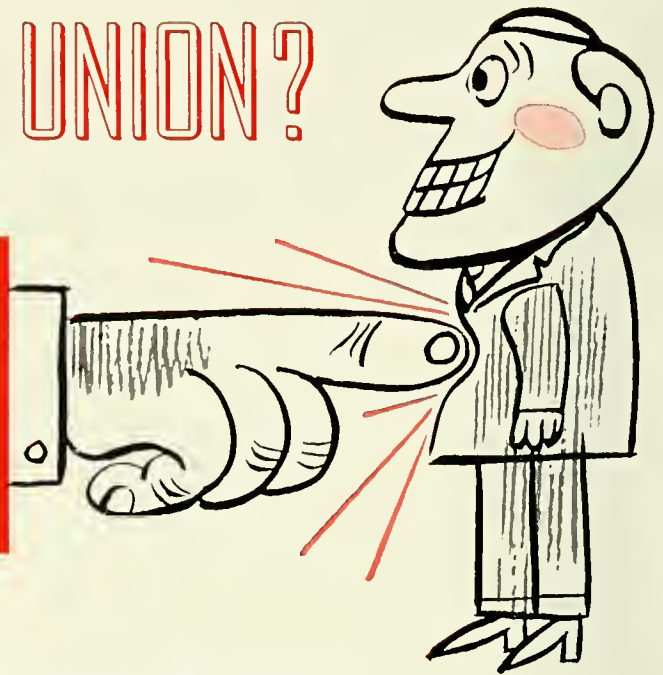
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FEBRUARY 1963



WHO RUNS THE UNION?

...YOU DO!



**IN THE BROTHERHOOD,
YOU AND YOUR FELLOW EMPLOYEES RUN THE UNION**

YOU elect your own local union officers.

YOU run your own local union affairs.

YOU elect your own negotiating committee.

YOU make the decisions of your own union contract.

YOU choose your own shop stewards.

YOU decide important policies and actions of your own union
by majority vote.

YOU elect your international union officers.

YOU elect your own delegates to the international union conventions.

YOU —the membership—are the final voice of authority and decision
in your Brotherhood Union.



YOU ARE THE UNION!!

JOIN THE BROTHERHOOD TODAY

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII

NO. 2

FEBRUARY 1963

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



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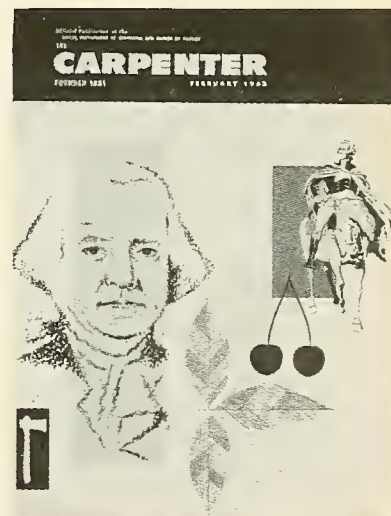


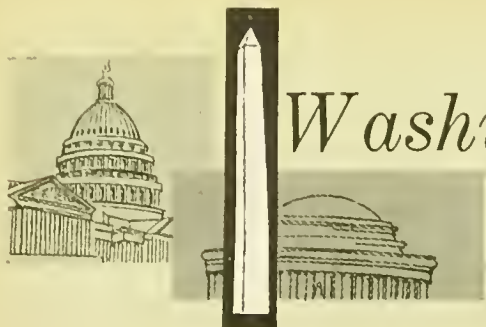
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THE COVER

"Undismayed by the dangers which surrounded him, he did not for an instant relax his exertions, nor omit anything which could obstruct the progress of the enemy, or improve his own condition. He did not appear to despair of the public safety, but struggled against adverse fortune with the hope of yet vanquishing the difficulties which surrounded him; and constantly showed himself to his harassed and enfeebled army, with a serene, unembarrassed countenance, betraying no fears in himself, and invigorating and inspiring with confidence the bosoms of others. To this unconquerable firmness, to this perfect self-possession under the most desperate circumstances, is America, in a great degree, indebted for her independence."

—Tribute to George Washington by John Marshall, First Chief Justice of the United States





Washington **ROUNDUP**

SHAPE OF THINGS: STATE OF THE UNION. Each year the President of the United States spells out his policy for the coming congressional session with a State of the Union message, usually delivered in person. President John F. Kennedy followed practice and addressed the first session of Congress, the 88th, in setting forth his general aims for 1963. Key factor in the new program is tax reduction. Everything else is taking a legislative back seat. He calls tax reduction "the one step above all" which is needed to spur the economy. Mr. Kennedy hopes to achieve a permanent reduction of \$13.5 billion (\$11 billion for individual payers and \$2.5 in corporate taxpayers). Lower income payers would benefit by a 14 to 20 per cent reduction and the very top bracket would be dropped from the 91 per cent to the 61 per cent level.

NEEDED: MORE JOBS. AFL-CIO President George Meany called for an even greater attack on the joblessness situation than appears to be envisioned by the President. Mr. Meany says that, "The economic goals of the President are precisely those of the AFL-CIO. Achievement of the continued economic growth which America needs and of which it is capable will eliminate the scourge of persistent mass unemployment." Looking at the State of the Union and the Budget Messages, Mr. Meany has concluded that the Administration attack is too light. He is afraid that the present plans would "insure 6 per cent or more unemployment in 1963."

WHAT ABOUT AID TO EDUCATION? The construction unions have placed Federal aid to education high on their priority list in the last few sessions of their National Legislative Conferences. Unions have felt that the problem needs to be met in terms of more funds for the underprivileged areas and more funds for construction. Supporters of aid to education appear to be having some real doubts despite the big education recommendation set forth in mid-January. What many fear is that the whopping deficit plus the tax cut proposals will mean a sidetracking of aid to education along with other programs of spending which would, in the opinion of the budget balancers, upset the fiscal solvency of the nation.

TURNING BACK THE CLOCK. A slick switch in the form of a "Goldwater gimmick" appears to be in the making in antiunion legislation on Capitol Hill. Senator Barry Goldwater, Rep., Ariz., darling of the conservatives, has dreamed up a procedure which would really turn back the clock of labor progress. He would reverse the present Federal labor law by changing the language of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley. Under this section the states can enact laws which would outlaw union security arrangements between labor and management. Senator Goldwater would make the Federal law PROHIBIT all forms of "compulsory membership in or financial support of unions" with permission to the states, if they wish, to take affirmative action to "permit a limited form of union security now authorized by law." In other words, labor would be forbidden to have union security any place in the U. S. unless the states granted the right for such arrangements through legislation. Such a procedure would turn back the clock and go a long way toward union-busting, in the opinion of many.

Boom state sold on wood in schools



The California Story. . .

NEW schools are blooming in California like poppies in the spring. More children are born every year in the Golden State than in any other—and it simply means that for every eight or nine schools Americans must build from now on, one will be in California.

The story of California schools is a story of Carpenters. For wood is the dominant material in its thousands of educational plants. From its forested north to its sun-baked south, California builds 80 percent or more of its schools with wood framing.

At the framing stage, its new schools are veritable thickets of dimension lumber, boards and panels. And colonies of Carpenters are hard at work assembling the future temples of learning for their children and those of their neighbors.

Millions of man-hours of Carpenter time, literally, go into shaping the state's new education centers. Some 110,000 Carpenters live and work in California, and a sizable portion devote much of their labors to schools.





Brotherhood members lay up literally acres of tongue-and-groove 2 x 8-inch planking for roof decks over wood joists at Cabrillo Junior College, near Santa Cruz. Over decking went 3/8-inch plywood, paper and redwood shakes. Architect says this roof system ranks with least costly, gives warm, attractive look inside and out.

California is sold on wood frame school construction. It costs less of the taxpayers' money. It goes up faster, and with fewer delays. It meets code and safety requirements. It has flexibility, permitting remodeling as new education methods call for changes.

Big School Volume

School work is worth millions of dollars a year to Carpenters in California. It can mean more dollars for Carpenters in other states where wood is being passed over now by school designers. The California Story offers vital facts and inspiration for those who seek a fair hearing for wood in their own communities.

A school built of wood requires from 5,000 to 80,000 Carpenter hours depending of course on the size of the project and how much lumber, plywood, hardwood and gypsum board is specified. One of California's newest junior colleges required 165,000 Carpenter hours—more than \$600,000 in Carpenter wages.

The California Story dwarfs in sheer size those of Tacoma and Oregon, which appeared in *THE CARPENTER* last year. For Carpenters its lesson is the same: Wood is a superior material, and where a community has forgotten this, it must be given fact and example. School jobs are worth a vigorous effort to win.

California has some special lessons of its own to tell. The vastness

of its expansion applies tremendous pressure for the right answers. Wrong choices can cost a community thousands of dollars. The bonded indebtedness of its 1,650 school districts and the state itself for its construction aid program runs into the billions.

In such a situation, taxpaying voters are more fretful and watchful. School planners know they're always on the spot, when their spending calls for new borrowing in the millions. Costs vary widely as in other states, but some districts in California, despite boom conditions, are building for \$11, \$10 and even \$9 a square foot—far below the U. S. average.

Rapid State Growth

More children are born every year in California than in any other state—it claims one out of every 12 new babies in the nation. And people are migrating into the state at the rate of nearly 1,500 every day, bringing their kids with them. The state has more than doubled in population in just 20 years, and the growth goes on with no predicted end.

California must complete three elementary schools every week and three high schools every month for at least the next 10 or 12 years. By 1975, California's awed forecasters visualize nearly 6,000,000 in its public schools, plus 600,000 or more in private schools.

Public schools are going to house 2,500,000 more pupils in 1975

than they did in 1960—and that means the taxpayers must build nearly 2,275 more elementary and 571 more high schools in that period.

It's going to cost \$7 billion or more—a staggering sum even for a state of California's great wealth, backed up as it is by a flow of federal billions into its space-age and defense industries.

The Golden State Story is awesome in scope. It is also inspiring because that state seems to be getting the job done. One reason for this is its heavy use of economical wood products and of always-available, highly skilled Carpenter labor.

And it should be remembered that new schools must be built while the existing plants continue educating the present crop of children. Today California has more children in its schools—some 3,560,000—than most states have people of all ages.

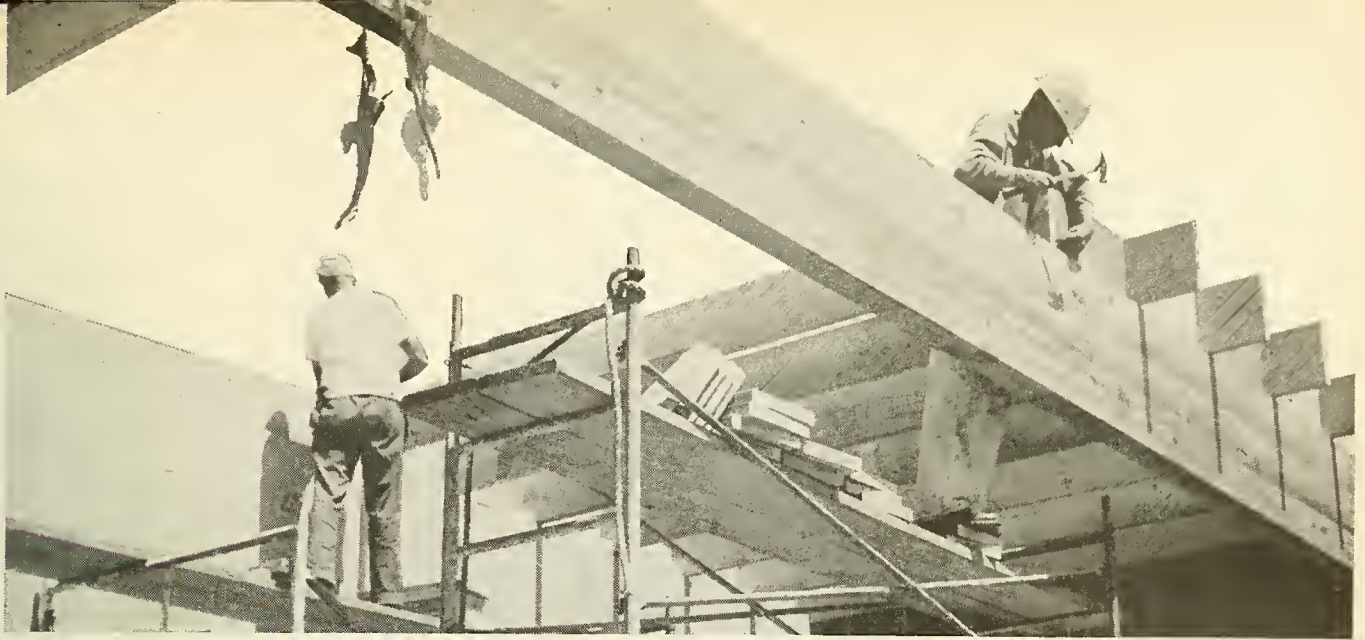
Wood Getting Consideration

There are two big reasons why four-fifths of the California schools, probably more, are built with wood framing, and most of them with wood roof structures as well. These are: Economy and performance. And what Californians have found can also be discovered in other regions where wood is not getting a fair hearing.

School officials in every part of their state readily agree that wood frame is the most economical and convenient in construction. However, the amounts of wood used in exterior and interior surfaces and in roof covering varies from one end of this 800-mile-long state to the other.

In northern California and south to San Francisco, wood exteriors are numerous. Some of the most beautiful schools in America are in this region. The new Foothill Junior College at Los Altos recently won the American Institute of Architects' award for the best new project of any kind in the entire country. Foothill is a showcase for wood.

In southern California, the Spanish adobe tradition is strong, and stucco is the predominant exterior



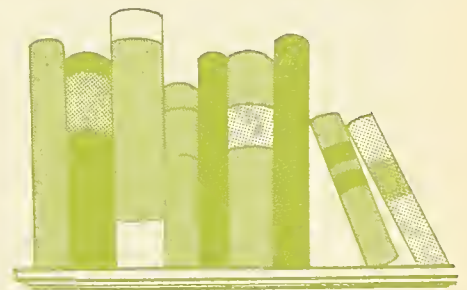
Roof joists and blocking flow smoothly into place over glued laminated beams of Nobel Junior High School, as men work on high scaffolding. Project contractor said, "These wood frame schools are giving the taxpayers distinctly more for their money"—and a break for the taxpayer is welcomed by all citizens.



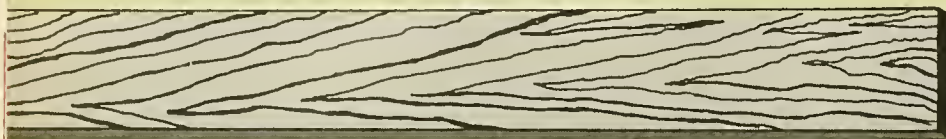
Aerial view of beautiful hilltop campus. Note how it blends with wooded, residential area surrounding Foothill College. Carpenters were primary work force creating this winner of the year's highest architectural honors in the United States.



Sheathing goes up on frame wall of multipurpose wing for the new Nobel Junior High School in Los Angeles district. Heavy nailing pattern helps to give vertical diaphragm required strength to resist quakes. Nine of every 10 schools in the area are basically of wood frame. Utility and economy are coupled beauty.



Look for this Label on all Wood Products. It is a Guarantee of Top Quality and Assurance that the Product was made by Skilled Workers enjoying American Standards of Wages and Working Conditions.



Wood paneled walls and exposed beams lend warmth and beauty to teaching environment in Awalt High School. Its designers included Ernest Kimp, chief architect for nearby Foothill College. He achieves economy in schools by using wood and modules wherever the situation is feasible.



material, with plaster leading for interiors.

A typical school in Los Angeles or San Diego is a veritable forest of lumber at the framing stage, later boxed in with plywood or boards and glass. When completed little wood appears in wall surfaces, and even the wood beams and roof decking may also vanish between built-up roofing and the hanging ceilings of acoustical tile.

California builds 20,000,000 square feet of schools every year—a solid 465 acres of floor space. The State Division of Architecture passes on \$325,000,000 worth of school construction a year—and you have to win the SDA okay before you build a school.

California demands better than average construction—and wood comes through with flying colors. First of all, state law demands safe schools, and its regulations are tougher than in most other states.

This extra concern with safety dates back to 1933, when a disastrous earthquake wrecked hundreds of structures, including schools, mainly in the Long Beach-Compton area. Classes were not in session, or the loss of life might have been terrible.

The state legislature quickly passed the now-famed Field Act "for protection of life and property" in schools. And so effective has been the resulting plan-checking and inspection system, that in the ensuing 29 years only one school among the hundreds built or rehabilitated under Field Act requirements has suffered any notable structural damage in an earth tremor. That one was a school at Bakersfield, built of brick. Older and newer wood schools nearby were little damaged.

More than 80 percent of the thousands of schools built in those nearly 30 years have wood framing. Wood has proved its resistance to quakes innumerable times in California, and other states as well. And it does so at lower costs than for any other type of construction.

"School planners obtain full compliance free or at slight added cost of less than 3 percent, when they use wood framing," declared one official at the state capitol in Sacramento. "It's often as simple as spe-

cifying more nails.

"You can't build to the point of avoiding all damage, if a severe quake occurs, as it would add probably 30 to 40 percent to school costs. But our districts over the years have found wood frame as adequate at the least cost.

"Wood is the predominant material in our schools, and its use actually is growing as more ways are found for adapting it in certain critical areas where it has been banned previously. Use of wood pressure-treated with fire retardant chemicals is being accepted ever more widely."

The state has jurisdiction over safety and minimum requirements in school construction through the Field Act and the State Fire Marshal's code. This control is increased by a liberal state loan program, which has aided about one-third of the state's 1,650 school districts.

Last June Californians approved a bond issue for \$200 million, to continue state aid for local school construction. One estimate is that only 60 to 65 percent of the state loans will ever be paid back by the districts.

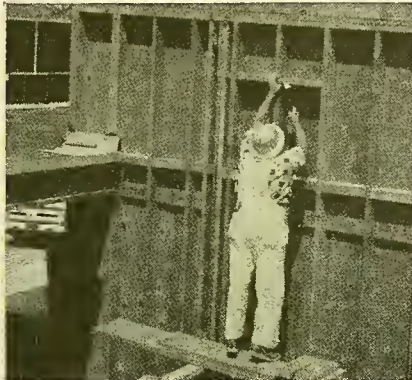
Most new schools in the Golden State are single-story, and the state gives assurance that any of these can be built of wood. Two-story schools also may employ wood, when fire resistive covering is used where required.

From the Oregon border to Mexico wood schools dot the California landscape. But the jewel of them all is Foothill Junior College at Los Altos, where 4,000 young people pursue knowledge in buildings that combine dignity, utility and safety at a price the community can meet. Anyone who has seen its 410,000 square feet nestling in its foothill setting can understand why it won the American Institute of Architect's First Honor Award of 1962. To wood produced by Brotherhood members, other brotherhood members added their skills and craftsmanship to give California an outstanding educational plant.

The successes achieved in the Golden State in building outstanding schools at a minimum cost through widespread use of wood can serve as a model for other states. This is the California Story.



Roof joists and blocking flow smoothly into place over glued laminated beams at Nobel Junior High School, as men work on high scaffolding. Project contractor said, "These wood frame schools are giving the taxpayers distinctly more for their money"—and a break for the taxpayer is welcomed by all citizens.



Carpenter installs blocking in exterior wall at San Diego High School. This school (Morse High) is all wood frame except for school gymnasium.



Carpenters are framing in cripples over an opening for the Chatsworth High School in the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles system.



Foothill Junior College at Los Altos, Calif., is a masterpiece in wood, as this view of rustic structures shows. Carpenters devoted 165,000 hours to the creation of school for 4,000 students. Note heavy Douglas fir beams and posts and redwood siding and shakes, adding both utility and beauty to structure.

Textured redwood walls and ceiling make this "appreciation hall" for smaller lectures and musicals at Foothill a room of beauty and fine acoustics. In all, Foothill contains nearly 3,000,000 board feet of wood, chiefly redwood and Douglas fir. Designers were able to develop pleasing effects in their planning.





EDITORIALS

Every Man His Own Supreme Court

From the beginning of time man has struggled to perfect the Law, for Law is the foundation stone on which all civilization rests. In our century many great Jurists—Holmes, Hand and Brandeis among them—have made profound contributions to a greater understanding of Law and its place in the survival of organized society. To the great words written about Law must be added some penetrating pronouncements recently made by Chief Justice Earl Warren in an address to a dinner sponsored by the New York Jewish Theological Seminary. Chief Justice Warren said, in part.

"In civilized life, Law floats in a sea of Ethics . . . There is . . . a Law beyond the Law, as binding on those of us who cherish our institutions as the Law itself, although there is no human power to enforce it.

"Without Law, we should be at the mercy of the least scrupulous; without Ethics, Law could not exist. Without ethical consciousness in most people, lawlessness would be rampant. Yet without Law, civilization could not exist, for there are always people who in the conflict of human interest, ignore their responsibility to their fellow man . . .

"Society would come to grief without Ethics, which is unenforceable in the courts, and cannot be made part of Law. If there were no sense of love in families, if there were no sense of loyalty, if friendship meant nothing, if we all, or any large proportion of us were motivated only by avarice and greed. Society would collapse almost as completely as though it lacked Law. Not only does Law in civilized society presuppose ethical commitment; it presupposes the existence of a broad area of human conduct controlled only by ethical norms and not subject to Law at all . . .

"In the Law beyond the Law, which calls upon us to be fair in business, where the Law cannot command fairness; which bids us temper justice with mercy, where the Law can only enforce justice; which demands our compassion for the unfortunate, although the Law can only give him his legal due, each of us is necessarily his own Chief Justice. In fact, he is the whole Supreme Court, from which there lies no appeal. The individual citizen may engage in practices which, on

the advice of counsel, he believes strictly within the letter of the Law, but which he also knows from his own conscience are outside the bounds of propriety and the right. Thus, when he engages in such practices, he does so not at his own peril—as when he violates the Law—but at peril to the structure of civilization, involving greater stakes than any possible peril to himself.

"This Law beyond the Law, as distinct from Law, is the creation of civilization and is indispensable to it."

Safety Can't Be Bought at a Store

In the weeks immediately preceding Christmas:

A coal mine blast in the Midwest snuffed out 33 lives.

A roof slab being poured at a missile silo in New Mexico collapsed, carrying four men to their deaths.

In Baltimore a clay bank behind a supermarket job gave way, pushing over a wall on five construction workers who will never pick up a tool again.

These were all dramatic accidents that received some mention in the papers. How many more were there—less dramatic but just as deadly—that killed men singly or in pairs?

Apparently Santa Claus was not riding the skies alone this Christmas; the Grim Reaper was riding high too.

All these accidents had one thing in common; somebody goofed somewhere.

Proper dusting might have prevented the coal mine blast. Adequate bracing should have prevented the collapse of the silo roof. Proper shoring would have kept the earth in place on the Baltimore supermarket job.

The "goof" is the chief cause of all accidents.

By its very nature, construction work has always been hazardous and always will be. Therefore, it behooves all who work in the trade to be particularly knowledgeable and alert.

There is hardly a man employed on a construction job who cannot through carelessness or ignorance bring injury or death to one or more of his co-workers. Consequently, it is particularly important that all construc-

tion workers understand and appreciate the need for constantly following accepted safety procedures at all times.

Recently, a West Coast Local, 944, San Bernardino, put some 170 apprentices through a first-aid safety course. This is the kind of action that could save lives in the years ahead. First-aid training is a portable safety device that is always present when needed. After an accident occurs is too late to think about first-aid training. It cannot be purchased in a store; neither can it be taken off a shelf. No one can predict when or where it will be needed.

Consequently, the training of apprentices in first-aid methods seems to be a valuable investment in safety. It is another way of getting the Grim Reaper out of competition with Santa Claus at the Christmas season and throughout the remainder of the year.

History Repeats Itself

The world was stunned shortly after World War II when investigators disclosed that Hitler cremated six million Jews. It seemed utterly unbelievable such inhuman slaughter could be going on in almost total obscurity. Only after investigators combed the concentration camps were the true facts uncovered.

Today the world seems to be oblivious of an equally ruthless persecution of the Jews by Communist leaders in Russia. Only the gas furnaces are missing.

In the latest issue of "Jewish Labor Report" Harry Gersh touches on the almost unbelievably harsh treatment Jews are receiving today in Russia. In part, Gersh says:

"Khrushchev, like Stalin, seems determined to wipe out the Jewish identity of a people who have been proclaiming liberty for 3,000 years. In 1948 all Jewish newspapers, schools, journals, research institutes, theaters, etc., were forcibly liquidated. In the last four years a total of six Jewish books were published in all the Soviet lands for 2½ million Jews. (There are 230,000 Yakuts in the Soviet Union—for whom 98 books were published in one year.)

"The 2½ million Jews of the Soviet Union have about 60 synagogues. (The 3 million Baptist adherents have 6,000 parishes.) And every season brings new stories of destruction of the few synagogues—their expropriation and the jailing of synagogue leaders. In the summer of 1961, six leaders of Leningrad and Moscow synagogues were jailed for 'espionage'; congregation presidents in six provincial cities were removed from office by government edict; the governing body of the Soviet Union's only rabbinical academy was forcibly disbanded.

"No action is too petty for the Soviet leaders. The printing of Hebrew Bibles and Jewish calendars, by which Jews know when to mark their holy days, are forbidden. And in 1962 the baking of matzohs—the unleavened bread indispensable to the observance of Passover—was forbidden.

"The Soviet government is officially antiGod and antireligion. But its actions against the Jews cannot be ascribed to that policy. The 35,000 priests of the Russian Orthodox Church function openly. Baptist, Georgian Orthodox, Islamic, Buddhist houses of worship, seminaries, central bodies have not been hampered in a similar manner.

"The Jews are the special targets of the Communist state—as they were the Nazis'. Perhaps it is because they celebrate a sacred holiday commemorating the freeing of slaves and because the Bible orders them to 'Proclaim liberty throughout the land.'

"And nothing in this listing of persecution and discrimination is as telling as this one fact: The destruction of 6 million Jews by Hitler is rarely mentioned in Soviet history books or other publications. The parallel would be too plain."

The only lesson that can be drawn from this situation is that totalitarianism is Godless and ruthless wherever it may exist and whatever label it may carry. Whatever price must be paid to keep it from our shores is cheap.

Educational Need—Still a "Must"

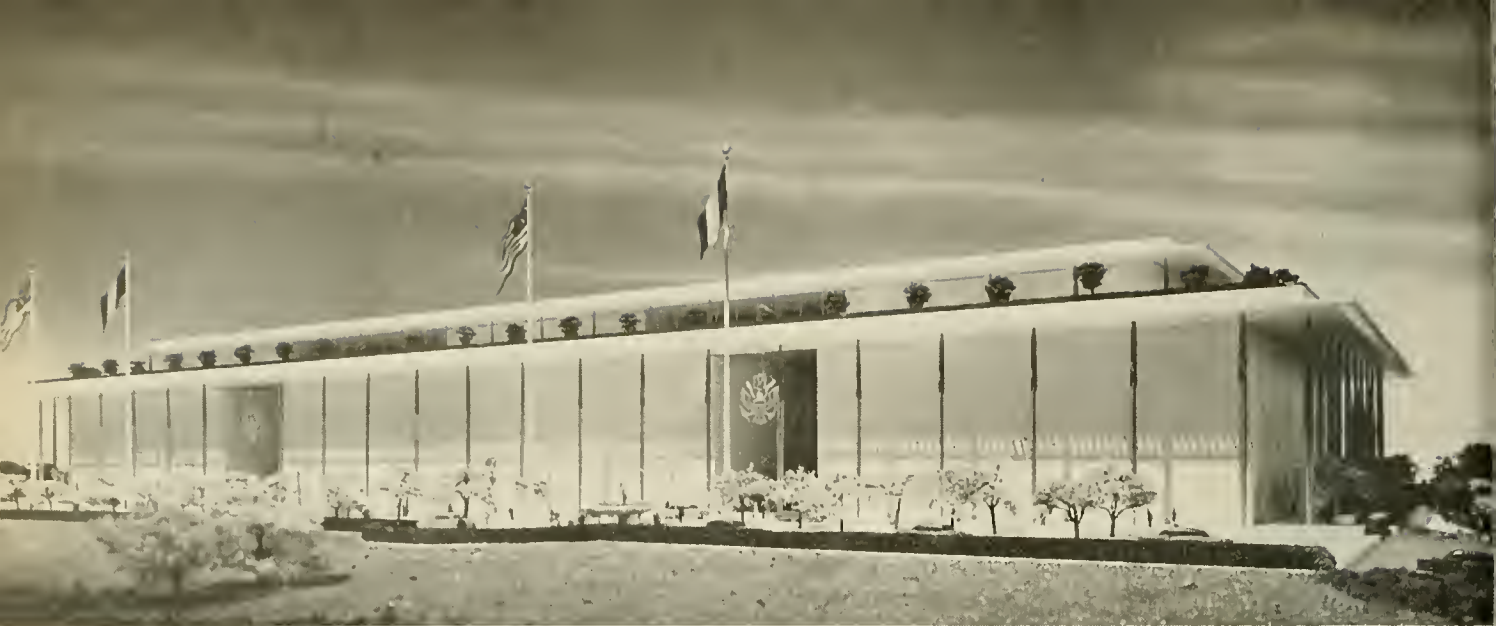
One of the topics of discussion which may get short shrift this session as Congress goes about its business of cutting taxes and appropriating for more defense needs and moonshots is education. The needs for assistance in several sectors of the education program of America are still urgent. We should not be sidetracked or misled by the propaganda from the U. S. Chamber of Commerce or the National Association of Manufacturers that we need no aid to education.

Federal assistance to our schools has held a high place in the legislative recommendations of the Building and Construction Trades Department. We think the Department has been right and is still right in helping to push for aid to education, despite what some of the more conservative members of the business community say.

We have had some improvement in the educational needs picture. Many areas have made adjustments in teachers' salaries and many parts of the country have accelerated the building programs in an effort to reduce the classroom shortage. But all needs for all students have by no means been met.

Last fall the U. S. had a shortage of 121,200 public school classrooms. This is some 6,000 less than the figure of a year ago. However, the enrollments are growing and as it grows, the figures overtake the gains made in cutting down the shortages. In 1962 we are told that the excess of pupils over facilities is 752,201.

We hope in the preoccupation with the more spectacular problems Congress will not forget this educational need which is basic and essential for the future welfare of the nation.



An artist's conception of the completed National Cultural Center, to be erected on the east bank of the Potomac River in the nation's capital, near the Lincoln Memorial and other landmarks.

AMERICA CENTER STAGE

PLANS FOR A NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE nation's capital is a showcase for many things. It is, first of all, an American model of democracy at work. It is a city of art galleries and museums, of libraries and universities, of vital national agencies in stately buildings.

It is a city where our own new national headquarters stands out proudly among public and private structures facing the Capitol building itself.

With all these elements of a national capital, something is missing.

Nowhere is there an adequate stage where we can show to the world our best in the performing arts.

Our great young pianist, Van Cliburn, was "discovered" in an international competition in Moscow. Still another young American, Byron Janis, first came to international attention in the same competition in Moscow.

One of the outstanding young violinists, Jaime Laredo, was brought to this country from Peru at an early age for training. But it was the music lovers of Belgium who first recognized his ability.

Katherine Dunham and her dancers were first hailed in the leading cities of Europe.

Anna Moffo won a singing competition conducted by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, but it was not until she reached Italy and performed there that her fame was assured.

We have our movies, our television, our little theaters, but nowhere is there a central structure where United States citizens can point with pride and say, "There is our National Cultural Center, where our best artists perform. This is where our top talent is 'discovered'."

Washington is the only major world capital—the United States, indeed, is the only leading nation—without a forum for performers, poets, composers, and playwrights.

Such a forum is urgently needed. The lack of it not only denies national recognition to our native talent, but has led many to believe that we, as a people, are indifferent to the performing arts.

A mammoth, nationwide move is now underway to produce such a center. Many organizations, includ-

ing those of organized labor, are pitching in to raise the necessary funds—\$30 million. Congress, through passage of a bill in 1958, has already appropriated a 13-acre site on the Potomac River near the Lincoln Memorial, where the center will be built.

The plans for the National Cultural Center are inspiring. The structure has been designed by the noted architect Edward Durell Stone. Washington city planners are studying the parking and transportation needs of the immediate area.

Stone presented his model of the proposed building to the Center's Honorary Co-Chairman, the present and former First Ladies, Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Eisenhower. Both were excited about the design.

The site for the Center, on the east bank of the Potomac River, has been described by the architect as "one of the most exciting and glorious settings for a public building in the world." Situated opposite Theodore Roosevelt Island, a bird sanctuary in the middle of the river, and decreed by law to remain in its natural state, the Center will be set

in a permanently park-like atmosphere. Its rooftop will command a magnificent view of the city.

The building will include a 1,200-seat theater, a 2,750-seat symphony hall, and a 2,500-seat hall for opera, musical comedy, and ballet. A garden-like roof area, with retractable roof to ensure use in all weather, has been designed for band concerts, art exhibits, festivals, theater-in-the-round, halls and restaurants. The center itself will rise 100 feet from a terraced plaza and will be 300 feet wide and 630 feet long.

Numerous steel columns encased in bronze with a gold finish will surround the building. A concrete superstructure will be topped by a steel superstructure and the entire building will be sheathed with white marble facing. The entrance plaza will have fountains and flowering trees, including the traditional Washington cherry and magnolia trees. A spectacular nighttime effect will be created by exterior floodlighting and jet fountains rising from the Potomac River on special occasions.

Despite the fact that the center will be located in one city, benefit from its programs will be felt throughout the country.



By way of radio, television, tape recordings and other media, the Center will be able to bring its programs to people throughout the United States, to schools, colleges, and universities, and countries abroad. It can make a great contribution to the educational curricula of America.

There will be broadcasts of artistic events, concerts, operas, ballets, recitals, plays, lectures, and seminars, as well as official receptions and presentations. There will be recordings for delayed broadcasts and for a permanent library. The Center can be a repository of the nation's outstanding examples of the

creative arts, just as the Library of Congress is a storehouse for literature and the Smithsonian Institution is a center for artifacts of man and nature.

When Congress authorized use of the 13 acres beside the Potomac as a site for the center, it stipulated that funds for the building itself must come from voluntary contributions. Congress even went further. It authorized for the first time, a nationwide fund-raising drive for the cultural enterprise.

The fund-raising campaign was launched last November with a closed-circuit, nationwide telecast, in which more than 60 communities from coast to coast participated.

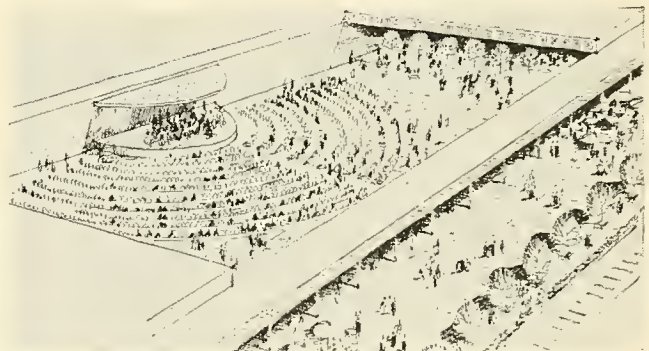
Other drives are now underway. There is a plan whereby a person or organization which donates \$1,000 or more to the Center can endow a set in one of the halls, with an appropriate plaque recognizing the donation permanently attached to the seat.

Creative America, a book to be published this year by the Center, will obtain funds from sales and from advertising.

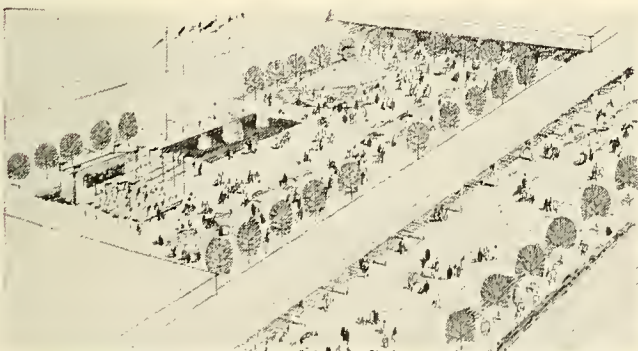
AFL-CIO President George



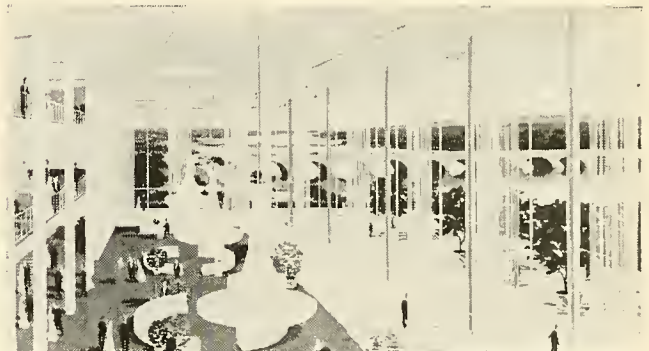
AN EXTERIOR PERSPECTIVE SHOWING WALKWAY



OPEN-AIR CONCERT ON THE ROOF TERRACE



CHILDREN'S ACTIVITY AREA ON THE ROOF TERRACE



AN INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE OF ENTRANCE LOBBY

Meany said this shortly after accepting President Kennedy's invitation to sit on the Center's Board of Trustees: "This is a project that should arouse the enthusiasm of all of us in the labor movement. We have done much to win for American workers the leisure time to which they are entitled; surely it is highly appropriate for us to join in an undertaking that will help to make those leisure hours more rewarding. In this instance there is the further consideration that an overwhelming majority of the performing artists, to whom this enterprise is so important, are also members of AFL-CIO unions."

The entertaining and performing unions have long worked for the preservation, betterment and the expansion of the performing arts. Members have been tireless in their efforts to overcome inadequate conditions and facilities, to provide a respectable livelihood for those who have chosen the arts as their profession.

Roger Stevens, chairman of the Center's board of trustees, says:

"The National Cultural Center will not carry out the functions of the labor unions, it will compliment them. It will increase audiences throughout the nation and, where this is done, employment consequently will be increased. The Center will elevate national respect for the arts whereby they may be regarded with the same distinction as they themselves have won for the country.

"We want people to *know* about the Center, about the need for it, about its programs and the benefit that it can bring to every citizen of the United States. We want people to think of a national center for the performing arts in terms of *America's national stage*—a focus in the nation's capital which represents and frames some of the foremost interests and activities of our people, those of the drama, dance, music and poetry.

"We want to build our National Cultural Center well and we want to build it right. In order to do this, we need the support of everyone who places a high value upon the cultural attainments of our country and who wants to see them granted



Rogers Stevens, chairman of the board of trustees of the National Cultural Center, shows AFL-CIO President George Meany, a member of the board of trustees, a model of the Center building to be erected in Washington, D. C.

the national dignity and recognition they deserve."

At a time when our system of life is trying to win the hearts and minds of men everywhere, it is important that the true spirit of the United States be made known. The National Capital actually does not reflect as it should the country's rich resources of talent, its deep interest in the performing or "lively" arts which add so much to the dimensions of everyday life in the United States.

One of the paradoxes of our day is that, though Americans are devoted to the creative arts, both plastic and performing, they are widely regarded as a materialistic people excelling only in business and science. This is attributable in large measure to our economic success, of course. But we ourselves seldom realize the degree to which we have developed in all phases of culture.

Congress has taken the first step. The American people must take the next. Funds for supporting local and regional activities in the performing arts and for building the Center are to be raised in characteristic voluntary fashion—from all the people. Through financial contributions they can demonstrate their desire to bolster the talents, broaden the audiences and improve the excellence of the myriads of individuals and troupes in the performing arts that dot our wide landscape.

VOICE OF SUPPORT

George M. Richard Rodin, Jr., President of the "Branch" of the American Association of Architects, says this: "The building of the National Cultural Center is a noble and important contribution to the national climate under the leadership of..."

OFFICIAL INFORMATION



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August Knuth shows his wife, Elizabeth, 20th anniversary medallion awarded to those present at the first chain reaction.

GUS KNUTH

Man Who Saw The Future Born

**Carpenter Was in Charge of
Constructing First Atomic
Pile Used in Experiment
Which Opened Nuclear Age**

IN addition to being a long-time member of the United Brotherhood, Gus Knuth of Local Union 1922, Chicago, belongs to the world's most exclusive club. It started with 42 members two decades ago. Since that time death has reduced its ranks and no new members will ever be taken in.

Twenty years ago last December 2nd, an event occurred at the University of Chicago that profoundly affected the fate of mankind, for good or for evil, for all time to come.

On that day, under Stagg Field Stadium, a great team of scientists, headed by Enrico Fermi, produced the first atomic chain reaction. Whether the results of that experiment eventually led mankind to destruction or to a new era of abundance depends on generations to come.

However, the key to eventual doom or endless prosperity was forged that day by the small group of men gathered around the world's first atomic pile. Included in the group were some of the foremost theoretical physicists in the world; but among them, too, was Brotherhood member August C. Knuth, who played a very significant part.

After the experiment proved to be a complete success, Enrico Fermi, the greatest scientist of them all,

sought out Brother Gus Knuth and, clapping him on the shoulder, said, "Gus, with all our education, what could we have done without your experience?"

The atom bomb was not born in Chicago on December 2, 1942, but the scientific principle that made the bomb possible was proved there. Brother Knuth was one of the handful of people present on the momentous occasion when the first chain reaction in history was developed.

It was way back in the 1930's that scientists first came to the conclusion that atomic fission could be achieved by bombarding uranium with high speed neutrons. Preliminary experiments all pointed in this direction. With the United States involved in a titanic world war, the need for proving out the theory became imperative.

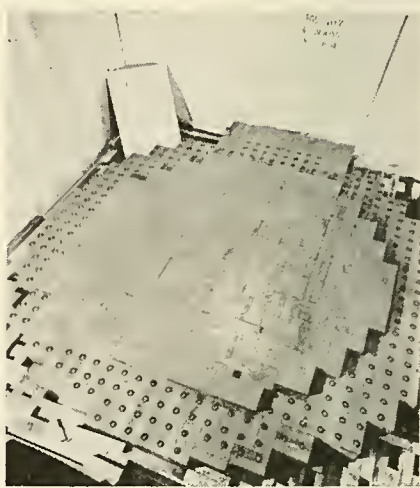
Under the direction of scientist Fermi, a project to prove or disprove the theory was undertaken at the University of Chicago. In order to carry out the experiment, it was necessary to build an atomic pile under precise conditions.

By December 1, 1942 some 456 tons of graphite and uranium had been stacked under Stagg Field.

The success of the experiment depended on two things: (1) that bombarded with sufficient neutrons,

an atomic pile could be induced to feed on itself, thereby creating atomic fission, and (2) that once started, the process could be controlled by the use of a cadmium rod to slow down the action of neutrons. The pile was built on the theory that the cadmium rod integrated into it could be manipulated in such a way as to speed up or slow down the reaction of the atomic pile.

On the fateful morning of December 2nd, 1942 some 42 people, Brother Knuth among them, gath-



The only photograph made of the first atomic pile used at the 1942 epochal experiment. The layers of graphite have reached No. 18 in this photo. A total of 37 were put into place for the control of the chain reaction December 2, 1942.

ered around the atomic pile. Under the direction of Dr. Fermi, the cadmium rod was slowly withdrawn. Each time the rod was withdrawn a bit, the atomic action, as measured by geiger counters, increased rapidly. When the rod stopped, the reaction in the pile slowed down, too.

At 3:25 in the afternoon, after making numerous calculations on his slide-rule, Dr. Fermi ordered the rod pulled out another foot.

"This should do it," he said.

The rod came out another foot, and the instruments measuring radio activity picked up in tempo. When the rod stopped, the atomic reaction continued unabated. In other words, the first continuous atomic fission had been achieved.

When the rod was pushed back into the pile, activity slowed down; when it was pulled out, the pace quickened. This experiment proved once and for all that man had the knowledge to induce atomic fission under controlled conditions.

From this start came the atom bombs, the atomic power plants, and ocean vessels that harness the forces of atomic fission.

Knuth Awarded Medallion Marking Historic Event

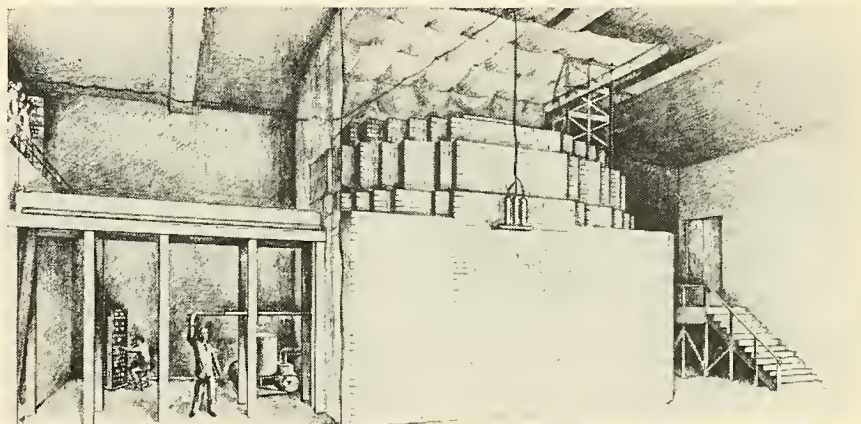
Those present and participating in the famous experiment whereby man first controlled the release of atomic energy were awarded medallions on the 20th anniversary of the epochal achievement. August Knuth, a carpenter who was in charge of the construction of the pile with which the experiment was made, was one of those honored.

The presentation side of the medallion said: "Presented to AUGUST C. KNUTH Who Was Present and Participated In Man's First Achievement Of a Self-Sustaining Nuclear Chain Reaction At Stagg Field University of Chicago December 2, 1942."

On the reverse side rimming the medal are the names ATOMIC INDUSTRIAL FORUM and AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY. In the circle are these words: "1942-1962 20th Anniversary Commemorating the First Controlled Release of Nuclear Energy Which Opened New Horizons to Mankind."



Model homebuilding is an interesting sparetime hobby August Knuth pursues. He put six weeks of spare time into this model, built to scale. He also created the blueprints for the model. Before going into cabinet work, Mr. Knuth made wood trimmings for church interiors. He is proud of his handwork shown above.



One of history's greatest moments is visualized by an artist who pictures the first atomic pile where man first controlled the release of a nuclear chain reaction at the University of Chicago December 2, 1942. August Knuth, a Carpenter member, headed the construction mechanics who built the pile used by the scientists in the chain reaction experiment. The actual event was not photographed.

A small plaque on the building where the first atomic pile was built reads very simply: "On December 2, 1942 man achieved here the first self-sustaining chain reaction and thereby initiated the controlled release of nuclear energy." On the plaque might well have been added that a Nobel prize winner, a Missouri farm boy and a carpenter all contributed their skills and knowledge to make the event possible.

Brother Knuth did much of the work connected with constructing

the first atomic pile. Working with Dr. Fermi, he translated into graphite blocks and cadmium rods the theories that Dr. Fermi conceived with his slide-rule and brilliant mind.

Only 42 people were on hand to witness man's first successful conquest of atomic fission under controlled conditions. Brother Knuth was one of them. Today he is still following his chosen trade of carpentry, hoping that the tremendous forces that were unleashed that bleak December day can be har-

nessed for the endless promise of good inherent in them.

August C. Knuth, whose hobby is building miniature model homes to scale in the basement of his home at 1308 W. 71st Place, Chicago, has memories of participation in the construction project that changed the history of mankind.

Knuth, a member of Carpenters Local 1922 since 1925, was present when the first nuclear chain reaction was experienced in a squash court under the stands at Stagg Field on December 2, 1942. He is an expert cabinet-maker, and he cut the graphite for the atomic pile.

"I had no idea what we were building," Knuth said. "Everything was top secret. The scientists, led by the late Professor Enrico Fermi, depended on the craftsmen to build the very delicate housing for the atomic pile. Dr. Fermi was a wonderful man."

At ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the event, Knuth received a medallion from the American Nuclear Society. The honored guests at the society's Atomic Industrial Forum were the survivors

Labor Department Aide to Be Assistant Secretary

Daniel P. Moynihan has been nominated by the President to be Assistant Secretary of Labor to fill the post vacated by the resignation of J. R. Holleman last May. A 35-year-old native of Tulsa, Okla., he has served as an aide to Governor Averell Harriman of New York and as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Labor. In 1961 he became Executive Assistant to the Secretary.

Mr. Moynihan holds a doctor of philosophy degree from the Fletcher School of International Law and Diplomacy and was a Fulbright Fellow at the London School of Economics.

of the team which created the first nuclear reaction.

GRAPHIC CREDITS

Historical photo of atomic pile, page 14, and of drawing of experimental installation, page 15, courtesy of Atomic Energy Commission.

Photo of Mr. and Mrs. August Knuth, page 14, and of Mr. Knuth, page 15, are official photos by THE CARPENTER.

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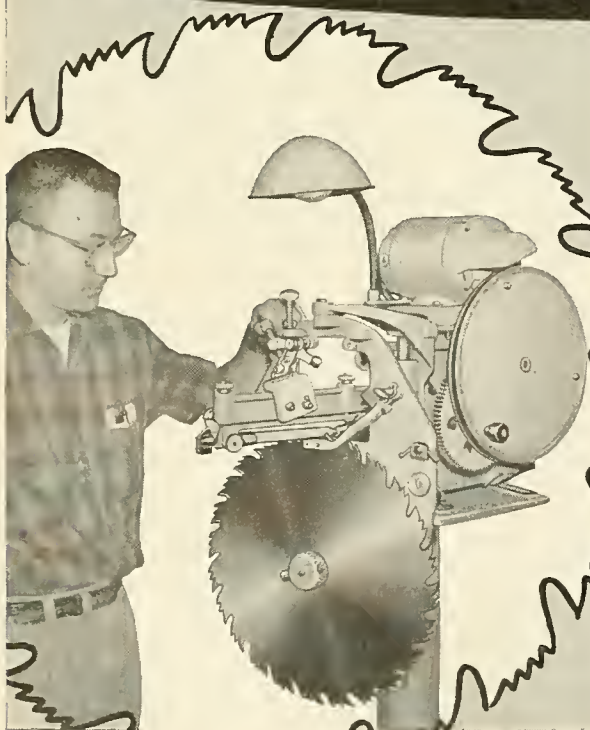
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Canadian Section

Crisis Facing Unemployment Insurance

THE Unemployment Insurance Act is one of the basic pillars of social security as it exists in Canada today. The original purpose of the Act was to take care of short term employment and provide the unemployed worker with a cushion between jobs.

This worked out well until about 1955 when unemployment started moving up. In that year the Act was changed to extend the duration of both regular and seasonal benefits, and then in 1956, the Act was extended to cover fishermen (the first self-employed group to be covered) and to ease requirements for qualification after a prior benefit period. Coverage was further extended in 1959.

If government contributions had been stepped up to take care of the added financial burden, no unmanageable problems might have arisen. But with unemployment getting almost out of hand and no financial bolstering, the Unemployment Insurance fund dwindled sharply from over \$900 million a few years ago to under \$50 million fairly recently.

To find ways of dealing with the crisis, the federal government appointed a special committee of inquiry headed by Ernest C. Gill, president of the Canada Life Assurance Company.

The special committee reported at the end of 1962. Its main recommendations are summarized on the next page (see box).

It may be some time before all of the 45 recommendations in the 207-page report are properly digested, but Canadian Labor has made an initial study and come up with some views.

The major objective of the committee has been to establish the unemployment insurance act on what it considers to be sound insurance principles, although the report is careful to point out that there are substantial differences between social insurance and commercial or private insurance.

The good points noted are:

1) Coverage should be extended to various categories of employees now excluded; that the practice of a general pooling of the risk be preserved and that merit rate be not adopted;

2) the rates of benefit be increased to a higher ratio of earnings;

3) there be no special regulations for married women;

4) the National Employment Service be strengthened;

5) the Unemployment Insurance Advisory Committee be given increased status;

6) the staff of the Unemployment Insurance Commission be increased and its qualifications enhanced through better salary and training standards.

The bad points noted are:

1) Exclusion from coverage of

workers under 18 years of age;

2) the proposed change in the eligibility requirement for entitlement to benefit and the change in the system of contributions which in turn effect eligibility.

3) the exclusion of workers affected by seasonal unemployment from regular benefits, together with the elimination of the present system of seasonal benefits;

4) the requirement that pension payments, vacation pay, severance pay, supplemental employment benefits and other payments be treated as earnings, with a consequent reduction in benefits;

5) a more restrictive application of the section of the act dealing with work stoppages;

6) more rigid interpretation of the term suitability as it applies to referrals for employment.

The recommendation that married women who are not the sole support of their households be excluded from extended benefits would seem to inject a means test where it does not properly belong, the statement said.

On some major points comment was withheld pending greater study of their effect. These included the proposal for a reduced maximum period of regular benefit from 51 to 26 weeks, the introduction of extended benefits (subject to certain limitations), the proposed methods

of financing and related matters.

Under pressure of circumstances, it is expected that the government will act on the U.I. recommendations before long.

Stating that it hopes to make an early presentation to the govern-

GILL REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

A three-stage support program to include:

1) An insurance plan, founded on insurance principles and financed solely by contributions from employees and employers, to take the first impact of unemployment for a limited time.

2) A new plan of extended benefits, financed from tax revenues by the government, to provide assistance for jobless workers who have exhausted their insurance benefits and, under certain conditions, for seasonal workers.

3) Wider application of the federal-provincial unemployment assistance program to help chronically unemployed workers while seeking ways of curing their basic jobless problem.

The insurance plan, as outlined by the Gill report, would be universal, except for exclusions for administrative reasons. It would apply to all employees, except farm and domestic workers.

This would pool the risk of unemployment across most of the working force—instead of limited coverage under the present unemployment insurance plan.

The report estimated the cost of the proposed extended benefits program at \$150,000,000 a year on the basis of recent unemployment rates.

In essence, the new insurance plan would toughen qualifications for help, maintain present rates of contribution but increase the amount of benefits while reducing the duration of benefit payment.

ment so that its views will be known before legislation is brought down, the Canadian Labor movement was pleased to note that the Gill committee agrees in effect with its position that unemployment insurance can be effective when the economy is dynamic and unemployment is held to low levels, or to what is generally known as "frictional unemployment."

An insurance plan of extended benefits, Labor believes, can be justified only if it is accompanied by vigorous and effective action to discover and remove the causes of the unemployment in question.

SHORTS

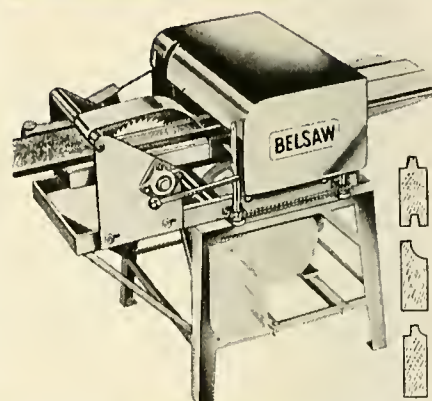
The lowest cost combination of hospital services and medical services available in Ontario today cost a worker about \$180 a year, or a good two weeks wages. Here is the cost if PSI (Physicians' Services Inc.) were combined with Ontario (government) Hospital Services:

	PSI Rates	Monthly	Yearly
Single subscriber ..	\$ 3.25		\$ 39.00
Subscriber and one dependent ..	7.55		90.00
Subscriber and more than one dependent ..	10.75		129.00
Hospital and PSI cost for family of three or more:			
Ontario Hospital Services	\$ 4.20	monthly	
PSI	10.75	monthly	
			\$14.95 monthly

This comes to \$179.40 a year, and does NOT include drugs after the patient returns from hospital, not dentistry, eye examination and glasses etc.

Not many families can afford such an outlay. It is estimated that government-sponsored MEDICARE would average out only to \$50 a family. If you add the hospital service cost to this, it totals only \$100 a year, a substantial saving and for better coverage.

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FROM THE

Feminine Viewpoint

Beware of Rackets in Seat Belts

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

HIGH-PRESSURE sellers in a number of areas are exploiting the growing interest in car safety belts by selling substandard belts for as little as \$3.

The substandard sellers trying to take advantage of the belt boom include at least one heavily-advertising auto-accessory chain, and also some independent cut-rate service stations and accessory shops.

One of the major tricks, this department has learned, is that the substandard sellers label their equipment as "Meets S.A.E. Standards," when actually only the bolt or other components may meet the S.A.E. standard, and not the webbing itself.

The situation threatens to get worse now that low-price Japanese buckles and complete belts are being offered to American sellers to sell for \$2.50 to \$3. A number of California distributors, as well as those in other areas, are reported in the seat-belt industry to be preparing to sell, or are already selling, the low-priced imported belts, or belts using cheap imported buckles.

This department learned that the problem of substandard "safety" belts that aren't really safe, has arisen because of the lack of adequate policing of the sale of such equipment. A number of states now have laws providing that belts must meet adequate standards. But it is difficult to police the many hundreds of manufacturers, distributors and retailers in the booming new seat-belt industry. New York, one of the states requiring that belts meet rec-

ognized performance standards, already has brought legal action against some sellers. The Queens County, New York, district attorney also has moved against sellers who advertised children's restraining harnesses as "seat-belt" harnesses.

A bill recently introduced into Congress by Representative Kenneth Roberts, of Alabama, would set standards for seat belts shipped or sold in interstate commerce. In testimony before Rep. Roberts' Health and Safety subcommittee, James K. Williams, director of the Office of Highway Safety of the Bureau of Public Roads, had warned that substandard seat belts are being sold by some retailers.

Seat belts, on the whole, have been recommended by most authorities as a valuable safety device. In fact, P. L. Siemiller, Vice President of the IAM and labor representative on the President's Committee for Traffic Safety, has advised union Safety committees throughout the country to encourage members to have the belts installed, and a number of consumer co-op organizations similarly are encouraging use of the belts.

Moreover, by 1965 all new cars registered in New York State will have to be equipped with at least two safety belts in the front seat, and other states are expected to enact similar requirements. All 1962 and later cars already are equipped with threaded holes for receiving the seat-belt attachment fittings, although the belts themselves still are optional

equipment at an extra cost.

Until the Roberts bill is passed, and even after because of policing difficulties, car owners who want to install belts need to make sure that belts meet standards set by G.S.A. (General Services Administration) and S.A.E. (Society of Automotive Engineers). What's important to check is that the package specifies that the entire equipment including the webbing meets these standards, not merely one or two components.

The S.A.E. standard specifies that the webbing should be able to withstand stress of not less than 4,000 pounds, and should not be less than 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide. The belts should be attached with $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch bolts using reinforcing plates.

These are the basic specifications. But most of the good-quality belts on the market exceed these specifications, and are tested to exceed 5,000 pounds of strain. All-nylon is considered the superior webbing. Some of the cheaper belts are made of a blend of nylon and rayon or other fibers.

Not only should the webbing be at least 1 and $\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide, but it should be at least .065 inches thick. This you can't measure without a micrometer, but in general, the standard manufacturers advise, the belt should have body and be hard to crinkle. Avoid any belt that seems limp or soft. (Also rub a dampened white handkerchief against the belt to make sure color doesn't come off—not as a safety device but to protect your clothing.)

Two types of buckles are available—metal on metal, and the cam type in which the belt is threaded into the buckle. While some good belts do have the cam type, in general the experts we consulted consider the metal on metal superior. This type is considered stronger and also provides for quick release with one hand. In the cam type you would need to thread the webbing out of the buckle in an emergency. There is some possibility that the teeth of the cam type can jam into the webbing, and also can serrate it from continued use.

Because some belts have been criticized as inferior, the American Seat Belt Council also has instituted a testing program. Belts made by its members are labeled accordingly. However, some manufacturers of good-quality belts do not belong to the Council. Their belts will not carry the Council seal but will be labeled as meeting the G.S.A. and S.A.E. specifications.

Can you really get adequate seat belts installed for as little as \$3.33 each, as one chain recently advertised? Most experts we consulted think otherwise. Most of the standard-quality belts cost in the neighborhood of \$10 *plus* installation. A few large sellers offer belts meeting the Government and S.A.E. specifications for as little as \$6.

Installation, even in pre-1962 cars, preferably should be done by professional mechanics, to make sure you don't drill into a brake line or wiring, and also to make sure, on older cars, that there is a sizable amount of uncorroded metal available for secure anchorage. While one industry representative found service stations charging anywhere from \$2.95 to \$12.95 for installing two front-seat belts, the time involved is less than 15 minutes per belt for pre-1962 cars and only a couple of minutes for the newer cars. One of the largest manufacturers advises that installation should cost only \$1.50 to \$2 per belt, including fittings, for pre-1962 models, and \$1 to \$1.50 on 1962 and '63 cars.

Prices charged by car manufacturers for seat belts ordered as optional equipment are reasonable. Even if you pay full list, the price usually is \$17-\$18 for two front-

seat belts, or about \$35 for four belts, including two in the rear seat. Thus belts ordered with a new car usually cost less than buying and installing them later.

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President Issues Economic Report

President John F. Kennedy has issued his Economic Report of the President to Congress and he is counting heavily on his \$13.5 billion tax cut program to aid in reducing the lines of the jobless.

Those who hope to see an end to unemployment early are doomed to disappointment if the estimates of Presidential Adviser Walter Heller, chairman, Council of Economic Advisers is correct. If Congress approves the program, he sees an unemployment rate of 4 per cent "some time in 1965."

Mr. Kennedy repeated three anti-recession recommendations made last year: Presidential standby authority for personal income tax cuts subject to veto by Congress in event of a slump; power of the President to initiate and accelerate public works and permanent improvements in unemployment insurance.

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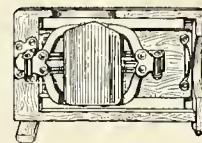
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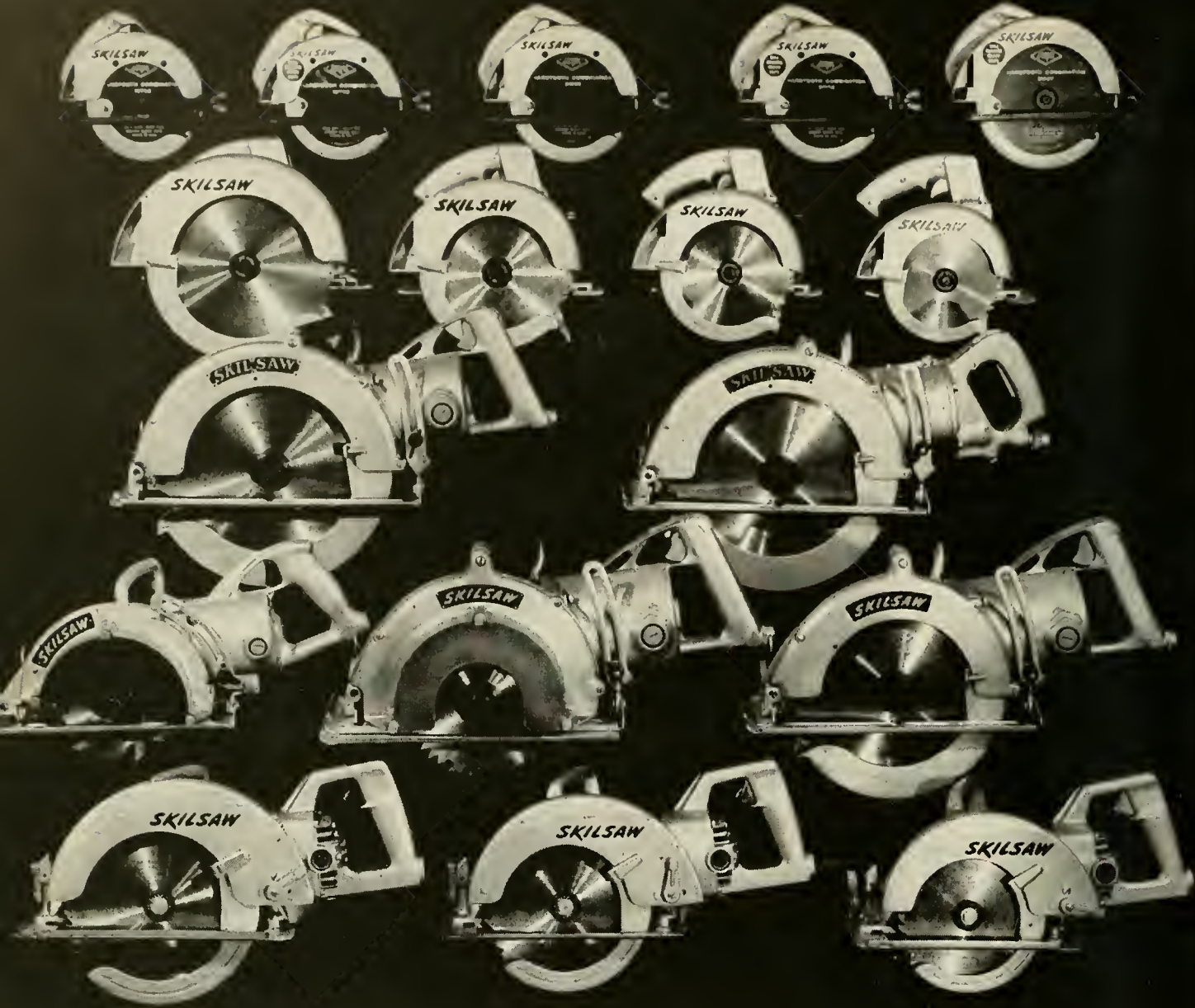
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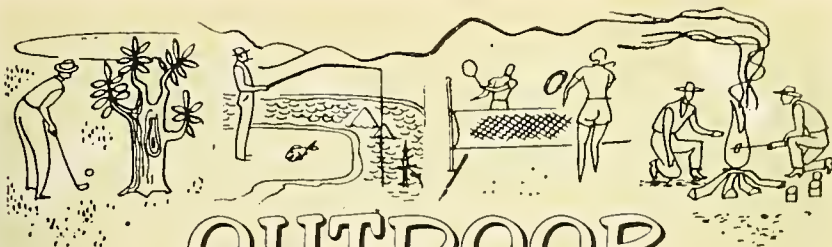
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M 7" (Dado)	117	300.00
N 10"	107	250.00
O 8¼"	825	160.00
P 7¼"	77	135.00
Q 6½"	367	120.00





OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Bounty Talk

A letter from John V. Ball, of Durango, Colo., past president of Local 2243, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, brings the recent item about the antlered cow elk back into focus.



John talks about the wonderful outdoor bounties of his state and subtly includes the above photo—with absolutely no word of description or explanation.

Come on now, John, be a sport, and tell us we're not seeing double.

* * *

Ice Fishing Reward

George C. Jaeger of Zimmerman, Minnesota, a retired member of Local 7, Minnesota (about 50 years in good standing in that local) has meandered over a lot of acres in 60 years of hunting and fishing exploits. We hear that George will be 71 next birthday and according to the below left photo he's still going after those finny denizens of the deep.

Photo shows Brother Jaeger with a nice string of crappie taken from beneath the ice in Elk lake in front of his home. The crappies weighed out about a pound each. Pretty gal in his

granddaughter, Janet Staige. George still manages to go deer hunting each fall but says he got "sunked" this past season.



More on Ice Fishing

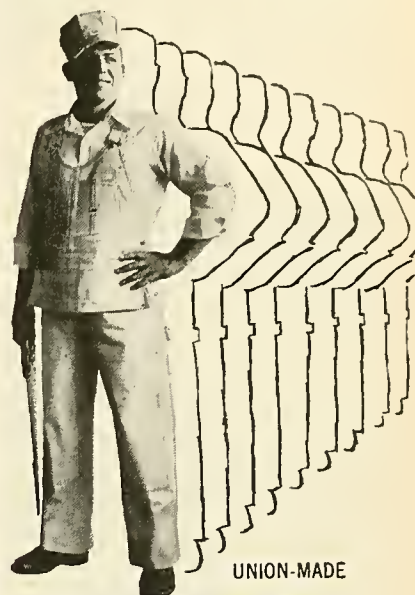
Before the subject of ice fishing thaws out, we'd like to record a nice catch made this winter by Harry Kunda of Kalispell, Montana, a member of Local 911.



Brother Kunda tied into some nice Dolly Varden trout, fooling 'em with pearl wobblers, jigged about 12 feet below the surface.

The "dollys" ranged from 10 to 15

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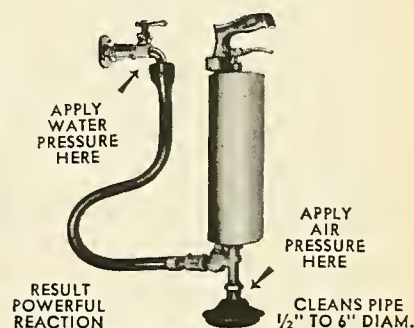


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pounds and here's of photo of Harry with the lunker of the lake—a 15 pounder.

Scene of the catch was Flathead Lake, Montana. They had to drive about two miles on the lake to get to their fishing shacks.

* * *

The Hardy Breed

Ducks are a hardy breed of outdoor critters and so are the outdoorsmen who pursue them. Duck hunters walk in thick rain, molasses-like mud



of a rutted road, seeking a "go" at the wily wingsters. They are a crazy

breed; a hole in the mud is all they need, a place to hide from a flying duck in cramped space of smelly muck.

And sometimes it gets so cold that the decoys pick up overlapping layers of ice and bob unrealistically in the frigid shallows, almost inundated.

Fred Florack of 53 Durand Boulevard, Rochester, N. Y., a member of Local 72 since 1934, says he remembers one of the bone-chilling days, a day when the snow came down solidly and rare was the moment when visibility allowed for a shot.

"But it was a great day in the morning," says Brother Florack and he sends in the accompanying photo as proof of the scattergunner's pudding—a nice bag taken in a weekend of hunting on Irondequoit Bay.

Brother Florack and his wife, Elizabeth, are avid anglers. Mrs. Florack we've been advised from an informed source is area-champ for dogfish. Here's a pic of Mrs. Florack with a last-summer catch—one of seven dogfish and a pike she caught from the same spot. Fred, I hear, failed to score until the Missus threw in the piscatorial sponge for the day.

All I can say, Fred, is that's the way the old lure wobbles sometime.

Hoosiers Have Fine Luck With Deer



Curley Bowman, a member of Local 436 and Lee Staser, a member of Local 2516, both residents of Albany, Indiana, and their nine hunt partners from the same area, have good reasons to laud the slopes of Colorado near Powderhorn as the finest deer hunting over this nation's far-flung acres. Together they accounted for 22 deer, and they sent in a photo as proof of the tale.

First night in camp it started to snow and the boys figured the "going" was gonna' be tough but it warmed up

after that and things took a turn for the better.

Largest deer was taken by Walt McCauley, a "moose of a buck" that tipped the scales at 450 pounds and sported a 14-point rack.

In six hunting trips to this area they have taken a total of 132 deer.

Here's a rundown of the hunting party: (l. to r.): Clarence Melton, Kermit Smith, Richard Rapp, Curley Bowman, Charlie Atkins, Roy Harrison, Shrimp Kinderman, Walter McCauley, Lee Staser, C. Singleton and S. Bowman.

Tall Tales

In fifteen years of pounding the outdoor beat, I've had quite a few tales come across my desk from youngsters. Some puzzling, some enlightening, others humorous. Following are some unedited excerpts you may get a chuckle from:

"... I would like to have some information about wildlife. I want to know when it started and who started it?"

"... Please send information about birds and fish. I need it for a wildlife essay for school. Send it first class."

"... Would you please tell me what to do? My cat got in a fight with a skunk and mother won't let him in the house. I have washed him with soap and water and tomato juice. Please help me so I can have my cat in the house." (This youngster and her cat were shortly reunited following a suggestion to bathe the kitty in warm water and vinegar, diluted half and half.)

Troubled and impatient another young lady wrote:

"... Please send me some information, in fact all you got on outdoors. I'm in a tight spot in school. P.S. If I fail in science while you throw this letter around. It's your fault" (Unfortunately the young lady may have failed her science tests as she failed to include her last name as well as omitting her return address on envelope or letter.)

* * *

Deer Food

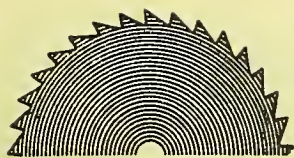
Brother Walter F. Campbell of Sandpoint, Idaho, a member of Local 1745 has 30 acres of farmland outside of town.

Here's a recent letter from him:

"This past autumn I raised some very good winter wheat and this particular autumn I had an especially good crop. At least the deer hereabouts thought so and I guess they spread the good news among the fraternity.

"Along the latter part of November, when deer season was almost over, I sneaked over a small rise about 200 yards from the wheat and counted, at dusk, about eight or ten deer. It was pretty dark for the peep sights of my '95 Winchester 30/40 but I took a chance and lined up the biggest buck of the bunch.

"When the rifle cracked the big deer hunched up momentarily and then broke for the nearest brush with the rest of the herd. They all cleared the fence but the big one.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

Carpenters Honored

On November 7, 1962, in the Military Park Hotel, Newark, N. J., Business Representatives Gerard A. Sassone, was guest of honor at a dinner given by the Cerebral Palsy Chapter of Essex County and West Hudson. At this dinner he was presented with a plaque in recognition of the work he has been doing for the Cerebral Palsy



Business Representative Gerard A. Sassone receives plaque from Cerebral Palsy Association chapters honoring Carpenters.

organization. The wording on the plaque is as follows:

To
Gerard A. Sassone
Cerebral Palsy
of

Essex County and West Hudson
Gratefully acknowledge the invaluable
services rendered to the children of the
Belleville School and Treatment Center
by the

United Brotherhood of Carpenters &
Joiners of the
Essex County District Council
November 7, 1962

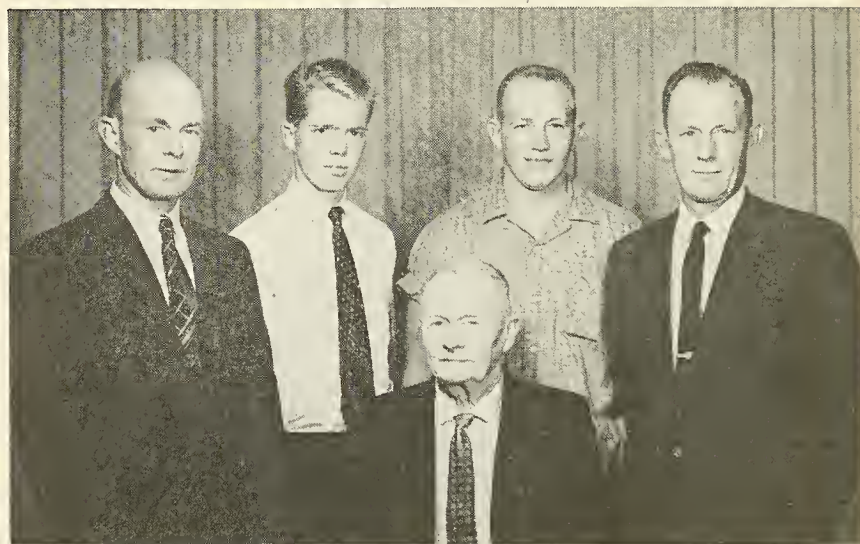
Always
Boost
the Union
Label

Urbana, Ill., Local Honors Old and Young



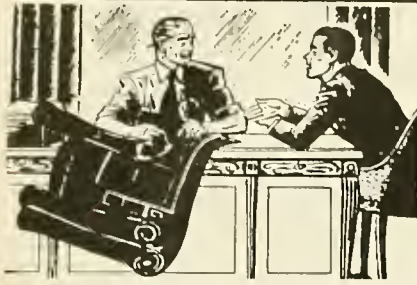
Apprentices and oldtimers were honored November 19 by L.U. 44, Urbana, Ill., at a celebration in which five 50-year pins were presented and six apprentices were graduated. Front row, left to right. Graduating Apprentices John Gilles, Richard Zinders and Harold Jeffers. Standing—Graduating Apprentice Joseph Speiser; Ray Johnson, William O. Martin, Frank Carr, and Ramus Amdal, all 50-year members and Graduating Apprentice George Vaughn. Unable to attend were L. F. Plummer, a 50-year member, and Karl Smith, a graduate apprentice.

Three Generations of Carpenters



Three generations of the Mitchell family of L.U. 735, Mansfield, O., are shown above. Seated is George Mitchell and from left standing are Ted, Gary, Robert and Earl. George is senior in service; he joined before the Great Depression. Earl has 20 years service and Ted almost 20. Robert has been in the union nine years and Gary, Ted's son, finished his time in '62.

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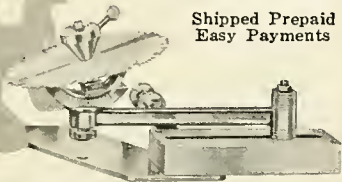
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Local 87 Proud of Peace Corps Member

It was a rainy Christmas instead of a white one for William J. Hunt, a member of St. Paul Carpenters Local 87.

He spent Christmas in a little town in Brazil called Paracatu, as a member of the Peace Corps.

Paracatu is a little town of 500 people, connected with what might loosely be called civilization by a road of sorts (Bill calls it "the umbilical cord") which is passable until it rains.

Bill Hunt is 25 years old. His father died nine years ago, and until he joined the Peace Corps last July, he made his home with his mother, Mrs. George Hunt, 1401 Bayard Ave.



After graduating from Cretin high school in 1955, Bill went to vocation school for two years, beginning his apprenticeship as a Carpenter, and after sailing through that period with flying colors, he became a full-fledged journeyman and is, of course, a member of Local 87.

As a full-fledged journeyman in an ancient and essential craft, he had the skill and the know-how. As a Union member he had inherited the great tradition of helpfulness and service so integral a part of the Trade Union movement.

And as a thoughtful American concerned with the peace and stability of a world in which all nations now are linked more closely than ever before, he wanted to make his own individual, meaningful contribution.

So last July, Bill was at the University of Oklahoma, beginning the intensive course of instruction and training necessary for a member of the Peace Corps to work effectively in the area where his assignment would send him.



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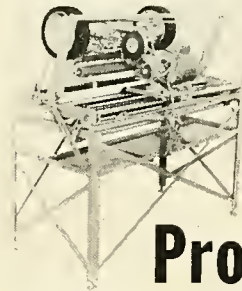
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Anniversary Dinner for Local 2014



On September 29, 1962, Carpenters Local 2014, of Barrington, Ill., honored some of their 25-year members at a dinner. Seated, left to right: Bill Homola, Ovid Nagle, Elmer Wengler, Franklin Hendee, Vice President Harry Bally, Fred Fredericks, Andrew Janka, Alfred Hugh, and Mathew Haber. Standing: President Dale Magill; Recording Secretary H. M. Drenkmann; Emil Johnson, Chicago District Council; Conductor Fred

Shumaker; George Vest, Chicago District Council; Henry Riek; District Council Secretary-Treasurer Charles Thompson; Treasurer Frank Hartjen; Financial Secretary George Johnson; Trustees Harold Martens and John Mollenkamp; Alfred Glade; Business Agent Sherman Dautel; Fred Schwartz, Ed Ranzenberger, Allen E. Schulte, Albert Gast, Leo Schaeffer, and Warden Oscar Sanders.

Chicago Council Honors Apprentices

The semi-annual graduation exercises for apprentices was held November 8 in the District Council meeting hall by the Chicago District Council.

A class of 31 apprentices who had completed their training were awarded journeymen certificates. They were likewise granted certificates by the U. S. Bureau of Apprenticeship Training; by the Chicago Board of Education, and received felicitations from the Building Construction Employers Association in the form of reproductions of the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Bill of Rights and Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

The Employers Association has for the past many years granted each of our graduate apprentices such reproductions and they are greatly regarded by the new journeyman as is his Journeyman Certificate.

The exercises were made interesting by representatives of the Construction Employers Association; the Chicago Building and Construction Trades Council; the Chicago Board of Education; the U. S. Department of Labor Apprenticeship Bureau and the Trade and Industrial Education Division of the State of Illinois, each of whom addressed the graduating class and the large number of other guests who attended. Ted Kenney is president and Charles A. Thompson is secretary of the District Council.

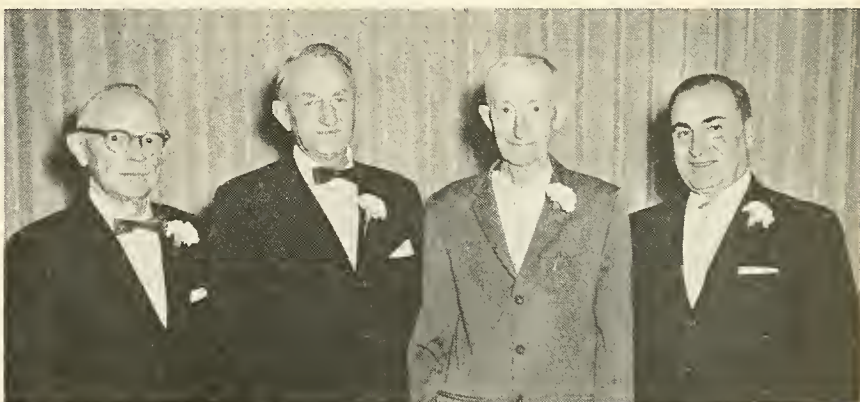
The program featured the dispensing of the above noted documents, and the Building Trades Council of Chicago highlighted the affair by presenting each graduate with a billfold.

Annual Christmas Party for Ladies' Auxiliary 297



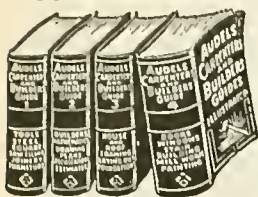
Ladies' Auxiliary 297 of Jacksonville, Fla., held its annual Christmas party December 22, 1962 at Moore's Restaurant, Jacksonville, Fla. Seventeen members and their husbands attended the party and officers included in the picture are: Dorothy Kight, president; Evelyn Copeland, vice president; Irma Dean Thompson, recording secretary; Margaret Buford, financial secretary-treasurer; Katy Spicer, warden, and three trustees, Mae Howell, Exer McQuerry, and Dorothy Pennington.

Fifty-Year Members From L.U. 493



Left to right: Nils Larson, treasurer and toastmaster; John M. Alexander, president; Andrew Hamilton, 50-year member, and Joseph L. Corcione, business agent and dinner chairman.

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Fifty-Year Pin Awarded by L.U. 385



At the November 13, 1962 meeting of L.U. 385, New York, N. Y., 10 Fifty-Year Pins were awarded to members. Brother Abe Saul, General Organizer for the Eastern States made the presentation of the pins. Thirteen other members who had received their fifty-year pins in 1957 were also invited to the occasion. First row, left to right, Royzycki, Stanley Pfenkowski, Abe Saul, General Organizer for Eastern States; Eleuterio Evangelista, former business agent and presently counselor and

adviser; David Lishman, warden; Lorenzo Leo, Aniello Marro, Izze Manezon and Kenneth McLean. Top row, Philip Murphy, recording secretary; John Dell'Armo, trustee; Dominick Mandaglio, Sr., president; Daniel J. Evangelista, business representative; Louis Fiore, conductor; Joseph Leanza, financial secretary-treasurer; Dominick D. Mandaglio, Jr., vice president; Joseph Mella, District Council delegate; Max Finkel, Vincent Sanfilippo, trustee and Philip Montesaba, trustee.

Auxiliary Makes Gift

Millwrights Ladies Aux. 801 of Oakland, Calif., has been organized about three years, with a membership of 30. Each year it sets aside \$150 for philanthropy, which is usually spent for Christmas gifts. Last year the project was a Japanese Orphanage. The Auxiliary gift-wrapped and mailed 124 gifts to as many girls and boys, between the ages of four to 18.

This year gifts of a Decca Hi-Fi record player and toilet articles were presented to the women in McDougal Cottage, Sanoma State Hospital, for the retarded. These women are considered teen-age in mentality.



Millwrights Ladies Auxiliary 801 members making the presentation to Nurse O'Brien are, left to right: Mrs. Wm. Billa, Mrs. Jerry Kilgore, Mrs. Doug Wilson, auxiliary president, and Mrs. Carl Bremer, Fifth District Chairman.

Veteran Members of Local 1329 Honored



On Nov. 30, 1962 L.U. 1329 Independence, Mo., gave a party to honor Veteran Members and issue 25-year pins to 13 members. Five more were not present. Front row, left to right: Paul Rauchka, Orrin Bell, Elmer Singleton, John Payne, and William Noland. Second row, standing: William Rice, George Boone, Roy Young, John Whitehead, I. A. Mertell, Ed Ward, Harold Dimonsh, and Arthur Liebi. Back row, standing, officers of L.U. 1329, and visitors: Armin Webbink, R.S.; Truman Wahler, chairman of entertainments; J. O. Mack, Sixth District General Representative; Henry Brown, President of District Council of Kansas City and vicinity; Carl J. Brown, President; Lee Kinser, Business Manager of Building Trades Council, Kansas City and vicinity.

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Honored for 60 Years of Service



Henry Highams, L.U. 118, Jersey City, N. J., was recently honored for completion of 60 years of service. Left to right, Recording Secretary Virgil Crotta; Treasurer Thomas Posep; Vice President Frank Zurburg; President Joseph Pett; General Representative Robert F. Owilher; Henry Highams, guest of

honor; Albert Beck and Thomas Bifano, business representatives, Hudson District Council; John Simone, District Council delegate, and Henry Cook, past business representative of the Hudson County District Council.

Local Aids Needy In Texas Town

Members of L.U. 1334 in Baytown, Tex., load Goodfellow bags for delivery to about 1,000 needy Baytown area youngsters. The Goodfellow bags contained toys, fruit, nuts and candy. They were made possible through the generosity of Baytown area residents and organizations which contributed more than \$2,500 to this year's Goodfellow drive.



Left to right: T. C. Murphy, the president, L.U. 1334, Jack Stewart and D. A. Pitman. Not pictured, B. A. Gresham, financial secretary and business agent; T. J. Davis, A. C. Starling, and several others who participated in the project.

L.U. 625 Honors 25-45-Year Members



A 50-year pin and several pins for 42 members from 25-45 year memberships were honored recently by L.U. 625, Manchester, N. H. Above, left to right, are Vice President Joseph N. Bilodeau, 40-year member Recording Secretary Josaphat Lavallee, Wilfred J. Breton and Fred S. Marston, all 45-year members.

Carpenters Entertain at Holiday Party



Shown above are President Bruno Rogers, right, and Chairman Sal Conforti, L.U. 1973, Riverhead, N. Y., entertaining their guests at their third annual Christmas party. Santa Claus, ably portrayed by Past President Carl Jacobsen, presented gifts to more than 90 children of local union members.

Tribute to Old-time Piledrivers by L.U. 34



At the L.U. 34 sessions are shown the following, front row, left to right: Archer Allen, William Cramlett, William Morgan, Sam E. Davis, Dave Williams, and Business Agents William Manbeck and A. J. Melton. Second row: Glenn Noland, Charles Cameron, Hugo Lindburg, President Al. Figone, B.C.D.C.C.; International Representative Jim Curry; Secretary C. A. Bartalini, Bay Counties District Carpenters Council; John Hoag, San Francisco Building Trades, Victor Swanson, Madeline Lavezzi, dispatcher, and Marion Cohn, secretary.

Third row: Jack Ross, Nels Anderson, John O'Leary, Swan Johnson, Dave Carlson, George McLean, Marius Peterson, Joe Willis, Austin Lind, Henry Fuse, Chris Stenby, Algot Swan., A. W. Garrison, J. Raffensperger, and Charles Clancy. Top row, Dave Harmon, Tom Moran, Richard Cuff, George Kemp, Andy Baker, Jack Morrison, Edward Kilkelly, Malcolm McPhail, Johan Johanson, Elmer Duffield, Andy Hanson, Earl Hallford, Sam Costello, and C. S. Gale, secretary-treasurer.

On Monday, January 7, 1963, the Old-Timers, retired members of Piledrivers Local 34 of San Francisco, Calif., were honored at a luncheon given in the Union Meeting Hall. Over 60 retired members all of whom were over 65, and members of the Brotherhood over 15 years, attended.

There was much reminiscing about the early days and their share in making San Francisco the great city it is today. Brother George McLean's recollections, for one, would be a treasure for historians. Now 83, he became a member of the Pile Drivers local 62 years ago "when we worked for \$3.50 in a nine-hour day." He recalls one of his first jobs at Hunters Point around 1902 when digging and concrete mixing was all done with hand tools. He remembers too, the great demand for pile drivers after the 1906 earthquake.

These oldtimers, still young in mind and spirit, as expressed by C. A. Bartalini, Secretary of the Bay Counties District Council, were the real backbone of Organized Labor and it is through their efforts that labor was able to make the stride for better working conditions and decent living wages.

L.U. 1 Honors 50-Year Members



Membership buttons denoting 50 years of membership in the Brotherhood were presented to L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1962. Front row, left to right: Gustov Wollik, Frank A. Waldman, Richard Zanger, and Clarence A. Larson. Back row: David Thornwald, Franklyn Knox, Robert McKenne, Henry Schmitz, and Bert Knapp.

John Alexander Honored

More than 350 members and guests honored John M. Alexander, president of Local Union 493, Mount Vernon, New York, along with five 50-year members: Andrew Hamilton, James Bennett, Archie Kerslake, Thomas Donachie and George Gedney at a dinner-dance

on Saturday, November 17, 1962.

Nils Larson was toastmaster. William Kerr, president, and Andrew Farrell, secretary of the Westchester District Council of Carpenters, paid tribute to Brother Alexander and the 50-year members. Monsignor Clifford Smith gave the invocation.

In union there is strength. Add to the economic strength of unionism through the purchase of union-made goods and union-produced services. If everyone in the labor movement patronizes the union label, we will all be stronger.

So She Baked a Cake



Mrs. Stella Elliott, wife of member Earl Elliott, has always baked and decorated cakes for the annual Thanksgiving dinner held for the families of L.U. 1725, Daytona Beach, Fla. Ladies Aux. 736 has contributed to the good of the local by holding rummage sales, cake bakes and helping needy members.

Pensioners of L.U. 452 at Holiday Party



At the 11th annual Christmas party of the pensioners of L.U. 452 of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, are, front row, left to right: Walter Kelloway, Bill Page, Frank Platt (who has a union membership of 63 years). Second row: Albert Powers, Jimmy Smith, and Bill Harvey. Third row: Jack McGlashan, Jack Scott, Harry Hamilton, and Olaf Reksten. Back row: Herbert Cunliffe, Fred Gathercole, and John Forsyth. These Brothers have a total age of 993 years, with 557 years membership in the union, so you realize that they have spent many years in the construction industry and are responsible for many of the fine buildings that have been erected in the Vancouver area for the last half a century.



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Pittsburgh Honors 32 Graduates

Recently the Pittsburgh District Council paid tribute to 32 new journeymen who completed their apprenticeship training under the direction of the Joint Committee.

A dinner dance at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel marked the important occasion in the lives of 32 young men who successfully completed a difficult task they set for themselves four years ago.

A host of notables from in and out of Labor were on hand to tender their congratulations to the young men. Raymond G. Steinhauser, chairman of the Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee and also business representative of the Pittsburgh District Council was toastmaster for the evening.

Donald W. Dvorak, apprenticeship specialist with AGC, represented his association. He spelled out for the new journeymen some of the possibilities that are open to them in the construction industry.

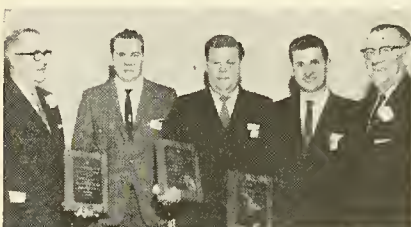
Carl T. Westland, secretary-treasurer of the Pittsburgh District Council and also treasurer of the Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee had the honor of presenting completion certificates to the graduating apprentices.

The featured speaker of the evening, Second General Vice President Finlay C. Allan, gave a very inspiring talk to the young men as to what will be expected of them in the future.

"In an age when materials and tech-



Group photo of graduates from Pittsburgh District Council.



Vice President Finlay C. Allan, left, and Carl T. Westland, right, District Council secretary-treasurer, congratulate award winners. Left to right they are Andrew James Hauber, Wallington Curry, Jr., and Raymond A. Galicic.

niques are changing rapidly, your training will serve you in good stead," he told the graduates. "Principles of mathematics and rules for laying out work will always remain the same. The man who has mastered them will be able to work with any materials and any tools."

Three top honor graduates were presented with plaques bearing their

names. They received Savings Bonds of \$100, \$50 and \$25 for their outstanding progress. The men so honored were: James Hauber, Wellington Curry, Jr., and Raymond A. Galicic.

The young men receiving their completion certificates were: Ipparco Nicola Bacci, Thomas Beck, Gene H. Boyer, Walter Paul Cantaral, Wellington Curry, Jr., Carl J. DeAngelo, Edward A. DeVore, Raymond A. Galicic, Joseph R. Hack, Jr., Gerald R. Hall, Paul A. Hansberry, Andrew James Hauber, Robert Haugh, Harold Hochmuth, John G. Hoff, Alvin C. Hulker, Levi M. Kuhn, Pedro A. Lopez, Jr., Barry L. Loveday, Regis E. Marsh, Eugene P. McCloskey, Charles W. Meier, Edward A. Mihalow, Charles W. Murphy, Edward A. Ricci, Anthony B. Santoro, Earl Scheidel, Blaine E. Stitt, Louis Walter Sunday, Harry McClure Sylvester, Pasquale Valenti, Matthew Thomas Wasielewski.

Carpenters Lend a Hand in Chicago

Carpenters of L.U. 62, Chicago, participated in an all-building trades pre-Christmas project to provide a home for a union transit employee and his family. Shortly before Christmas the family of Roy McClellan lost its home when a fire struck. The McClellans have 11 children.

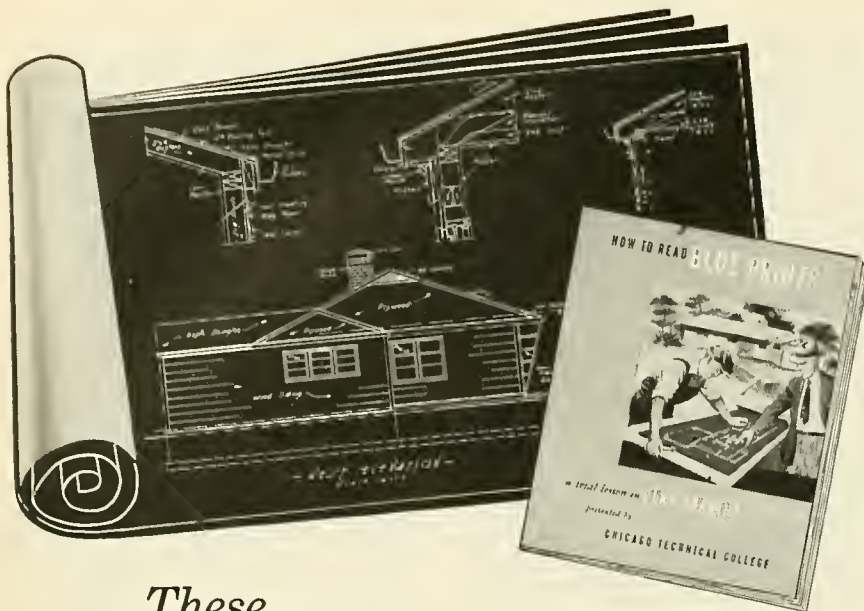
Providing a new home became a community project sparked by the Belmont-Cragin Lions Club which called on union building tradesmen. All crafts responded. The construction project was called "Operation Humanity". Men worked on Saturday donated their time; suppliers and equipment owners were generous also.

Shortly before the Christmas holiday the house was finished and the McClellans—all of them, the parents and nine children—moved into the new home provided by the generosity of the community and the craftsmen.

First Pension Check at L.U. 218



The Massachusetts State Carpenters Pension Fund issues its first pension check to Camille Landry, L.U. 218, of Everett, 90 years of age and a member of the union since 1896. The Carpenters Pension Fund established in 1962 covers thousands of carpenters in the Commonwealth and is one of the largest pension funds in the construction industry. Left: Joseph Hardy, secretary of the State Carpenters Union; Joseph Guilbeault, union trustee; William Butts, secretary-treasurer; Peter Reilly, union trustee; Camille Landry; Arthur Flamm, counsel for the Fund; John Nicholson, employer trustee; Felix Conti, chairman; Oscar Pratt, union trustee; John Clark, employer trustee; Richard Robinson of R. P. Burroughs, actuarial consultants to the Fund.



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Milt Frey Honored In New York State

Late last year New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller appointed Milton T. Frey, Business Manager and Financial Secretary of Local Union 278, Watertown, as a member of the Advisory Council on Employment and Unemployment Insurance.

The governor's appointment came as a recognition of Brother Frey's long and honorable career in union matters and civic affairs in his home area.

Brother Frey joined Local Union No. 278 in 1941. The following year he was elected trustee and he served in that capacity until 1949 when he was elected president. In 1953 he became full-time business manager and financial secretary, a post he has held ever since. In addition, he has served as secretary-treasurer of the Adirondack Vicinity District Council, president of the Jefferson, Lewis, and St. Lawrence Counties central body, and trustee of the Watertown Building and Construction Trades Council. In 1957 he was appointed a Special Representative by the General President to protect the interests of our members in connection with construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Development project.

In addition, he has served the com-

25 Years or More in L.U. 1227



Left to right: Wilho Kivi, President of L.U. 1227, Ironwood, Mich., making the presentation; John Swanberg, Nels Olsen, Frank Slonzi, Walter Wick, and Willard Lao. Absent from the picture was Bernhard Tjinnlund.

On December 8, 1962 six members of Local 1227, Ironwood, Mich., were honored for 25 or more years of membership in the United Brotherhood and were presented with silver pins.

Brothers Swanberg, Olson and Slanzi are charter members of 1227 with 45 years of membership and although retired are still active in the Union.

munity well in many capacities; as a director of the United Fund, as a member of the Urban Renewal Committee, and as a member of the State Commission of Education.

Brother Olson is the conductor. Bro. Wick has been a member for 42 years and is Local 1227's Financial Secretary. Bro. Lao has 26 years of service and Bro. Tjinnlund has 28 years.

Preceding the presentation a Christmas party was held and a turkey and roast beef banquet was served to members and their wives.

This latest honor bestowed on Brother Frey by the State of New York merely adds a little additional luster to an already notable career of service.

Tucson Man is Outstanding Carpenter Apprentice of '62



William B. Morris, Carpenter apprentice of the Tucson Area Joint Apprenticeship Committee, was acclaimed as the outstanding Carpenter apprentice at the annual awards banquet held November 17. The occasion was the third annual awards dinner held for Arizona apprentices. Shown with Mr. Morris are left in photo, James W. Cawdrey, past president, Associated General Contractors of America and Arizona's Governor, Paul Fannin.

William B. Morris, Carpenter Apprentice of the Tucson Area J.A.C. was awarded a trophy by Governor Paul

Fannin as Outstanding Carpenter Apprentice of 1962. The award was given at the Third Annual Arizona Appren-

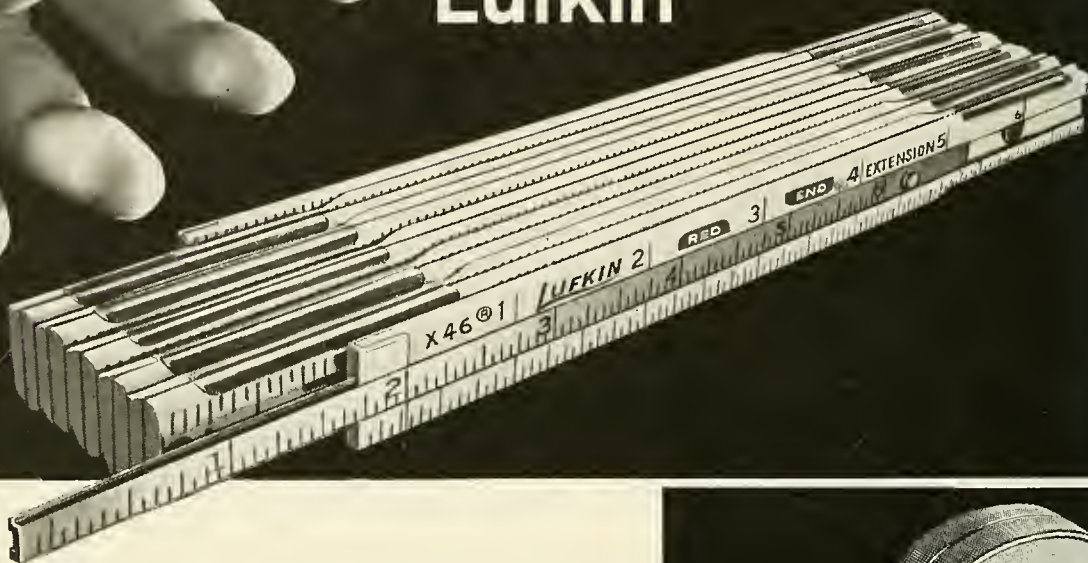
tice Awards Banquet in Phoenix, November 17.

Morris was one of a group of 40 apprentices who received awards as Outstanding Apprentices in their respective trades. Some 750 representatives of Joint Apprenticeship Committees, consultants from U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Apprenticeship from Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington and Oregon, and people closely allied with apprentice training in Arizona heard an address by James W. Cawdrey, Past President, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.

The Carpenters were represented by out-of-state guests: International Representative Leo Gable, Long Beach, Cal., International Representative Paul Rudd, Tacoma, Wash., Armon L. Henderson, Secretary of the San Diego, Cal., District Council of Carpenters, and George Hann, Secretary of the Oregon State Council of Carpenters.

The Annual Awards Banquet is sponsored by the Arizona Apprenticeship Council and by the Apprentice Coordinators in the state.

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New Home of L.U. 857, Tucson, Ariz.

On October 25, 1962, L.U. 857, Tucson, Ariz., made its proud move to its new home at 606 South Plumer. It is a "Carpenter's Dream," built with wood, the most versatile material. Exposed wood combined with fire resistant heavy timber construction produces highly desirable results and permits more freedom of creative design. Fir beams add to the decorative appeal of the structure as well as to its continuing strength.

Architect Ellery C. Green and James Polk Construction Company, the contractor, both did a remarkable job. L.U. 857 was chartered June 17, 1901.

From the very first day, L.U. 857's progress has been inspired and motivated by the highest ideals and ethical concepts. True, we have not always been able to translate our aspirations into action, or our principles into immediate progress, but the efforts of many members and committees and the road they have taken to promote the fullest possible development of services and facilities essential to a wholesome community life, show a continuous growth of social vision and responsibility.

Following is a short review of some important functions, beginning with the Apprentice system: "On the job training" received a big lift in the latter part of 1945 when related training classes were introduced. Contests for the Outstanding Apprentice of the State and for the Western States were also set up. They are competitive and receive great interest. The Apprentice Completion Ceremony is a welcome event also. The major function of training young men to become competent journeymen for the ever increasing demand for skilled craftsmen has top priority. This program requires the joint efforts of both management and labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, coordinators, State and Area Committees, instructors and the journeymen working on the jobs with the Apprentice.

Southeastern District Council of Carpenters was formed in 1951 consisting of Locals 471, 736, 857, 2096. Two additional Locals, 1041 and 2913, are more recent members.

The following year, L.U. 857 voted a building fund assessment. Two years later the Country Club Manor property was purchased. It's north and south boundaries are Winsett and 17th Streets, on the East and West are Plumer and Campbell Avenues.

The Ladies' Auxiliary was chartered



At the L.U. 857 project are shown, left to right, J. R. Branton, Howard S. Miller (hidden), Andrew Rendes, L.U. 857 President Don Fornear, John Orr, Architect Ellery C. Green, Bob McNeal, Oscar Truex, William Sheehy, Father James Kelley, John Hummer (hidden), City Councilman James Kirk and Contractor James Polk.

on July 20, 1956 and is active in the social functions for L.U. 857. The listing of these few items tells only the outline of our history. This proud record of achievement over the years and the degree to which the goals have been reached are highlighted by our new headquarters building.

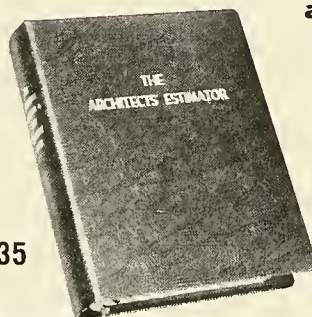


Above is view of completed home of L.U. 857, Tucson, Ariz.

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Grease Cutter

"Miller's Triple Action Grease and Root Cutter" is said to solve the toughest sewer cleaning jobs. The twisted cutter, the manufacturer, Miller Sewer Rod Company, 4642 Central Avenue, Chicago 30, Ill., claims will cut through roots, grease, scale line, sand



and glass. The machine, see picture, comes with 110 feet of stout oil tempered cable guaranteed to make four-inch quarter bends in pipes. The company has a free booklet on how to clean drains, toilets, plant, house-to-house, sewers, bathtubs, showers and sinks.

Pad Sander

Dual-motion PAD SANDER (Model 10-00) does both orbital sanding and straight line work. No more hand sanding and no need for



a second sander! Remove old finishes, smooth dry wall joints, and do preliminary wood sanding with fast-cutting orbital action. Then flip the switch and you get straight line sand-

ing action for really fine finishing, whether for furniture, cabinet, or woodwork before painting or varnishing.

For more information about this new American Dual-Motion Pad Sander, write the AMERICAN POWER TOOL COMPANY, Toledo 3, Ohio.

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Twinkleboard combines the practical usefulness of perforated panels with a new decorative pattern. Round perforations designed to hold standard hooks and other perforated hardware are alternated with four-pointed stars to create a striking and unusual visual effect. It is priced slightly higher than regular hardboard. It is tempered for extra strength and easy to paint. Available in 4' x 8' panels. 1/8" thick. For further information contact: Dan Nikolich, 200 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.



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The labor cost data which we supply is not vague and theoretical—it is correct for work in your locality—we leave nothing to guesswork. Instead of giving you a thousand reasons why it is difficult to estimate construction costs accurately, we teach you how to arrive at a competitive bid price—low enough to get the job—high enough to realize a profit.

STUDY WITHOUT OBLIGATION

You don't need to pay us one cent until you first satisfy yourself that our course is what you need and want. We will send you plans, specifications, estimate sheets, material and labor cost data, and complete instructions for ten days study; then if you are not convinced that our course will advance you in the building business, just return what we have sent you and there is no obligation whatever. If you decide to study our course, pay us \$13.25 monthly for three months, a total of only \$39.75.

Send your name and address today—we will do the rest.

CONSTRUCTION COST INSTITUTE

Dept. C263—University Station
Denver 10, Colorado

LAKE LAND NEWS

Arrivals during October:

Brother Paul G. Haager of L.U. 693, Tampa, Fla., arrived at the Home October 4, 1962.

Brother Edward J. Wheeling of L.U. 16, Springfield, Ill., arrived October 9, 1962.

Brother Nye H. Black of L.U. 28, Missoula, Mont., arrived October 17, 1962.

Brother Thomas J. Kelly of L.U. 1694, Washington, D. C., October 26, 1962.

Brother Hans Ness of L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill., passed away October 4 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Union members who visited the Home during October 1962:

Earl McLaughlin, L.U. 494, Windsor, Ont.

K. R. Lund, L.U. 98, Chicago, Ill.

Joseph Bozowsky, L.U. 341, Chicago, Ill.

A. Dedeo, L.U. 1922, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Howard Lewis, L.U. 369, N. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Lyman Williams, L.U. 1250, Homestead, Fla.

Axel E. Israelson, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill.

Arrivals during November:

Brother Joseph A. Pelletier of L.U. 107, Worcester, Mass., arrived at the Home November 1, 1962.

Brother Jack J. Vandenberg of L.U. 824, Muskegon, Mich., arrived at the Home November 17, 1962.

Brother John A. McNutt, L.U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., arrived November 18.

Brother Lorenzo B. Smith of L.U. 29, Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived at the Home November 22, 1962.

Brother Andrew Hansen of L.U. 643, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home November 27, 1962.

Brother Avid Johnson of L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home November 27, 1962.

Brother Clyde C. Wiggin of L.U. 28, Missoula, Mont., passed away November 10, 1962, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Eric Lofberg of L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill., passed away November 12, 1962, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Edward Schenken of L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill., passed away November 21, 1962, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Robert E. Arnold of L.U. 316, San Jose, Calif., passed away November 29, 1962, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

We have 263 occupants on Roll as of November 30, 1962.

Union members who visited the Home during November 1962:

Clifford Hallcrest, L.U. 1935, Barberton, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Dickhouse, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold G. Judahl, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.

Jacob Kiestra, L.U. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Forrest Nelson, L.U. 753, Beaumont, Tex.

Albert C. Peterson, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.

R. W. Cummings, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.

W. W. Orr, L.U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Johannesson, L.U. 357, Sebring, Fla.

F. Mateja, L.U. 54, Lake Worth, Fla.

Paul F. Cook, L.U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.

Leonard Lahue, L.U. 99, Cohoes, N. Y.

John W. Wells, L.U. 183, Peoria, Ill.



Haager



Wheeling



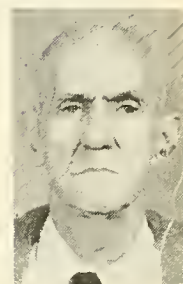
Kelly



Black



McNutt



Smith



Pelletier



Hansen

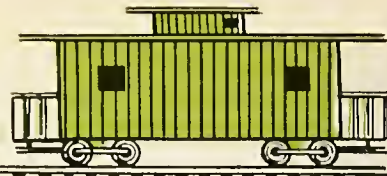


Vandenberg



Johnson

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Automation and the Construction Industry

For some 20 years automation has been drastically shrinking the number of jobs available in manufacturing industries. Shop workers are constantly having to cope with machines that turn out more goods with fewer workers.

To date, automation has had a relative slower growth in construction. In fact, there is some reason to believe that automation has actually increased work for construction men, because automated factories often require new buildings. New structures specifically designed to house automated factories dot the landscape from coast to coast.

However, there are plenty of indications that automation now is beginning to catch up with the construction industry, too. In its January 24 issue, "Engineering News-Record" carried a roundup of changes that are in store for the construction industry.

Helicopters are already being used to put in place arched roof members, as well as to transport materials to difficult areas. Hammerhead cranes that climb with the structure as it goes up are finding wide acceptance here, although Europe has used them for some time.

Computers, too, are entering the construction field. Through the use of computers, a great number of supply and work-flow problems are being solved. Prestressed concrete is getting many entirely new applications. In France a huge apartment house is being erected with tilt-up steel framing. Bents are assembled

on the ground and pivoted upright, much as children put together tinker toys.

All these building innovations have two things in common: First, they cut down the number of man-hours of labor needed to erect a structure, and second, they require new degrees of skill and know-how.

It is not beyond the realm of possibility that the carpenter of the year 2000 will need a helicopter pilot's license or a familiarity with computers.

Two challenges to construction men naturally result. First, there is need to gain a fair share of the fruits of technological progress for the people who work, and second, it is essential that construction workers constantly increase their skills to keep pace with changing techniques and tools.

Some of the benefits of increased productivity must be channeled into a shorter workweek, not only to make life better for the workers, but also to increase the number of jobs available to insure employment stability.

Technological progress cannot be stopped. Indeed it should not be. But the task of organized labor in the years ahead will be to win for the workers of the Nation a richer, better, and fuller life that technological progress will make possible. These things will not come automatically. They will have to be fought for and sacrificed for by strong and militant unions made up of loyal and dedicated members.

PLANE GOSSIP



Here's Dennis Again!

A mother was having trouble with her five-year-old son. He was always using bad words. When he was invited to a playmate's birthday party his mother made it up with her neighbor that, if her little boy used a bad word, he would be sent home at once as punishment. All dressed up, he set out for the party and, about ten minutes later, he was back in the house.

"All right" asked the mother, "What did you say that got you sent home?" To which the brat replied:

"That damned party ain't until tomorrow!"

—Anon., Long Island City, N. Y.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

To Be A Cut-up, Yes!

During a young man's salad days he has to make a lot of lettuce to go with the tomatoes.

BE SURE IT'S UNION

A Heavenly Sight?

A young apprentice was boasting about his current girl friend. "You gotta see her," he exclaimed, "She's pretty as a mirage!"

"That's a wrong simile" replied the friend. "A mirage is something you can see, but can't touch."

"That's my gal!" replied the apprentice.

—J. H. Schwarz,
Hayward, Calif.

Ed: (We always thought a mirage was where Kilroy kept his auto).

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

No Time for Play!

Kid: "Dad, what is 'middle age'?"

Pop: "That's the time of life when you'd rather not have a good time than to have to get over it!"

Gee, Thanks Folks!

After our request for contributions several months ago, we were simply swamped by jokes! Frankly, they ranged all the way from terrific to pretty sad. We have already used quite a few of them and have many more on file which we will use in the future. Some of them (for various reasons) we decided we could not use. Sometimes we received duplicates, in which cases we have used or will use the one received first. We thank one and all who took the trouble to send us their favorite jokes. Sometime in the future we may send out another call for help and hope some of you will respond at that time.

In a Lighter Shade

There was this Spirit in New York that got lonely one night while haunting a Sutton Place mansion. So he got in touch with another Spirit busy haunting a Beverly Hills gilt-covered split-level. They chatted for awhile and Spirits from Canada to Mexico listened in . . . it was a ghost-to-ghost hook-up!

—Jim Talbot,
Chevy Chase, Md.

LOOK FOR THE LABEL

Real Gone Guy!

A newscaster on a little southern radio station lost his job in a peculiar way. He had just finished reading a news report about a pack of dogs which escaped from the pound and ran loose in the nearby tobacco fields when he played a commercial which asked:

"Does Your Cigarette Taste Different Lately?"

The Bear's Den

The little girl was showing her playmate through the house and said: "This is my daddy's den. Does your daddy have a den?"

"No, he doesn't" replied the playmate. "He growls all over the house!"

—Mrs. R. F. Epps,
Winton, Calif.

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

The Cut-Up

The papa, mama, and baby stork were flying south when joined by a pigeon who asked what they did for a living. The Papa stork said: "Well, I deliver boy babies and my wife has the concession for girl babies."

"And the youngster . . . does he work, too?" asked the pigeon.

"Naw" replied the Papa Stork scornfully. "All he thinks about is having fun . . . spends all his time flying over high schools, scaring the daylights out of teenagers!"

—Jack Elman, L.U. 15,
Hackensack, N. Y.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Canny Chinese!

After an unusually good meal one evening, the superintendent of a large western lumbering concern decided to give a raise to the veteran Chinese cook. Lim, noting the increase at his next payday, asked why. "Because you've been such a good cook and faithful worker all these years" smilingly said the superintendent.

Lim replied with a scowl: "Ah-ha! All these years you've been cheating Lim!"

—Stephen Butler, L.U. 40,
Cambridge, Mass.

a point
to remember



**REMOVE
PROTRUDING NAILS**

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

MARCH 1963

U
UNITED

S
STATES

L
LABOR

D
DEPARTMENT

1913
1963



HOUSE
PAYMENTS?
FURNITURE
PAYMENTS?
CAR
PAYMENTS?
CLOTHING?
***INSECURITY?**
SICKNESS? TAXES?
GETTING LAID OFF?



WHAT do you worry about? Most of us have worries of one kind or another—but we figure we'll get by, some way, if the pay check keeps coming, if we are not laid off, if we don't get sick or disabled. It's the uncertainty of things that gnaws at a man.

Men strive for security. We crave a feeling of security, a feeling that we'll be protected against unfair treatment.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has brought this wonderful feeling of security into the lives of many thousands of working people. Our union has done this by negotiating contracts which provide solid security for the members.

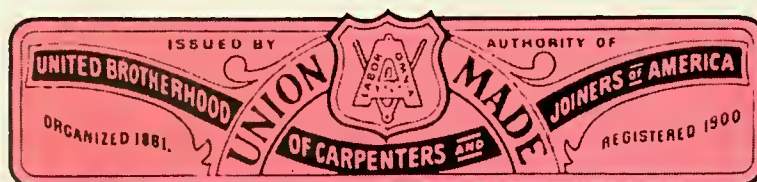
Our union contracts assure you that you will not be laid off against your seniority just because the boss likes someone better. Our union contracts guarantee that you will not be fired without just cause. Our contracts also provide that, in case of a dispute with your employer which may affect your rights, our union will investigate to determine whether you have been treated in a just manner.

Many non-union people believe they have pretty good jobs. However, the non-union man—regardless of his pay and conditions—can never feel secure.

Why be worried? Why be insecure? Under a United Brotherhood union contract you, too, could feel secure.

JOIN THE

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII

NO. 3

MARCH 1963

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Bernard Tassler, Editor



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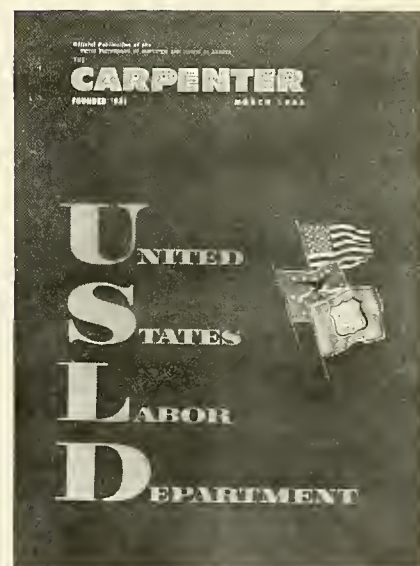
THE COVER

"During its first half-century of service, the concern of the Department of Labor can be expressed in one word: *people*. Human welfare remains the Department's interest in the face of continuing change and all that it represents in the Sixties.

"The Department of Labor carries much of the responsibility for a major decision we must now face as a people: Can we make our economy a human as well as a technical success?

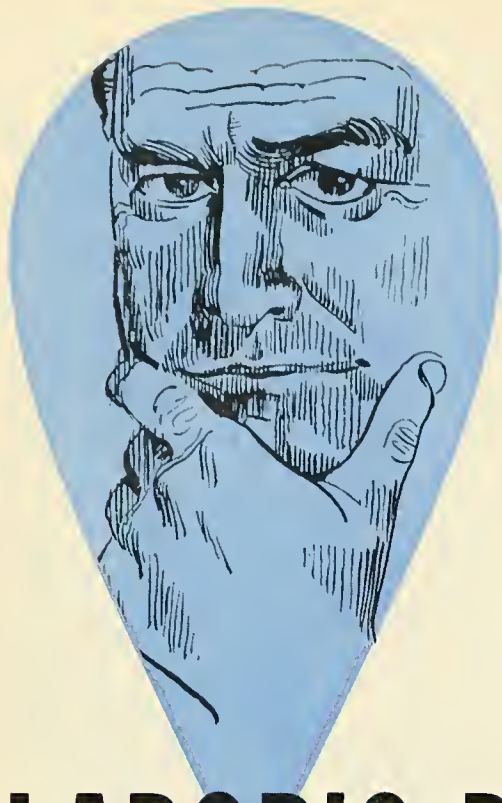
"We must take the offensive and make change the instrument for man's deliverance, instead of permitting it to become the instrument of his destruction. It is an exciting prospect for those who believe that growth is the distinguishing characteristic of life and that the future is a good idea."

—W. Willard Wirtz,
Secretary of Labor.



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First 50 Years Completed by

LABOR'S DEPARTMENT



The Department of Labor Building on Constitution Avenue in Washington no longer provides the space required to house all Bureaus of the Department



THERE had existed—half a century ago and before that time—a Department of Commerce and Labor. And organized labor, then under the brilliant leadership of the renowned Sam Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, didn't like the arrangement.

There had been a Bureau of Labor for a while within the Department of the Interior. Then for a period there was a separate existence under a Commissioner of Labor—and finally the completely unsatisfactory secondary role within the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Working people and their organizations felt dissatisfied. Their grievance was that the interests of labor were brushed aside in the Department of Commerce and Labor. They felt that the Department almost invariably favored the side of the em-

ployer, that it was, in truth, the employer's Department every day in the week.

For three decades the trade union movement had called repeatedly for the establishment within our federal government of a separate Department of Labor. It had been a hard and often disheartening battle. But in 1912 and 1913 the prospects for the creation of a Department of Labor brightened conspicuously.

It was in February of 1913 that Congress voted to set up a separate Department, although President Taft had said such a Department would be "abnormal and inconsistent." The prestigious *New York Times* wasn't for the idea either. That newspaper flatly called establishment of a distinct Department of Labor "a mistake—devoid of all reason or justice."

his term ended and that of Woodrow Wilson, who had been Governor of New Jersey and a professor at Princeton, began.

In his inaugural address the new Chief Executive said that it would be perhaps the most important work of his Administration to provide release to "the men and women upon whom the dead weight of it all has fallen pitilessly the years through."

What had been labor's dream for so long became a reality at last. It was a day of jubilation for the working people of the United States.

The history-making events in Washington were spotlighted in *THE CARPENTER*. We are sure our membership will be interested in knowing that both the signing of the bill setting up the new Department and the appointment of Secretary Wilson were discussed in a two-page

the President by his appointment of a trade unionist, officially recognized for the first time in its history organized labor and accorded it a voice in industrial affairs, wherein the government might be required to enter or be called upon to act."

Our writer of 1913 said organized labor would be congratulated that one of its own members had been chosen as the first head of the new Department, but it would be too much to expect the appointment of William Wilson to please "the National Association of Manufacturers, the Erectors, the Anti-Boycotters and all bodies of their kind."

THE CARPENTER predicted that organized industry would not dominate the Department of Commerce in the future and neither would organized labor dominate the newly established Department of Labor.

In "Seventy Years of Life and Labor," Gompers later wrote:

"The bill to create a Department of Labor had been introduced by Representative William Sulzer. When the bill was in the making, Sulzer conferred with me upon its specific provisions. Our purpose was to create a Department of Labor along broad constructive principles.

"The bill passed Congress in the last hours of the Sixty-second Congress. On Sunday, March 2, I spent a good part of the day at the Capitol conferring with various Congressmen, including William B. Wilson, who was to be the first Secretary of Labor if the President signed the bill creating the Department of Labor."

Approved by Congress, the bill had gone to the White House. It was generally believed that the outgoing President would veto it. On March 3, 1913, the President was visited by Sam Gompers and Frank Morrison, the A. F. of L.'s secretary. When they left the White House, they were in some doubt as to what Mr. Taft was going to do.

But after midnight—at the start of Inauguration Day—President Taft placed his signature on the bill.

It was only a few hours later that

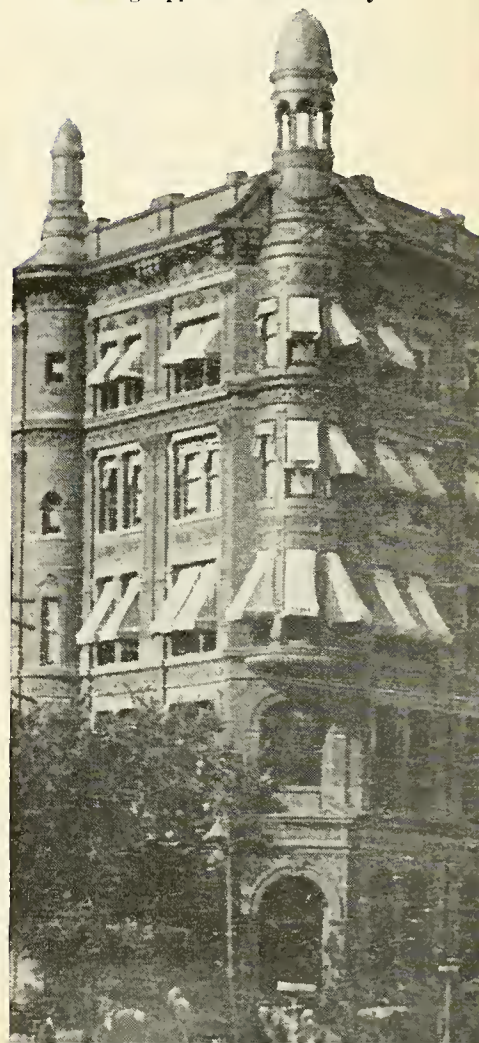
article which was the main feature of our issue for April, 1913. This article carried the heading: "Labor's New Orb."

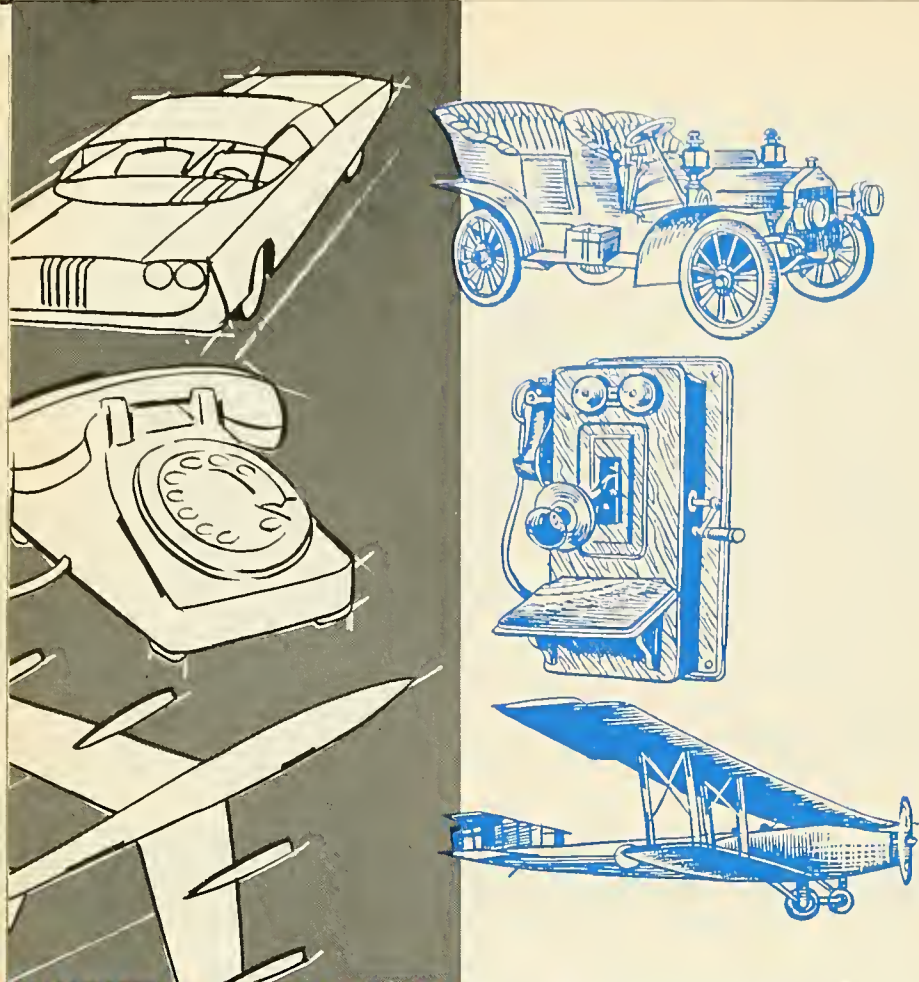
"The late quadrennial change in the management and control of our national government," said the writer, who signed his contribution with the initials "R.B.B.," "had a peculiar interest to the wage-earners of the land, particularly those who are members of the union labor organizations, in that there came into existence, when the change took place, a new Department of our government's system that is to be—though not wholly—devoted to matters that pertain to labor, the new creation bearing the official designation 'The Department of Labor.'"

The article in our magazine, half a century ago, voiced pleasure that President Wilson had seen fit to name a trade unionist as the first Secretary of Labor. The members of our Brotherhood of that distant era read the following:

"The placing of a labor unionist as its Secretary over the new branch was also an event of vast importance and deep interest to the working people in that, if eminent legal minds are correct, the government, through

In its initial days Department offices were located in this building opposite the Treasury



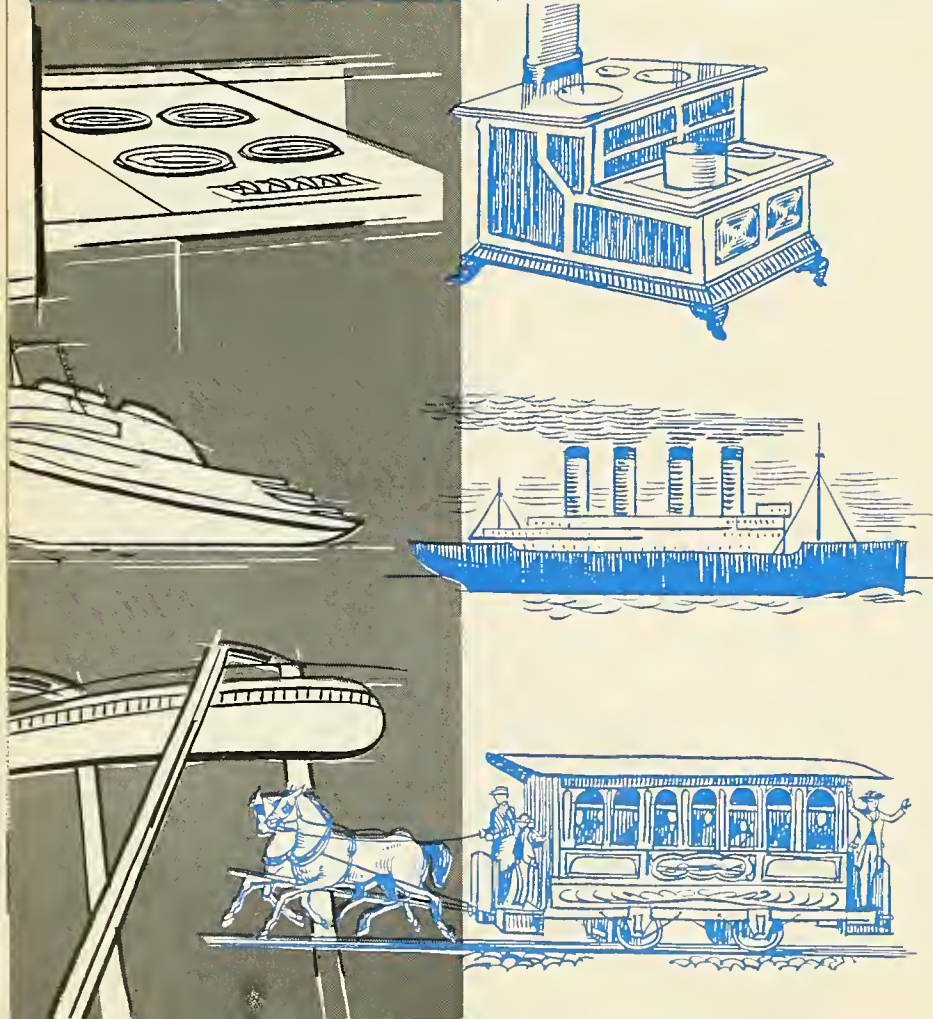


The article said that "the designating title of each Department must be accepted as possessing a meaning and application general in scope and interest."

"There is, however, a great hope," our commentator continued, "that there will be no more selections for official publication of judicial opinions, decisions and verdicts that have been given and appear more favorable to capital than to labor—especially those that have been directly antagonistic to the latter, particularly organized labor."

"That this has long been done, one need only pursue the many official bulletins heretofore compiled, printed for and issued by the late Department of Commerce and Labor. The course has been one of the most pernicious and has been looked upon as a resort to convey misleading information not only to the general public, but to the legal fraternity and the laboring masses at large. * * *

"Clearly labor, and, in its way, organized labor, has in the change



of our national administration come under a promising, propitious sky, in which appears the orb of hope that the mental, physical, moral and financial worth of wage-earners and labor in general will see a higher improvement and appreciation than has prevailed for years in the United States."

Our article of fifty years ago on the creation of the Department of Labor closed with a statement that "Congress had no apprehensions of erring when it divided the old Department and out of it formed two new ones to cover vast interests of the two great factors of our national prosperity."

Let us now look back to 1913. The First World War, which was to transform the United States, lay in the future. To a sentimentalist, 1913 may seem a year about which to wax nostalgic. But the cold facts of the lives of American wage-earners and their families half a century ago were far from romantic. For

Secretaries of Labor Across Five Decades



William B. Wilson
Mar. 4, 1913-Mar. 4, 1921
Mine Worker



James J. Davis
Mar. 5, 1921-Nov. 30, 1930
Iron Worker



William N. Doak
Dec. 9, 1930-Mar. 4, 1933
Trainman



Frances Perkins
Mar. 4, 1933-June 30, 1945
Social Worker



Lewis B. Swollenbach
July 1, 1945-June 10, 1948
Senator



Maurice J. Tobin
Aug. 13, 1948-Jan. 20, 1953
Governor



Martin P. Durkin
Jan. 21, 1953-Sept. 10, 1953
Plumber



James P. Mitchell
Oct. 9, 1953-Jan. 20, 1961
Labor Relations Expert



Arthur J. Goldberg
Jan. 21, 1961-Sept. 20, 1962
Lawyer



W. Willard Wirtz
Since Sept. 25, 1962
Lawyer

many millions of our citizens back in 1913 life was a pretty hard proposition. It would be conservative to assert that life was definitely rough for the vast majority of our population in those days.

The present Secretary of Labor, W. Willard Wirtz, noted just a few days ago that back in 1913 most American wage-earners put in at least 50 hours a week at their jobs and received, on the average, the far from munificent sum of 22 cents an hour. That was meager pay, even though a dollar did buy much more then than today. In some industries the working man spent more than 50 hours at his job and earned even less than 22 cents an hour.

Wirtz related that working conditions were often highly dangerous. Child labor was widespread half a century ago. There were very few laws on the books in 1913 governing safety, health or sanitary conditions, and the labor of children.

Thinking back to 1913, some of our oldtimers can recall having had fun and pleasure on various occa-

sions. Life unquestionably had its attractive aspects in that less frenetic era, and no one contends that the picture was completely dark. One thing that many of our older citizens say is that people were less rushed, less tense and, on the whole, friendlier. And you don't measure these things in pennies or dollars.

Nevertheless, the record clearly shows that it was a pretty hard life for the great majority of Carpenters and other people who had to win their daily bread through their own toil—and it cannot be disputed that the excessively long hours of work, combined with many other adverse factors, sent many a poor man to his grave at a comparatively early age.

It's interesting to recall that only a few months after the creation of the Department of Labor, the truly "big story" was Henry Ford's announcement that he would pay five dollars a day. The Associated Press reported that Ford's new wage had shocked businessmen "all over the country."

Let us now quote a pertinent recent statement of President John F. Kennedy. Not long ago, speaking of the Department, the President said:

"The success of our economy and the well-being of our nation are dependent upon the skills, energies, talents and security of the individual American wage-earner. The Department of Labor has striven faithfully over the years to shape sound policies for meeting the nation's manpower needs and for developing and utilizing the potentials of all our labor force in productive and satisfying employment.

"The Department of Labor has judiciously used the instruments of law and custom to safeguard individual workers' rights, to protect and improve the nation's labor standards, to provide free and equal opportunity for all Americans, and to fight the economic hazards of industrial life.

"The Department, as a guardian of the public interest, has proved its dedication to sound labor-management relations, has clearly recog-



Sam Gompers led the long fight that ended successfully in 1913

nized its responsibility to assist the business and industrial community to achieve economic growth and stability, and has for a half century kept the nation abreast of vital changes in our dynamic economy. The Department has accepted a crucial and responsible role in cultivating understanding among labor organizations throughout the world and in fostering free labor institutions in other nations."

The Department of Labor is charged with administering and enforcing statutes designed to advance the public interest by promoting the

welfare of the wage-earners of the United States, improving their working conditions and advancing their opportunities for profitable employment.

The policies of the Department are established by the Secretary of Labor. His is the job of directing the overall work of the Department. He is assisted by the Undersecretary, the Assistant Secretaries and the Solicitor.

The Department has many units. Trade unionists have some familiarity with most of them. These units include the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Labor Standards, the Bureau of Labor-Management Reports, the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, the Bureau of Employment Security, the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, the Women's Bureau and others.

The chief law officer of the Department of Labor is the Solicitor. In certain instances the Solicitor is empowered to perform the duties of the Secretary of Labor. The Solicitor and attorneys on his staff perform legal services for all bureaus and divisions in the Department.

An important part of the Department is the Office of Information, Publications and Reports. It pre-

pares and distributes large quantities of information dealing with the work of all bureaus, offices and divisions. The head of the Office of Information, Publications and Reports determines the need and suitability of Department of Labor publications and exhibits.

Most citizens have long been aware of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Its predecessor, known as the Bureau of Labor, was established in the Department of the Interior as long ago as 1884. In 1913, after several changes in status, it became the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the newly created Department of Labor.

This unit of the Department carries out varied research and statistical projects. One of its most important functions is to provide current information on the number of employed workers. The Bureau of Labor Statistics conducts studies of the changing size and composition of the labor force, of trends in unemployment and of problems affecting particular groups in the working population, such as youth and older workers.

Of special interest to Carpenters are the Bureau's compilations of statistics relating to construction. Various aspects of construction activity receive this Bureau's close attention

The Cabinet of President Woodrow Wilson included a union man, William B. Wilson (arrow). The first Secretary of Labor in the nation's history came out of the United Mine Workers



from month to month, and occasionally special construction studies are conducted.

Administration of the Walsh-Healey Act of 1936—a law which has been of great interest for almost thirty years to the Carpenters as well as the other building trades—was originally lodged in the Public Contracts Division of the Department of Labor. The Wage and Hour Division was established two years later to enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act. In 1942, by order of the Secretary of Labor, the two divisions were consolidated.

A small but quite useful unit of the Department of Labor is known as the Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights. Its responsibilities include provision of information

and assistance to former members of the armed forces relative to their reemployment rights under the Selective Service Act of 1940 and later statutes.

Where an employer attempts to deny a veteran his rights to reemployment, the case may be referred for litigation if the ex-serviceman so requests. The latter is entitled to be represented by the United States attorney if the case is deemed to be meritorious.

The Women's Bureau is concerned with women at work or seeking work and with their training and skills. It is also concerned with the girl on her first job and the older woman worker.

George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, writing recently in *The*

American Federationist, the official monthly magazine of the AFL-CIO, said that the trade union movement "obviously" stands at the head of the line in congratulating the Department of Labor on its golden anniversary.

Then he said:

"Neither mediation, arbitration nor legislation will prevent disputes over the elimination of jobs until there are enough jobs to go around. * * * We need labor-management cooperation to eliminate poverty and unemployment.

"That is the objective of the AFL-CIO, and we hope it is the objective to which the Department of Labor, as it begins its second half century, will devote its accumulated knowledge, experience and skill."

President and Labor Salute Department

Speaking at the fiftieth anniversary celebration held in Washington on the evening of March 4, President John F. Kennedy lauded the men and women of the "young" Department of Labor. He said:

"I know that those who work for the federal government are frequently unsung and usually not spoken of in the admiring terms which I think they deserve. But I think it is appropriate on this fiftieth anniversary that we pay tribute to them. They work in some of the most significant, sensitive, important work—for the benefit of American men and women—of any group of our countrymen in our long history."

The President also warmly commended the work of "the men and women in the labor movement." Organized labor's exertions and the Department's activities were given credit by the Chief Executive for "a good deal" of what he called "the most extraordinary progress" that has been made in the United States in the half century since the Department of Labor was born.

President Kennedy recalled that many years ago T. V. Powderly, who led the old Knights of Labor, had said: "An injury to one is of concern to all." The Chief Executive termed this simple principle "a good motto for the Department of Labor



Celebration dinner in capital was addressed by the President

and a good motto for organized labor and for the United States of America."

He pointed out that the American labor movement has been motivated by and has adhered to this principle in its activities through the years. He added that this motto has also motivated American labor in its encouragement of working people in other countries "who desire to be free and can only maintain their freedom if they have a strong, free labor movement."

AFL-CIO President George Meany, in his address at the Wash-

ington dinner, saluted the Department of Labor and extended the "happy birthday" wishes of the AFL-CIO, which he described as the Department's "largest single constituent."

"At this age," Mr. Meany said, "the Department should be in the prime of life. We certainly hope so, because this country is faced with some man-sized problems which the Department must play a part in solving. In fact, it's no exaggeration to say the nation's largest single domestic problem is right now on the doorstep of the Department—and it's a problem none of us can afford to ignore."

Noting that the structure of work is undergoing a revolution, the head of the American labor movement declared:

"Workers do not change as easily as machines."

Mr. Meany urged labor, management and government to bear in mind the principle that machines are made to serve men, not the other way around. He continued:

"Our problem is to adapt the revolution in work methods to a work force that is made up, by and large, of the same people as before. This is not an easy job, and up to now we have not been doing very well at it. (Continued on Page 30)



Congressional Record

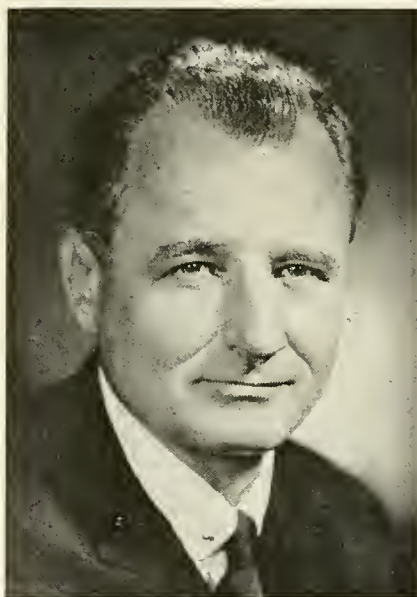
PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 88th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

This Is Every Member's Fight

*Unjust Decision That Hurts Home at Lakeland
Will Be Set Aside If Bill Wins in Congress*



SENATOR HOLLAND



SENATOR SMATHERS

Co-sponsors of bill to erase threat to Home in Florida

A BILL of great importance to our Brotherhood is now before Congress. The measure, which relates to our Home at Lakeland, Florida, was introduced last month by Senators Spessard Holland and George Smathers and by Congressman James A. Haley.

The proposed legislation, in accordance with the usual procedure, has been referred to appropriate committees for consideration.

Every member of the Brotherhood should take an alert interest in the progress of this effort to obtain correction at this session of Congress of what is clearly an arbitrary and grossly unjust ruling involving the Home. In the Senate the bill is S. 749 and in the House the measure is designated as H.R. 887. Unless the remedial legislation is enacted, the future welfare of our membership will be very gravely injured.

Senator Holland, in introducing the proposed legislation, explained that its intent is to bring about a much-needed change in that part of the Internal Revenue Code which deals with "unrelated business taxable income." Senators Holland and Smathers represent Florida in the upper house of Congress. Congressman Haley represents the Seventh District of Florida, within which our Home at Lakeland is located.

The Senate and House bills are identical. The measure would exempt labor unions from the payment of income taxes on revenue derived from any operation similar to our citrus groves in Lakeland, which are part of the Home property. The bill itself is very brief. It states:

"In the case of a labor organization which is exempt under the provisions of Section 501(c)(5), there shall be excluded all income earned during taxable years beginning before January 1, 1963, and thereafter, and used to establish, maintain or operate a retirement home, hospital or other similar facility for the exclusive use and benefit of the aged and infirm members of such labor organization."

The entire situation is set forth in plain language in a letter written by General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick. This letter was alluded to by Senator Holland and was published in full in the *Congressional Record* on February 7.

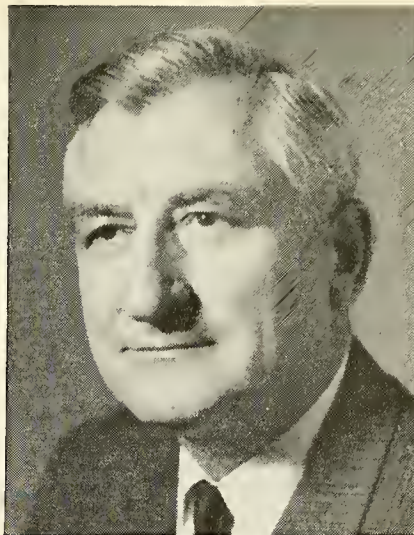
Brother Terzick's letter, which was addressed to Senator Holland, opened by noting that our Home at Lakeland has been maintained since 1928. The letter then said:

"In connection with the Home we have also maintained sizable citrus groves. For some 40 years, whatever profits were derived from the operation of the groves were used to help defray the cost of running the home."

Internal Revenue's Ruling

It was on May 31, 1962, the letter related, that the Internal Revenue Department ruled that the profits derived from the citrus groves were "unrelated" income and, therefore, subject to the regular income tax. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was presented with a tax deficiency bill for the years 1951 through 1960. The total taxes claimed, plus penalties and interest, came to \$1,684,000.

Several conferences with the Internal Revenue Department at the appellate level proved fruitless. Last October 22 the Brotherhood paid the tax bill, even though the ruling of Internal Revenue was regarded as "arbitrary and not justified by the facts," in order to stop the accumu-



CONGRESSMAN HALEY
He introduced bill in House

lation of staggering interest charges.

General Treasurer Terzick's letter to Senator Holland described Internal Revenue's determination in this matter as "unrealistic." The text of the rest of the letter—somewhat condensed because of space limitations—was as follows:

"Our organization was brought into being in August of 1881. From the very beginning a primary objective has been the alleviation of suffering for members beyond their working years. As early as 1900 our members were laying plans for establishing a program to care for aged members.

"In a general convention held in Scranton, Pennsylvania, in September of that year, a proposition was drafted committing the organization to establish such a program. Every succeeding convention between 1900 and 1920 grappled with the problem. However, the mechanics of financing such a program constantly presented a roadblock.

"It was not until 1923 that the problem was finally solved. In April of that year a proposition to increase the per capita tax to the General Office by 10 cents per month for the purpose of establishing a Home and Pension Fund was submitted to referendum vote. The proposition carried by the necessary two-thirds vote. Thereafter all members began paying 10 cents per month to the Home and Pension Fund.

"On December 15, 1923, a contract was entered into to purchase

1,826 acres of land at Lakeland, Florida, as a site for the Home. Despite the establishment of the Home and Pension Fund, it was necessary for \$449,883 to be withdrawn from the General Fund to consummate the deal. It is also significant to note that only 300 of the 1,826 acres were in bearing citrus groves at the time of purchase.

"Before the Lakeland site was purchased, committees investigated many areas, and the decision in favor of the Lakeland property was determined by the favorable climate of that area. There was no intention on the part of the organization to go into the citrus business as such, and the operation of the groves has always been an incidental by-product of maintaining the Home for Aged Members.

"Since the original purchase some 40 years ago, the 300 acres of citrus groves have been expanded to over 900 acres through wise management. Despite this increase in productive acreage, profits from the groves do not come close to meeting the expenses of maintaining the Home.

"We hold our conventions quadrennially. Consequently, our reports are made on a four-year basis.

Earnings and Home Costs

"For the period from 1950 through 1954, the Home and Pension Fund was required to spend \$1,300,177 above and beyond the amount of income derived from the groves. In this period grove profits ranged from a low of \$237,466 in 1952 to a high of \$401,117 in 1950.

"For the period from 1954 through 1957, grove net profits fell \$962,003 short of meeting Home operating expenses. This sum, of course, came from the Home and Pension Fund.

"In the next four years, the Home and Pension Fund was required to add \$751,790 to grove profits to keep the Home operating. This relatively smaller amount resulted from the fact that 1959 was an exceptionally profitable year.

"In connection with grove profits, I think it is only fair to point out that last December's freeze did extensive damage to our groves, the effects of which will be felt for several years to come. Since the trees

are now in blossom, another freeze could wipe out next year's crop entirely.

"So that you may understand the situation completely, I think you should know that the per capita tax to the Home and Pension Fund at the present time is 60 cents per member per month for each beneficial member in good standing. It is this revenue that makes possible the maintenance of the Home.

"As I understand the Internal Revenue Act, any income derived from operations directly related to the primary purposes of a non-profit organization are tax exempt, while those derived from purposes not directly connected with the prime concerns of such an organization are not.

One of Our Primary Aims

"I submit to you that maintenance of a Home for aged and ailing Carpenters has always been a primary aim and function of this organization. I submit, also, that profits derived from operation of the groves do not come close to meeting the costs of operating our Home.

"If the earnings from the groves met all costs of operating the Home and, in addition, afforded a profit to our organization, I would not question the validity of the Internal Revenue ruling; but since this is not the case, I find it difficult to follow the reasoning of the Department.

"Certainly, taking care of our own people when they have passed the years of usefulness has been one of the prime functions of our organization. It is as directly related to our aims as maintaining a headquarters building or engaging in collective bargaining.

"I should also like to point out that the 300-odd men at the Home mostly would be burdens on county or city governments if our organization did not maintain this fine institution. Almost every State in the Union is represented by occupants at the Home.

"Since 1928 occupancy at the Home has fluctuated between 260 and 375 old-time members. The care Home occupants receive sets a high standard for institutions of this kind.

"All food, clothing and even

smoking tobacco are provided by the Home, free of charge.

"Every type of recreational activity suitable for elderly men is available. Church services are held regularly in the auditorium and first-rate movies are shown several nights a week. A 90-bed hospital is maintained in conjunction with the Home where ailing occupants are given comprehensive medical treatment without charge. A bus transports occupants to the city for shopping trips or pleasure jaunts. Rules permit the men to take leaves of absence to visit friends or relatives.

"The Home maintains its own dairy herd, beef cattle and hogs. The quality of food served the occupants is second to none, and all of us look forward to eating at the Home whenever we are in Lakeland on official business.

"I appreciate that the federal budget is a tremendous one and revenue must be raised to meet it, but I cannot conceive that it would be the intent of Congress to undermine an eleemosynary institution that helps an organization take care of its own through its own efforts.

"You were considerate enough to introduce Senate Bill 3765 in the last session. I sincerely hope that you will see fit to reintroduce it in the present Congress.

"I believe that justice dictates that the provisions of your bill be enacted. On behalf of our entire organization, I extend to you my sincerest thanks for your efforts to redress this undeniable wrong.

"When you introduce and work for this measure you can rest assured that you are advancing the

cause of those organizations which are ready, willing and anxious to take care of their own rather than shunting the burden to government."

The legislation our Brotherhood is seeking, as a matter of simple justice, will have to be voted for by majorities in both the Senate and the House if it is to pass at this session of Congress. Every member of our Brotherhood can and should help in this fight for a square deal.

If you want to do your part, write to your Congressman and your Senators. Tell your Congressman why you feel he should support H.R. 887. Explain to your two Senators why you are urging them to get behind S. 749.

It will be helpful if members' letters are written as soon as possible. Don't undertake to compose a long letter or a complicated one. It will suffice to state that Senate Bill 749 and House Bill 887 (which are identical) are of great importance to our Brotherhood and the future of a Home for Aged Members that does a fine job of taking care of its own.

The General Office would appreciate a carbon copy of any and all messages sent by our members to Congressmen and Senators urging them to support this bill.

No one is questioning the sincerity of the Internal Revenue Department. What we cannot accept is the reasoning behind the ruling.

It seems obvious to us that a very bad mistake has been made, and so we look to Congress to take corrective action. This is a matter of extreme importance to our Brotherhood. Your help is needed.

tion workers suffer ten compensable injuries from falls for every 1,000 workers.

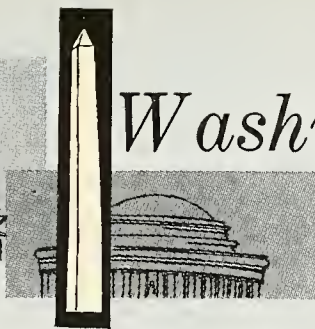
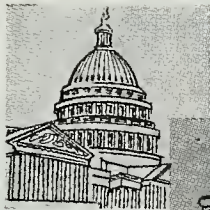
This was five times the combined figure for all other industries (except agriculture) and twice the transportation rate, which is the second highest.

The National Safety Council suggests that the campaign to curtail falls in the construction industry may be used as part of an existing safety program or handled separately to give it special emphasis.

Falls Are Target Of Safety Push

The Construction Section of the National Safety Council has launched a campaign to reduce the number of injuries and fatalities resulting from falls at construction sites.

Falls, a major kind of accident in every industry, are a particular problem in construction. For example, figures of the Illinois Department of Labor show that construc-



Washington **ROUNDUP**

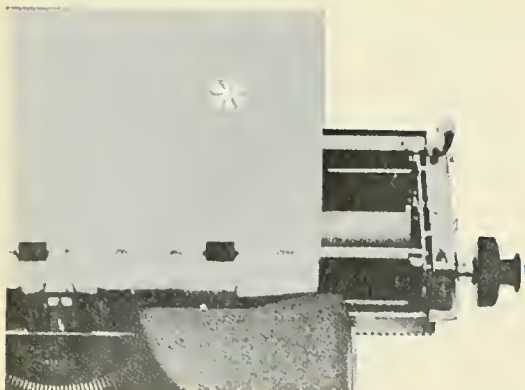
JOB PROBLEM: The unemployment problem is put into capsule form by the following figures: The gain in jobs in the United States from 1947 to 1962 was 17 per cent, but the increase in the labor force amounted to 21 per cent. Between 1947 and 1957, non-farm employment rose by an average of 900,000 a year. Between 1957 and 1962, the average gain was less than 500,000 a year.

TAX OBSTACLE: President Kennedy's statements that he is willing to defer tax reforms may prove a hindrance, instead of a help, to swift passage of a tax cut. Chairman Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee is against the enactment of any tax reduction measure that does not contain at least some structural reforms. Mr. Kennedy is eager to get both tax reduction and tax reform. The Administration is continuing to press for the combination package. However, the President has indicated that, if he must, he'll pass up reform in order to obtain a tax cut of \$10 billion over a three-year period. The thinking at the White House is that tax reduction is an absolute "must" to stave off a recession.

FOREIGN AID IN TROUBLE: Insiders on Capitol Hill agree foreign aid is in more serious trouble this year than ever before. They think the President's request for \$4.9 billion may be slashed as much as \$1.5 billion. In 1962 the cut was \$1 billion. Where foreign aid is well executed and appears to be clearly in the U.S. interest, it still commands adequate Congressional support. However, many lawmakers feel execution of foreign aid projects often leaves much to be desired. Increasing numbers in the Senate and House are demanding definite indications that the aid program will taper off.

IDLE YOUNGSTERS: It is too early to predict the fate of proposals to establish a Youth Conservation Corps resembling the CCC of depression years and a Home Town Youth Corps. The White House is pressing hard for both. The President's overriding concern is centered on programs to aid youths who are out of school and unemployed. Although they comprise only 7 per cent of the nation's labor force, young men and women no longer in school constitute 18 per cent of the unemployed.

CONSERVATION FUND: The Conservation Fund idea has again been dropped into the Congressional hopper. Last year the House and the Senate both failed to take action on this proposal. Present indications are that nothing will happen this year either. The plan is to finance an expanded parks program through user fees. A Land and Water Conservation Fund of nearly \$500 million would be built up over an eight-year period. The money would all be used to help buy additional land for use as parks and other outdoor recreational facilities.



EDITORIALS

What About Education?

We are in full accord with President Kennedy's statement that "the future of any country which is dependent on the will and wisdom of its citizens is damaged—and irreparably damaged—whenever any of its children is not educated to the fullest extent of his capacity." It is difficult to see how any reasonable man or woman could disagree with this view.

With federal aid to education as with many other much-needed programs, the problem of money arises. And it is a very concrete problem. To attempt to ignore the costs of desirable programs would be foolish indeed. The labor movement, which is realistic and has a fine record of facing up, courageously and with its eyes open, to tough problems, is fully cognizant of this one.

In considering the need for federal aid to education, it is not inappropriate, we think, to hark back to the 82nd Congress. True, that was a decade ago, but the memory refuses to disappear. That Congress had a wonderful opportunity to provide a great deal of money for the nation's schools in a fair and painless way.

Vast revenues from petroleum obtained from submerged lands lying off the nation's coasts would have been allocated to aid to education under bills then before Congress. However, those bills, which would have benefited our schools in all states, were rejected. The oil-rich lands lying under water were then turned over to a handful of coastal states.

Wouldn't it be kind of handy, right about now, for the nation to have the money derived from offshore oil available for financing federal aid to education?

Cut Taxes and Make New Jobs

It's woefully slow motion in Congress on the tax cut as we go to press. We think it is unfortunate in the extreme that the pace is so leisurely and the indications on Capitol Hill of a feeling of urgency so few.

Unemployment persists. The unemployment rate has just hit a new peak. We must get the idle back to work. When people are unemployed for long periods, it's bad not only for them and their dependents but also for those of us who are working. Indeed, substantial and continuing unemployment is injurious to the country as a whole and to the free world.

We believe it has been more than sufficiently demonstrated that the national economy needs a potent spur

that will open up new jobs—and the most effective spur is to put more purchasing power in the hands of consumers and businessmen. A tax reduction would mean an increase in purchasing power, more sales, expansion of activity—jobs for many people now unemployed.

Just to keep the present too-high unemployment rate from moving up—just to maintain it at the point where it stands today—this country over the next five years must generate more than 16 million new jobs. Major factors here are the growth of population and the spread of automation.

The need for fast action on the tax cut proposals is obvious. We are hopeful that Congress will move, in meaningful fashion, long before the arrival of hot weather. The economy needs pepping up right now—and cutting our taxes should accomplish just that.

Today's Anti-Labor Propaganda

In a recent address in California, General Secretary Richard E. Livingston effectively presented labor's case against the new campaign for anti-trust and anti-strike legislation. He pointed out that the current sponsors of anti-trust legislation directed against unions have not come up with a single new argument. As he said, labor's enemies are resorting to "the same old stuff used against us, over and over again, for the past fifty years or more."

Voicing a strong suspicion that advocates of drastic anti-labor legislation "have become hypnotized by their own propaganda to the point of believing it," Brother Livingston emphasized: "The facts are totally different."

"How on earth can the power and wealth of the trade union movement be matched against the massed power and wealth of American business?" the speaker asked. He termed such a comparison "ridiculous."

He pointed out that one year's income of only one corporation—General Motors—amounts to more than twice as much as the accumulated savings over the entire course of history of all the national and international unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, with all the assets of all their local unions added.

Unions are a combination of many people for the betterment of all. In contrast, a monopoly means a combination by a few for the enrichment of the few. Corporations and trusts may operate on that basis, but unions do not. As our General Secretary told his California audience, to attempt to put unions in the category of monopolies is to distort and falsify the plain meaning of words the way Khrushchev does.

LABOR ASKS 'HIGHEST PRIORITY' FOR TAX CUT TO AID ECONOMY

THE organized labor movement, speaking through the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, has called for changes in the timing, distribution and structure of President Kennedy's tax program. Such changes are "essential," the Executive Council is convinced, if the President's objectives—reducing unemployment and achieving a more equitable tax system—are to be realized.

At its meeting late last month the Council urged that the highest priority be given to a substantial tax cut for wage-earners and others who are in the low and middle income brackets. This action should be rushed through, the AFL-CIO's leaders said, and the tax cut should be made retroactive to January 1. Lightening of the tax burden now carried by the low and middle income groups should be followed, the Council declared, by the closing of loopholes and other tax reforms, concurrent with cuts in individual and corporate rates.

Our Brotherhood was represented throughout the Executive Council's midwinter meeting by General President M. A. Hutcheson. He is a vice president of the AFL-CIO.

At a press conference AFL-CIO President George Meany noted that President Kennedy himself has now acknowledged that a \$10 billion tax cut, even without the tax reforms he had proposed previously, must be regarded as the "first priority" to inject much-needed ginger into the nation's lagging economy.

"We are in agreement," said President Meany. "The important thing is a sizable tax cut to keep the economy from slipping into a recession this year."

The Executive Council was informed that a net gain in AFL-CIO membership was achieved last year.



Secretary of Labor Wirtz (center) discussed current problems. Flanking him are William Schnitzler (left) and George Meany



In this group at the AFL-CIO's Executive Council meeting are, from left, General President M. A. Hutcheson of the Carpenters, President Feller of the Brewery Workers, President Rafferty of the Painters and Lee Minton, head of the Glass Bottle Blowers

Growth occurred in nearly every area, it was reported.

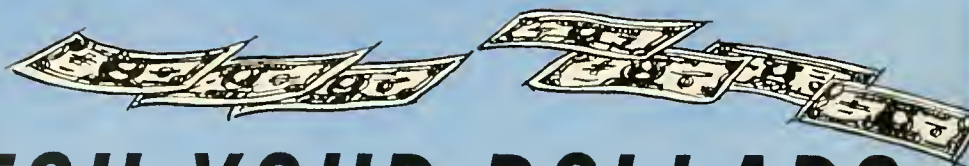
The Council issued a number of statements on economic, social, legislative and trade union matters during the meeting at Bal Harbour, Florida. Herman Kenin, president of the American Federation of Musicians, was elected to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of William C. Doherty, now U.S. Ambassador to Jamaica. W. Willard Wirtz, the Secretary of Labor, ap-

peared before the Council and discussed current problems.

An unceasing campaign was pledged by the Council to bring about the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. This provision permits and encourages so-called "right-to-work" laws in the states. The heads of the AFL-CIO ordered a broadened and intensified effort to educate the American people to the true meaning of these nefarious laws and the damage they do.

How to

STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS



Job Education Outlays Can Lower Your Income Tax

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

IF YOU know how to use it, the job-education deduction permitted by the federal income tax laws can be a valuable aid to your family. It can help you or other members of your family improve work skills, with part of the expense paid by Uncle Sam in the form of a tax saving.

Commerce Clearing House, national reporting authority on tax law, points out that you can deduct vocational training and educational expenses on your federal tax return if you can show that your intent is to "maintain or improve" skills needed in your job.

This does not mean that any vocational training course qualifies. The additional training must be needed for your present job.

A youngster going to college or a trade school could not take this deduction. Nor could you take it if your purpose simply is to improve your general educational level. Nor even could an unskilled worker going to school evenings to learn a skilled trade take it. But if you go to school or take a correspondence course to meet added requirements of your work, and you had met the job's previous minimum requirements, the chances are good that you can deduct the cost.

This would be so even if you got an increase in pay or an advancement as the result of the additional training, as long as the main need for the course was to do your present job.

Here are examples cited by Commerce Clearing House and the Inter-

nal Revenue Service to show when such expenses are deductible:

- An auto mechanic takes a course in the study of automobile transmissions. The cost is deductible, since the purpose of the education primarily is to maintain or improve skills needed in his work.

- Say your daughter is a stenographer. She feels she could improve her skill in typing and shorthand by learning advanced methods. The cost of the training is deductible because it is intended primarily to improve skills required in her present job.

But suppose she is a clerk with little or no knowledge of stenography and takes a steno course to get a secretarial job even though she doesn't need it in her present work. Then the expense would *not* be deductible.

Educational expenses which meet these requirements are deductible whether or not your employer has

said you must take the course. However, a letter from your employer saying the training is needed always is a helpful form of documentation.

If your employer pays part of the expense, then you can deduct your share. Otherwise you deduct it all. Among the expenses you can include in your deduction are tuition, fees, books, supplies and other necessary items. You also can deduct the cost of travel, meals and lodging away from home if you have to leave your job temporarily to take a course in another town.

For example, the Internal Revenue Service points out that a machine operator whose employer has acquired new machines requiring new operating methods, and who has to take a course in another city, would be able to deduct all expenses, including board away from home.

You can deduct vocational-education expenses only if you itemize your deductions on Page 2 of Form 1040. If you take the standard 10 per cent allowance, you can't deduct tuition, literature and incidental expenses, but still can deduct for any travel and lodging costs away from home incurred in taking a course. (You can deduct the travel and lodging expenses on Page 1 of Form 1040.)

If you already had such qualified educational expenses in 1962, you can go ahead and take this deduction on your tax return due April 15. But the main value of this potential deduction, in our view, is the encouragement and financial assistance it gives the wage-earners in

Do You Like It?

In our January issue we launched this new department. We are working people and also consumers—and as consumers we want to get the most for our money. The consumer advice offered in our pages each month by Sidney Margolius, nationally known consumer expert, should help us to avoid pitfalls and to obtain maximum value when spending our dollars. The Carpenter would be pleased to hear what you think of this new service feature. Are you finding it useful? The frank comments of our members and their wives are invited.

your family to keep up with new skills in this period of rapidly advancing technology.

Also keep in mind that if you itemize deductions, you also can deduct the cost of any technical or trade magazines and books, whether or not you take a formal school course.

Other Deductibles — Wage-earners also often have a number of other deductible expenses. These include union dues; costs of small tools and supplies, and repair and depreciation of the more expensive tools; costs and repair of safety clothing such as safety shoes, headgear, goggles, special work gloves and aprons, oil clothes and rubber boots.

Otherwise work clothing is deductible only if it is of a special nature and can be used solely on the job. Thus, distinctive uniforms such as those worn by transportation workers, letter carriers, firemen and nurses are deductible. But blue jeans or other ordinary work clothes are not.

* * *

Know Their Techniques

Congressman Charles A. Vanik of Ohio doesn't like the practice of many stores of utilizing a "famous label" advertisement to lure the customer into buying other and unsatisfactory items. It's perfectly true that many stores use such "sale" techniques.

Nevertheless, sales are worth shopping. This writer once figured out that department stores sell about one-fourth of their merchandise at reductions from the original prices of—most usually—20 to 25 per cent.

This does not mean all the sales necessarily offer good values. Twenty per cent off at some high-priced stores is no better than the regular price at some of the low-priced mass retailers.

But while we consider sales worth shopping, there are three selling devices constantly used to fool customers. These are the step-up, the bait-and-switch and the puffed-up list price. Here's how these devices work:

The Step-Up—This technique is used by even the most reputable sellers and manufacturers. It is especially noticeable in the appliance,

mattress and carpet businesses. It consists of advertising a low-priced special, like the \$39 mattress now widely advertised, and then persuading the customer to buy a more expensive model.

One prominent manufacturer offers mattresses at \$39.95, \$49.95 and \$59.95. The lowest-priced one has a 220-coil innerspring unit and the \$49.95 model has 312. But for \$59.95 you still get only 312 coils, with the major difference a fancier ticking.

A manufacturer of ranges recently admitted that his deluxe model lists at \$50 more than his low-price leader, but the deluxe model costs the retailer only \$12 more.

Similarly in small appliances, most manufacturers have a sale-priced leader and a series of step-up models. One manufacturer's highest-price mixer is the same size and capacity as his medium-price one, but merely has chrome finish.

Bait-and-Switch—This technique is even more deceptive than step-up selling, which merchants and manufacturers defend as standard "salesmanship." In the bait-and-switch technique you have trouble buying the advertised special at all. It is, as they say, "nailed to the floor."

This technique has been used to sell at exaggerated prices a long list of products, especially storm windows, patios, carports and other home improvements, and sewing machines, vacuum cleaners and other appliances.

"Bait-and-switch" has been used



chiefly by the fringe or high-pressure retailers and door-to-door salesmen. But sometimes it is used by the supposedly more-reputable sellers.

Puffed-Up List Price—The puffed-up list price device is used to make you think you are getting a huge discount.

Perhaps the most flagrant example is the list prices on wallpaper. The Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers testified at a 1962 hearing that wallpaper which mills really sold for 27 to 32 cents a roll was listed in sample books at \$2.40 to \$2.99 and often sold to consumers at \$1.19. The union charged that the purpose of the "greatly inflated price is to give the impression of windfall savings."

Another example of exaggerated list prices is the printed tags on many watches. In a recent case a Federal Trade Commissioner found that one major manufacturer's watches customarily ticketed at \$19.95 were specially pre-ticketed at \$49.95 for a retail jewelry chain. The stores in this chain sold the watches at "sale" prices of \$17.77 and \$18.88.

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Older Than Department of Labor

The creation of the U.S. Department of Labor is being celebrated this month. Having come into existence in March of 1913, the Department is now half a century old.

It is interesting to recall—as *Construction Craftsman* does—that the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor first saw the light of day in 1908 and is consequently five years older than the Department of Labor.

The magazine issued by the Building and Construction Trades Department reports that the convention of the A. F. of L. in 1907

"took steps leading toward chartering and departmentalizing the building trades." *Construction Craftsman* says the way had been paved for formal creation of the Department by 1908 "when the building trades affiliated with the Federation and held a separate general conference in Washington in mid-February."

A leading speaker at the conference was Sam Gompers, president of the Federation. The account in the Department's magazine says Gompers "painted a picture of the potentials of greater unity in the trade union movement."

Canadian Section

Death in the Woods

EARLY on the morning of February 11 three more names were added to the long list of martyrs who gave their lives to advance the cause of an effective labor movement.

In the chill pre-dawn air, at Reesor Landing, near Kapuskasing, Ontario, Brothers Leo Fortier, Irene Fortier and A. Drouin were mowed down by a blast of gunfire from a group of part-time loggers who continued working while union men were struggling to establish decent wages and working conditions. The wanton slaying of these three union members was the by-product of a month-old strike by Kapuskasing Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

Many months of futile negotiations had preceded the strike. Only when it became apparent to the union members that the companies had no intention of signing an acceptable agreement was the strike begun.

The woods operations were effectively closed by the strike. However, under a peculiar arrangement existing in Northern Ontario, some local settlers traditionally have been permitted to cut timber on Crown lands. It was while trying to persuade these part-time loggers to throw in with the strike that the shooting occurred.

The part-time loggers barricaded themselves at Reesor Landing where they were preparing to ship their logs to the paper mills. Although Ontario provincial police were present, the moonlighters opened fire on

the unarmed union men as they approached. Twelve of the strikers were mowed down in the fusillade. Two died instantly, one died later in a hospital and nine others suffered wounds that did not prove fatal.

"The strikers were not even armed with a club," Inspector Ralph Taylor of the Ontario provincial police was quoted as saying in the *Toronto Telegram*.

The police were under instructions not to shoot; consequently, the unarmed strikers were clay pigeons for the moonlighters.

As an aftermath of the shooting, 237 strikers were arrested and lodged in jail on charges of rioting. Nineteen of the part-time loggers were also arrested and charged with non-capital murder. The strikers were released on bail of \$200 each and the killers were likewise admitted to bail.

Only a few weeks before the shooting incident the Ontario Provincial Council had filed a brief with the provincial government, pointing out that many abuses existed in the arrangement which allows residents to cut timber on government lands. The Council's brief had noted that theoretically those who are licensed to cut such timber must do their own cutting. However, some of the licensees set themselves up as contractors by hiring others to do the cutting.

"This is an outright disgrace," the Council said, "because not only does it impose unfair conditions on the workers, but it takes work away from

the union workers who are working under good conditions in union camps."

Furthermore, union organizers are often barred from talking to employees in such operations.

The long strike and the shooting affair which was a by-product of the strike have focused attention on the entire problem, and it is hoped that some remedial action may be forthcoming.

The strike itself was ended right after the shooting when both parties agreed to turn the contract issues over to voluntary arbitration. A three-man board of arbitrators, composed of one representative from management, one representative from labor and an impartial third party, went to work on the task of arriving at the basic facts. In the meantime, the cutting crews are back at work in the woods.

In the history of the labor movement untold thousands of men have died to establish firmly the right of workers to engage in collective bargaining and to have a voice in the matter of wages and working conditions they will accept.

In view of the progress in labor-management relations that has been made during the past half century, it seemed logical to assume that the era of pitched warfare was over. Yet in 1963 three union men died for the union cause and nine others received serious wounds.

If their ordeal drives home the fact that unionism still is built on

loyalty, solidarity and willingness to serve, their sacrifices will not be in vain.

Because of the tremendous price our brothers paid, perhaps union meetings will be better attended and more members will willingly accept committee assignments. This can be their living and lasting monument.

* * *

Probe of Public Housing

A comprehensive investigation into Canada's public housing situation has been set in motion. The probe is being conducted, under a grant from the federal and Ontario governments, by James Murray. He's a prominent architect and town planner.

Canadians feel that this investigation and the recommendations expected to flow out of it ought to help stimulate construction in a field where the country has been lagging sadly. Up to now, Canada has certainly not been impressive in the area of publicly sponsored rental housing for low-income groups.

Of more than 1,250,000 homes built from 1950 to 1960, the record shows that only 7,500 public housing units—three-fifths of 1 per cent—were included in the total production. The total figure for all Canada during this 10-year period was less than half the number of public housing units built in Newark, N. J. Bear in mind that Newark is in the 500,000 population class, while Canada has a total population of more than 18 million.

Construction of subsidized housing has not been accepted as a national priority in Canada as it has in other countries. Of the 7,500 units built as public housing from 1950 to 1960, only about 5,000 provided subsidized rentals.

Housing for older people can be put in the same category of meager activity. Only 5,392 units were built for the elderly in the 10-year span. Low-rental housing—both for family occupancy and for elderly persons—amounted to less than 1 per cent of total Canadian housing production.

While no official estimates of the total need for low-rental housing are available, housing authorities are certain that the production of such housing has been far below the

IWA DEFIES CLC

At Grande Prairie, Alberta, the IWA has undertaken a brazen raid on the Plywood Division of Canadian Forest Industries, where our Local Union No. 2972 is certified and long has had contractual relations with the company.

An appeal to the Canadian Labour Congress brought a prompt response. Within a very short time the CLC ordered the IWA to cease and desist its raiding activities, which were found to be in direct contradiction to Article 3, Section 4 of the CLC constitution.

Before a hearing by the Industrial Relations Board, the IWA refused to comply with the CLC directive.

Consequently, a Board election was ordered for March 5.

Thus, the IWA is defying the entire "no-raid" machinery of the Canadian Labour Congress.

Our Brotherhood resumed paying per capita tax to the Congress in January. This action was authorized by the General Executive Board in the interest of building a solid and stable labor movement in Canada. All that was asked in return by our General Executive Board was fair and equal treatment. The prompt action of the Congress in the Grande Prairie raid efforts by the IWA indicates the Congress intends to fulfill this condition.

actual need. As a result, the majority of Canada's low-income families and elderly people are living in substandard structures or in overcrowded conditions. One reason is that, while 45 per cent of Canadian families had incomes of less than \$4000 a year (1959 figures), less than 5 per cent could qualify for loans under the National Housing Act.

And while the need is national, two out of three of the small number built across Canada were constructed in Ontario. Yet the Ontario Association of Housing Authorities estimates that over the next two decades Toronto alone will require 30,000 low-rental units. That's 10 times as many as have been built in the past 15 years.

Most of our low-income families in Canada simply cannot afford the housing that is being built today for the private market. At the same time slum clearance can't go forward unless more money is made available and an adequate supply of public housing provided for the families moved out of the slum areas.

The need is just as urgent for the older groups as for the low-income groups. As one expert has said, in speaking of the senior citizens: "Do not merely try to add years to his life, but also life to his years."

Much of the responsibility for low-cost housing rests with the municipal authorities. It's their job to initiate such projects. They must take an interest in the quality of

housing and in the surroundings in which they are built. And the municipal authorities need a bigger push and more assistance from higher levels of government.

Good public housing in Canada must be a community responsibility. The need is there to be fulfilled. The need for more action on urban renewal is also there. Everyone connected with the housing field would agree that Canada still has a long way to go to meet the challenge of increasing industrialization and urban living.

Canada has the resources and the manpower to carry through a major program of public housing. There is no better way to improve the standard of living of many thousands of families and at the same time provide jobs for many thousands of construction and other workers.

AFL-CIO Convention Set for New York

The fifth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO will open November 14, and the site of the gathering will be the Americana Hotel in New York City. The date and location of the next biennial "parliament of labor" were announced at AFL-CIO headquarters in Washington.

The AFL-CIO's founding convention was staged in a huge New York City armory in December of 1955. Subsequent AFL-CIO conventions were held in Atlantic City, San Francisco and Miami Beach.

THE WRECKERS ARE STILL AT IT

'Right-to-Work' Forces Score in Wyoming, But in Maine Their Petition Drive Fails

AT 4:18 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, February 15, a telephone jangled in the office of Secretary of State Paul A. MacDonald of Maine. The caller identified himself as Fred Merrill, head of a propaganda and lobby group bearing the ubiquitous title of "Maine Committee for Right to Work, Inc."

"We won't be filing that right-to-work petition," the voice informed the Secretary of State in words of bitter disappointment.

The phone clicked and the line went dead.

To the citizens of a state where the relationship between labor and management has followed a sound and peaceful course for many years, the laconic telephone call had dramatic and important meaning.

It was an admission that a highly propagandized, heavily financed 45-day drive by the reactionary advocates of the so-called "right-to-work" law had failed to produce a sufficient number of signatures from Maine voters to force the Legislature, against its considered judgment, to call a special election on the issue.

Reporters who had been waiting in the office of the Secretary of State office for the promised 4 o'clock filing of the petition were quickly informed. Their stories of failure of the latest in a series of persistent attempt to saddle the state with legislation outlawing the freedom of contract in collective bargaining were flashed around the state by news wires and radio and TV newscasts.

In the aftermath of the "right-to-work" debacle, Merrill accused his own executive-secretary, Walter F. Tweedie, of having "misled" the committee and fired him forthwith. Tweedie had introduced the rejected

"right-to-work" bill in the State Legislature two years ago. He was hired to mastermind the Maine drive by the National Right to Work Committee of Washington, D.C., propaganda "front" of the National Association of Manufacturers and U.S. Chamber of Commerce, after Maine voters ousted him from the Legislature because of his militant advocacy of the "right-to-work" law.

It's interesting to note that Tweedie was rehired three days after he'd been dismissed. Merrill made the error of leaving Maine for a Caribbean cruise. As soon as he was out of the state the National Right to Work Committee exerted pressure to have its creature rehired. (As one observer remarked "Tweedie-dee and Tweedie-dum.")

For Maine's working people and their trade unions, the news of the failure of the "right-to-work" petition drive was a tremendous victory.

They had been deafened for weeks by the loud trumpetings of the "right-to-work" forces that they would obtain 50,000 signatures—21,000 more than were needed—to force the union-busting proposal onto the state ballot. And only a week earlier, word had come that a powerful majority had railroaded a "right-to-work" bill through the Wyoming Legislature without a public hearing.

This news from the West had cast a pall over labor headquarters in Bangor.

The refusal of Maine voters to sign the "right-to-work" petition, in sum, meant that the process of free collective bargaining would remain intact in the state, if not free from later assault.

The "right-to-workers" announced immediately that they would try to pressure a bill through

the present Legislature with an amendment attached calling for a referendum and, failing that, would launch a long-range campaign to obtain signatures for a petition to place before the Legislature in 1965.

The Legislature was expected to reject the "right-to-work" bill this year even more decisively than its overwhelming defeat of the measure two years ago. But the threat of a long-range drive meant that labor would have to mount a long, costly campaign to defend its collective bargaining rights.

Campaign Is Nationwide

The victory in Maine, on the one hand, and the swift undermining of collective bargaining in Wyoming by a Legislature controlled by right-wing solons, Farm Bureau leaders, the Ranchers' Association and reactionary businessmen's associations, on the other, were the first results in a renewed drive for "right-to-work" laws that is raging with fury and bitterness throughout the nation this year.

In its intensity this year's drive parallels that of 1958 when ultra-conservative leaders of business and industry, aided by certain candidates for public office, mounted "right-to-work" ballot campaigns in seven states. The anti-collective bargaining proposal was overwhelmingly rejected by the voters in five of these states—California, Colorado, Washington, Idaho and Ohio—and so were most of the Republican candidates who had supported the ripper law. An initiative petition drive failed in Montana also. The obnoxious anti-labor law was approved only in Kansas.

In the four years since the 1958 national battle not a single state had enacted a "right-to-work" law

until its sudden ramrodding through the Wyoming Legislature in early February. In the interim, nearly a dozen Legislatures rejected the proposal.

In Maine the invidious nature of the proposal was exposed to full public attention in the newspapers, on the radio and TV, and in public debate. It was publicly opposed by Governor John H. Reed and by Commissioner of Labor and Industry Marion Martin, by the state's leaders in Congress, and by a citizens' committee under the leadership of a distinguished Maine churchman, the Rev. Edward Allen, superintendent of the Augusta District of Maine's Methodist Church. When the "right-to-work" advocates sought to circulate a petition to bring the proposal before a special election, Maine voters refused to sign the petition.

In virtually every state in which the proposal has been brought to full public debate, voters have rejected the attack on collective bargaining.

In Wyoming, on the other hand, the anti-labor law was rammed through the Legislature without hearings. Debate was limited and public opinion was never informed. The reactionary politicians who seized control of the governorship and the Legislature in the November elections passed the "right-to-work" law as almost their first legislative action. The new Governor signed the bill immediately after it reached his desk.

With millions to spend, garnered from income tax deductions charged off to "business operations," the "right-to-work" drive of 1963 has been mounted in 22 states.

In addition to Maine, these include Oklahoma, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Vermont, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Washington, Connecticut, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Alaska, Colorado, Kentucky, New York, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

"Right-to-work" bills already have been introduced in the Legislatures of New Mexico, Idaho and Maine.

An initiative petition to place the proposal before the Oklahoma elec-

torate at a special election is now being challenged in the state Supreme Court.

The Wyoming law is one of the most punitive anti-labor measures yet enacted. It not only outlaws the union shop and agency shop security arrangements but also nullifies the union hiring hall. This latter provision was aimed specifically at the building trades unions, permitting the direct hiring of non-union carpenters, masons, bricklayers and other construction workers at low wages.

The problem in Wyoming is like the problem that exists in virtually every other "right-to-work" state—inadequate trade union membership strength and control of the Legislature by leaders of rural counties who seek to perpetuate the hiring of workers at peonage wage scales.

Today as in the past, the attempt to undermine federal labor-management policy and collective bargaining is spearheaded by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers operating through a propaganda "front" known as the National Right to Work Committee, which operates out of plush offices in Washington.

This outfit organizes and finances the "right-to-work" drives in the individual states, cranks out floods of propaganda material that makes false claims about the "right-to-work" proposal, and otherwise does the bidding of its U.S. Chamber and NAM masters.

The "front" committee annually spends upwards of \$500,000 of funds raised by a professional fundraiser to propagandize "right-to-work." This figure has been recorded by the National Council for Industrial Peace, which keeps close

New Mexico House Rejects 'R-T-W'

The New Mexico House has rejected a so-called "right-to-work" bill for the second time in a week, apparently killing the anti-union measure for the session.

After the first House turndown of a bill to put a proposition outlawing the union shop to a referendum, the Senate passed an almost identical

bill by a vote of 17 to 15. The House, by a margin of 31 to 26, refused to print the Senate-passed bill and voted to postpone its consideration indefinitely.

The House then recessed briefly and on reconvening nailed down the decision by defeating a motion for reconsideration.

tabs on the activities of those who seek to wreck effective unionism through erroneously labeled legislation. The sum of \$500,000 is a drop in the bucket to the total contributed by major industries to the "right-to-work" drives. In 1958 these right-wingers contributed approximately \$5 million in an attempt to put over the "right-to-work" drive that proved abortive.

These sums give a rough idea of what may lie ahead in this year's intensive renewal of the "right-to-work" drive in 22 states.

Tassler Is Named Our New Editor

General President M. A. Hutcheson has made known the appointment of Bernard Tassler as editor of our monthly magazine.

Our new editor, a trade unionist for three decades, was the managing editor of *The American Federationist* for many years under William Green and George Meany. He served in this capacity until early 1960 when he accepted an administrative post in the U.S. Department of Labor.

In the late Thirties, after newspaper work in Georgia, Illinois and New York, Tassler was named director of the New York City A. F. of L. Publicity Bureau. In this job he became acquainted with the problems of the building trades, working closely with the Carpenters and other building trades organizations of both the city and the state. He handled publicity for the New York State Federation of Labor and the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York.



TASSLER

Building Trades Push Denver Rule Reversal

THE building trades are convinced that unemployment is "America's greatest threat." This view was enunciated by the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department at its midwinter meeting last month. The Department's leaders said their grave assessment of the menace inherent in unemployment was based upon past experience.

Current legislative objectives of the Department were established at the Council's session.

"We urge Congress to give priority of consideration to constructive legislation aimed at restoring prosperity and full employment," the leaders of the Department said. "We consider it urgent that Congress act as quickly as possible on measures designed to stimulate the national economy and to create more jobs."

The Executive Council gave extended consideration to the flood of anti-labor proposals introduced in Congress. The main threats were found to be measures restricting the right to strike and to subject trade unions to prosecution under the anti-trust laws.

The Council carefully studied the renewed efforts by opponents of effective and democratic unions to impose various compulsory arbitration schemes on labor and management. Such proposals as well as all other bills hostile to labor's interests must be resisted "to the utmost," the Department's governing body warned.

At the meeting of the Department's Executive Council, several portions of the Taft-Hartley Act were placed under the microscope. The Council decided that the No. 1 legislative objective of the Department at this time will be reversal of

the Denver Building Trades rule. This deals with on-site picketing.

The position of the Department is that justice requires amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act to "remove the inequitable restrictions on activities of the building and construction trades unions at construction sites."

The action sought by the Department would restore to building tradesmen the right to engage in peaceful picketing on the site of construction jobs. As President C. J. (Neil) Haggerty pointed out, the building trades unions are asking for nothing more than "the same right enjoyed by factory employees in a labor dispute."

The Executive Council emphasized that the legislation in regard to the Denver Building Trades rule is "vitally needed."

The governing body of the Department called for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Under this section various states have enacted so-called "right-to-work" laws. The Council pledged continued cooperation with the AFL-CIO in the campaign to bring about repeal of this iniquitous provision.

Modernization of the Davis-Bacon Act, which went on the books more than thirty years ago, will be sought by the Department at this session. One important proposal would amend this law so as to include certain fringe benefits as part of real "wages" prevailing in an area, as pre-determined by the Secretary of Labor.

"This proposal will place all construction contractors, whether operating on a union or non-union basis, on equal competitive terms," President Haggerty explained. "It would eliminate any unfair advantage enjoyed by non-union contrac-



**Department President Haggerty
chaired the Council's sessions**

tors who do not pay fringe benefits to their employees."

The Building and Construction Trades Department will also press Congress at this session for an amendment of the Davis-Bacon Act to require compliance with the law's requirements when construction work is performed under lease option agreements entered into by the Post Office Department.

The Department's governing body decided to call upon Congress to lower the work week under the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage and Hour Law) from the present 40 hours to 35 hours, with double-time pay for any work beyond 35 hours.

"The purpose of our shorter hours policy," the Executive Council declared, "is to combat persistent and rising unemployment. The present requirement of time and one-half for work after 40 hours has not adequately deterred overtime work. The purpose of the double-time pay requirement for hours beyond 35 a week is to encourage hiring of additional workers."

The Department at the present session of Congress will also seek amendment of the Taft-Hartley Act to clarify the legality of joint labor-management trade promotion funds. Last year a bill to accomplish this objective was sidetracked by the House Rules Committee.

Taking up the problems of education, the Department's Executive Council gave its support to federal legislation which would provide financial aid to schools at every level.

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Dickerson, Claude O.

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Abrahamson, H. W.
Ahrndt, Louis
Anderson, Ted

Brown, Loren
Gunderson, S. C.
Hansen, Ralph
Howard, C. F.
Kephart, Alex
Stimpson, Fred

L.U. No. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Holliday, A. M. (Bill)
Long, Sam

L.U. No. 1453, Costa Mesa, Calif.

Allmen, A. V.
Glad, Arthur J.
Rudisaile, George F.

L.U. No. 1456, New York, N. Y.

Anderson, John A.
Andreassen, Torvald
D'Andrea, Loreto
Galligan, James
Halvorsen, Thor
Helsing, Anselm
Hogh, Knud
Jacobsen, J.
Jacobsen, Theodore
Larson, Hjalmar
Morgan, Frank
Ramberg, Roy R.
Woodruff, Frank

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Boyd, Victor
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Blythe, A. V.
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Cass, Lewis L.
Chambliss, Walter
Crawford, Reginald W.
Crow, Roy
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Ewell, James
Geary, Leslie
Gustafson, Emil
Hinkson, John N.
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Patrick, Rayndles E.
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Belew, Russell A.
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Glenn, Carroll
Glenn, M. C.
Harrison, Cleven E.
Jamison, Lee
Langley, Wm. T.
Lentz, Lewis M.
Linkletter, Leonard
Matheny, David
Miller, Walter
Mora, B. L. (Joe)
Taylor, David J. (Pop)
Turpin, Ovid L.
Tuttle, C. B.
Wall, Jerry

L.U. No. 2435, Inglewood, Calif.

Morrison, Adam

Local in Bay State Aids Senior Citizens

Members of Local Union 2468 at Quincy, Mass., have been giving their time to renovate the Spanish-American War Veterans Home as a Drop-in Center for the senior citizens of the area. Union painters and plumbers are also pitching in.

The members of Local Union 2468 who are helping with this project—as well as the members of the two other building trades organizations—were warmly praised by Welfare Commissioner Anthony J. Venna. He is also the chairman of Quincy's Council for the Aging.

"Our city and the Golden Agers owe these union people a lot," said Commissioner Venna, "for with our limited budget this work is something we could hardly pay for."

Coordinating the activities of the lo-

cal craft unions is Brother Theodore Johnson, business representative of Local 2468 of our own Brotherhood. He is the representative of labor on the city's Council for the Aging.

The donation of their skilled services for this worthy project by members of our and of the two other AFL-CIO organizations has not gone unnoticed by the people of Quincy, irrespective of age or status.

Trade unionists often make contributions of this kind toward community betterment—but for some reason the enemies of labor usually tend to ignore our giving of a helping hand to the senior citizens or any others who are not able themselves to do what is needed.

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The National Safety Council and the U.S. Public Health Service recommend use of seat belts whenever a car is in motion—even on exceedingly short trips. It has been shown that 75 per cent of traffic deaths occur within 25 miles of home.

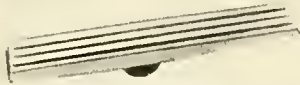
Another valuable safety tip is to drive at reasonable speeds only. Motorists who make it a rule never to drive at excessive speeds are rarely involved in serious accidents. Regulate your speed for conditions. On an icy road 10 miles an hour may be too fast.

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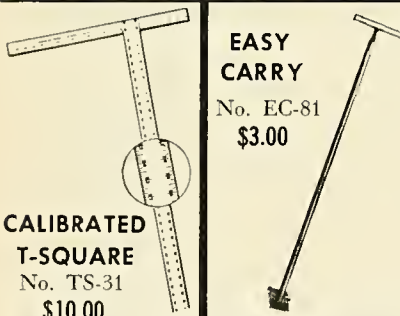
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Jobless Rate Hits Highest Point Since 1961

The unemployment rate in the United States in mid-February rose to the highest point since November of 1961. This turn for the worse was reported by the U.S. Department of Labor as THE CARPENTER was going to press.

The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment rose to 6.1 per cent of the labor force from 5.8 per cent in mid-January and 5.5 per cent the preceding month. While the unemployment rate in mid-November of 1961 was the same as in mid-February of this year, it was believed significant that in late 1961 the rate was heading downward whereas now the swing is in the opposite direction.

The Department of Labor reported that there were 4,918,000 unemployed in mid-February of this year. This total was 375,000 above a year earlier. Topping of the year-earlier figure occurred last month for the first time since October of 1961.

The rise in the total jobless from mid-January of this year to mid-February was 246,000.

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz interpreted the higher unemployment rate as a sign that "the growth of jobs has not kept pace with the increase in the labor force." He said the economy "is simply not expanding fast enough to keep up with the demands of an increasing population and changing technology."

The Secretary warned that unemployment can be expected to mount in coming months unless Congress comes through with fast action on Administration proposals to "shift the economy into high gear."

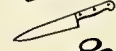
As soon as the new unemployment figures were released, President George Meany of the AFL-CIO again vigorously urged swift Congressional approval of tax cuts. He said:

"The time for debate has passed and the time for action is long overdue. Congress must move at once to prevent 6 per cent misery from becoming 100 per cent catastrophe."

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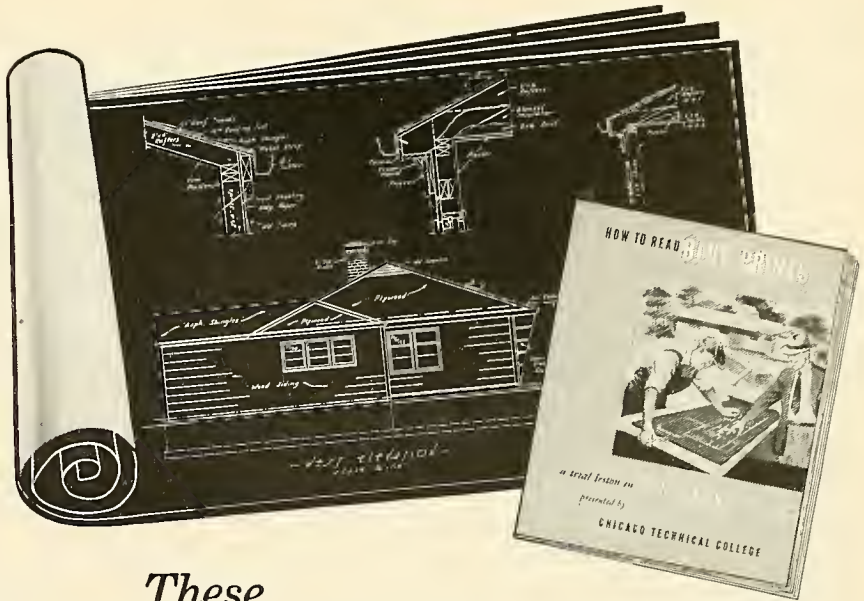
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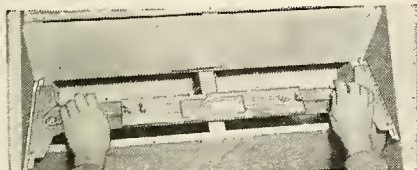
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Bold Attack on Unemployment Asked by General President

OUR General President, addressing the California State Council of Carpenters in Los Angeles last month, sounded a call for a bold attack on the problem of unemployment. He gave strong support to labor's campaign for a basic 35-hour work week.

President Hutcheson emphatically declared:

"Labor is not looking for less work. We want more work, more jobs."

He said a 35-hour week, which is being pushed by the AFL-CIO and the Building and Construction Trades Department, would "not result merely in sharing work with a

few of our currently unemployed brothers." The shorter week, he predicted, would bring about the creation of millions of new jobs.

Business spokesmen loudly claim a shorter week will "ruin the country," the General President said, but he pointed out that the country was not ruined when the week was lowered to 60 hours before the turn of the century, nor was the country wrecked when the week was cut to 40 hours. In similar manner, Mr. Hutcheson said, the country will not be ruined but will benefit greatly by a reduction to the 35-hour standard now being advocated.

"Any increase in costs resulting

from the shorter work week would be more than made up in a very short time by increased sales, increased production and increased profits," he forecast.

The General President expressed regret that the only issue that seems to stir Congress "out of its detachment and filibusters" is the feverish demand for anti-labor legislation.

Noting that the enemies of unionism are now arguing that "the country can't stand the economic waste of strikes," he demolished this propaganda pitch by turning to the record.

"Let me tell you a little secret," the General President said. "It was

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revealed a couple of weeks ago by Secretary of Labor Wirtz, but the newspapers kept it quiet. It got no headlines. The Secretary of Labor revealed the fact that losses of time due to strikes have been decreasing rather than increasing.

"He further stated—and this is the most shocking news I have heard in a long time—that unemployment, last year alone, cost more productive time than all the strikes in the last thirty-five years put together."

Lashing at the acceptance of "such wholesale waste of American manpower," the General President of our Brotherhood declared:

"Look as hard as you will and you will find no indignant editorials on the continuation of high unemployment in the daily press. Listen as hard as you will and you will hear no outbursts of concern by commentators over the radio or television."

He added that it would be equally futile to search the pages of the *Congressional Record* for demands for "drastic action to provide jobs for the unemployed."

"I think it's about time that the American people and their government became a little more intolerant of long-standing unemployment," President Hutcheson said. "I think it's high time that we took effective action to overcome this blight upon the national economy, instead of being content to go along with halfway measures which experience has shown are not enough to do the trick."

He said unemployment is a critical problem, pointing out that not only the people who lose their jobs but the entire national economy and every family in the nation are affected adversely.

Job Shortage Hits
Rhode Island Hard

Unemployment in Rhode Island soared to 9.2 per cent of the state's labor force in January. This report was released by the Rhode Island Department of Labor.

Since October, the high point of last fall's employment, total jobs in the state have dropped 11,000, the Department said. Unemployment in January involved 32,500. Rhode Island has seen a steady drop in manufacturing over a number of months.

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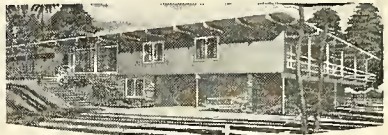
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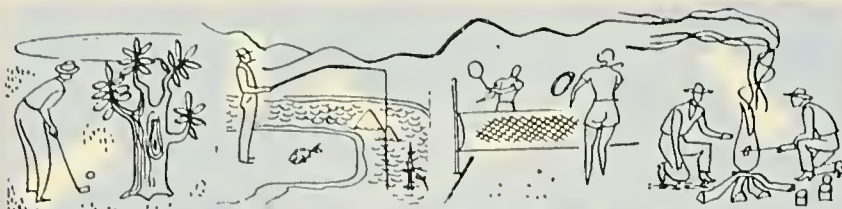
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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 6858 S.E. Ellis Street Portland, Ore.

This Fish Is Scrappy

Columnist Red Smith says the largemouth bass is a chunky bully that smokes cheap cigars, beats his children and fights like a street-corner tough at the drop of a hat.

That is a recent evaluation of the nation's most popular finster. Back in 1881, Doctor James Henshall, medical doctor by profession, angler by choice, coined the following expression: "Inch for inch, pound for pound, it is the gamest fish that swims." The good doctor, often called the Izaak Walton of American anglers, was referring to his favorite finny target—the largemouth bass.

Many are the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners who will go along with all this. One in particular is Bill Attenburg of 826 S. Grove Avenue, Barrington, Illinois, a member of Local Union 2014.

Bill is an avid light tackle fan. On a clear, crisp morn last season, he



tied into a bottom sulking bulldog in Lake Zurich, Illinois. He was trimmed down to six-pound test line and it was "touch and go" with the lunker on the

other end of the line for quite a spell. Bill finally eased it bankside and as he had no net, he gilled it with a quick and shore right hand, a largemouth that tipped the scales at 8 pounds, 9½ ounce. Bill with the bully bass—minus the cigar—is seen in the picture in the column to the left. He duped it on a Cosco Kid lure. This, as far as our records indicate, is the largest largemouth bass ever taken in northern Illinois.

* * *

Plug Fisherman's Delight

"Micropterus salmoides," otherwise known as largemouth black bass, is found from southern Canada to north-eastern Mexico. It is a native of thirty-three states and has been introduced into all the rest.

The largest of the largemouth species is the Florida largemouth. Specimens up to 20 pounds have been recorded, and the world record (International Game Fish Association) is held by George Perry—a 22-pound, 4-ounce lunker from Montgomery Lake, Georgia, June 2, 1932.

The largemouth is the plug fisherman's delight since it haunts the weed beds and lily pads and is usually present in shallow enough water to make these lures effective.

Flies, bass bugs and weighted jigs are also used with success in the summertime as well as natural baits such as minnows, waterdogs or crawfish.

The largemouth, although less active in frigid waters, is nevertheless fished for the year around.

* * *

Some Advice on Jigging

A veteran bass fisherman is E. J. Bentley of Chicago and he's partial to the jig-fishing technique. Here's his advice on the jigging method:

"I use a jig coupled to a six-foot monofilament leader. After the cast

the jig should be allowed to rest on the bottom for about 15 seconds or so.

"Having the tip of the rod pointing down after the cast, bring it up to about a 90-degree angle. Then lower



the tip of your rod as you start to retrieve to take up the slack of the line. With this technique, work the jig surfaceward with a bouncing effect."

Ernie sends in the photo above as proof of the piscatorial pudding—one of the nicest stringers of largemouth we've seen in many a moon.

* * *

We Hear From Idaho

Here's a letter and photo from Edwin G. Schlender of Malta, Idaho, aimed at setting the record straight and starting the hunter's pulse a racing:

"It's about time we do a little bragging here in Idaho about our deer. For instance, you mentioned a record head out of Wyoming with the following measurements:

- "1. Inside spread of main beam at 25¾".
- "2. Length of main beam—right 28½; left 28¼".
- "3. Circumference of smallest point of main beam between 1st and 2nd point was 6¼".
- "4. Greatest spread for deer, tip to tip, was 22½".

"Well, Fred, here's the measurements on the buck my son Edwin knocked down, just about ten miles from our back doorstep:

- "1. Inside spread of main beams at 32½".
- "2. Length of main beam—right 28½; left 28".
- "3. Circumference of smallest point on main beam between 1st and 2nd point was 6".

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"4. Greatest spread for deer, tip to tip, was 32 1/8." "

Here's a photo of the young feller with his prize.

Anybody want to add a little more fuel to the "big buck" fire?

* * *

Nice Going, Men

Before going off the "bass kick" we'd like to pass along a photo from Lloyd Vaughn, Grant at Columbus Sts., Cloverdale, Indiana. He's a member of Local Union 1217. Lloyd (at left in the photo) and his fishing



partner, Otto Kolberg, took this nice stringer from Florence County, Wisconsin. I know you used shyster lures, but where didja say you caught 'em, Lloyd?

* * *

A Good Try

Some of the duck hunters have better alibis than fishermen. Take, for instance, the honker-stalker who was caught afield with a gun but no license in the pocket. He was taken before the judge, and when asked for an explanation, produced a bankroll of \$1600 in cold cash. He declared he needed the gun to protect the dough.

Booklet Issued On Shorter Hours

Organized labor's case for shorter hours as a tool to combat unemployment is now available in a carefully prepared booklet published by the AFL-CIO. Anyone may obtain a copy without charge by writing to the AFL-CIO Department of Publications, 815 Sixteenth Street N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

The new publication, "Shorter Hours: Tool to Combat Unemployment," runs to 56 pages. It contains up-to-date information. The booklet is documented and illustrated.

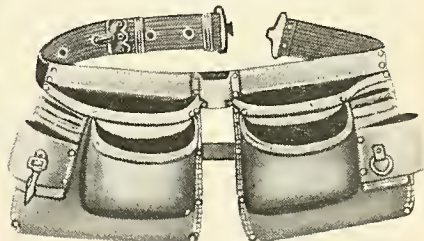
An introduction contributed by George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, stresses that full employment is the basis of American prosperity.

"We believe full employment is possible only if the standard workweek is cut," Mr. Meany declares.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

CARPENTER 2-BAG SPLIT-LEG LEATHER WAIST APRON

NOW! NEW DESIGN, BIGGER NAIL POCKETS
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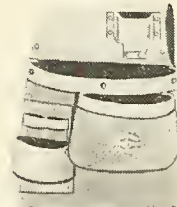
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LABOR DEPARTMENT SALUTED

(Continued from Page 7)

"But it is a job that must be done. We must broaden our horizons, revise our methods, amend our laws so that the changing economy, the sweeping technological advances bring to all Americans not unemployment and despair, but security, prosperity and the satisfaction of useful work.

"This is why I have said that the years ahead will demand genuine, close and wholehearted cooperation among labor, management and government on an unprecedented scale—a scale not previously acceptable to any of them.

"There would be reason enough for this if only our own domestic well-being were involved. But as you know, the stakes are even greater. We need to eliminate poverty and unemployment not only for humanitarian reasons but to assure the very survival of human liberty on earth.

"Consider this occasion. We in the labor movement are paying tribute to an agency of government—an agency that was established to 'foster, promote and develop the welfare of the

wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

"We are not summoned here by an all-powerful state. We are here as representatives of free, independent trade unions—unions that run their own affairs, establish their own policies, fight their own battles. We are free to criticize our government, and we often do. We are free to agitate and to oppose.

"We even have the right to be wrong. I would remind those who think that the labor movement is wrong most of the time, and who want all sorts of corrective legislation to curb us, that the right to be wrong is one of the basic distinctions between free men and slaves.

"In a Communist society tonight's affair would be to pay homage to the masters. Faithful bureaucrats, labor commissars, perhaps, whose duty was to keep the workers in line, to make sure they obey the decisions of the state—they would be here posing as

union officials but kneeling before the masters.

"Such a day will never come in America unless we bring it upon ourselves. And we can bring it upon ourselves only if, out of shortsightedness, narrow self-interest, blind prejudice or mere sluggishness, we fail to meet the problems of our own society that change has thrust upon us.

"It seems to me that the purposes of the Department of Labor, which I quoted earlier, must be the purposes embraced by all Americans—not because wage earners deserve or should have greater benefits than others, but rather because the welfare of wage earners is the key to the welfare of all.

"When their 'opportunities for profitable employment' are advanced, so are the profits of business and the earnings of the professionals and the other self-employed. When opportunities for profitable employment are available to all, poverty will be banished from America, and the multitude of social problems that arise from poverty will finally be solved.

"It is in this spirit that I greet the Department of Labor tonight; and it is in this spirit that I hope the nation will attack the great tasks before us."

New Improved Estwing Hammers

- Forged One-Piece Solid Steel
- Strongest Construction Known
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Plus

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Writer Discusses Wood Processing

Lumber has become much more than "just a row of wood planks," writes Daniel Poole in a recent issue of the *Washington Star*. As a building material, he says, wood is almost as old as man himself, but it probably has changed more in recent years than in the combined centuries of man's search for shelter.

The Poole article continues:

"Boards can be made about as long or as wide as desired, regardless of the log from which they are cut. They can be made so strong it's almost impossible to break them. And they can be rendered decay-proof, termite-proof and virtually fireproof.

"These and other advances have been developed in two main areas of technology—glued-wood products and pressure-treated lumber.

"Dr. John L. Hill, manager of the wood technology department of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, cites several research projects which show what's happening in the lumber industry.

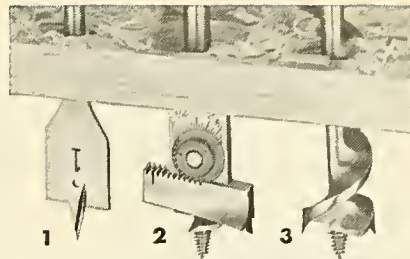
"The glued-wood process has produced floors which combine both the subflooring and the finish flooring as one sandwiched unit. This allows floors to be laid under dry conditions, after the walls and roof are in place.

"The process also permits the lumber to be strengthened almost beyond the point of breaking. And finger jointing allows boards to be manufactured in lengths and widths almost without limit.

"Pressure treatment plants can provide lumber which resists decay and termites for more than twenty-five years. A similar process makes the wood flame-resistant.

"This is done by removing all the liquids from the wood in a high-pressure vacuum tank, and then refilling the wood's pores with chemical solutions by force. Both treatments are odorless and have proved popular in home construction.

"Dr. Hill says studies are being made, too, to increase the durability of finishes on wood, to increase the tightness of houses to minimize vibrations and to reduce construction cost by improving the designs of frame houses."



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1. **Irwin Speedbor "88"** for all electric drills. Bores up to 5 times faster in any wood, at any angle. Sizes 1/4" to 1", \$.75 each. Sizes 1 1/8" to 1 1/2", \$1.25 each.

2. **Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial** expansive bit. Fits all hand braces. Bores 35 standard holes, 7/8" to 3". Only \$4.00. No. 21 small size bores 19 standard holes, 5/8" to 1 1/4". Only \$3.60.

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EVERY IRWIN BIT made of high analysis steel, heat tempered, machine-sharpened and highly polished, too. Buy from your independent hardware, building supply or lumber dealer.

Strait-Line Chalk Line Reel Box
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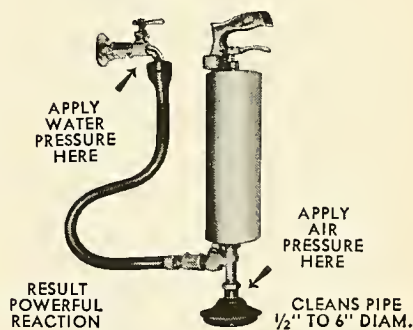
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A hip roof is 48'-9 1/4" wide. Pitch is 7 1/2" rise to 12" run. You can pick out the length of Commons, Hips and Jacks and the Cuts in **ONE MINUTE**. Let us prove it, or return your money.

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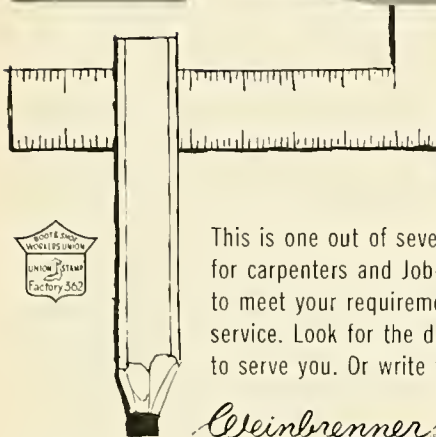
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A tough-as-they-come hammer with features that make it worth far more than the price. Circular target style grooves on the hammer head dimple the board without breaking the surface paper. Offset handle gives extra knuckle clearance. Use the wedge-shaped tool steel blade (with handy nail puller) to shift or pry board into place with ease.

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Here's a hammer so perfectly balanced it feels like you've used it for years from the very first nail you drive! And, just look at the features! Properly rounded and checkered head dimples wallboard perfectly for best possible nailing and easier spotting—without bruising paper. Fits-your-hand, offset hickory handle eliminates rapped knuckles . . . plus a handy nail puller in the wedge-shaped hatchet blade. Use this thin, strong blade to shift or pry boards into place. Adze eye head holds handle securely. 05 164 M7. Only \$6.00

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Carpenters Win Safety Results in Los Angeles County

Disturbed by a rising toll of serious accidents, the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters has launched a vigorous crusade to put an end to area contractors' non-compliance with state job safety laws. The Council has informed the contractors that they must comply with the state safety code if they expect members of our Brotherhood to work for them.

What triggered the Council's determination to force the contractors to stop their flouting of safety requirements was a recent cave-in at an excavation for a new office building on Sunset Boulevard. Tons of dirt rained down on Daniel DeLeon, 26-year-old member of Local Union 1052. He was killed and a co-worker was seriously injured.

Even after the accident the contractor stubbornly refused to correct the flagrant safety violations. There had been a gap of five to seven feet at the top of the excavation—and no shoring and no bracing. Immediately following the accident an engineer from the California Division of Industrial Safety appeared on the scene and declared the project unsafe.

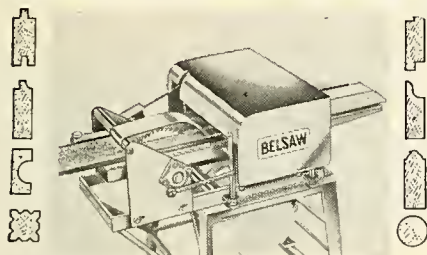
When the contractor's callous attitude became known, the Carpenters declined to continue work. The employer then went into court hoping to obtain an injunction against the Carpenters. However, the bid for an injunction was flatly rejected by Judge Kenneth Chantry when the union related that the company had made no effort to comply with safety regulations even after the cave-in.

Victory for the Carpenters in this situation came January 25. The contractor—the R.C.R. Development Company, Inc.—acceded to the union's demands for full compliance with safety regulations. The written agreement with the Carpenters provided that a registered structural engineer must be on the job at all hours when the men were working and that the company must follow a step-by-step procedure laid out by the union for safely finishing the project.

The agreement also provided that a representative of the Carpenters would be on the job constantly to see that safety rules were followed.

Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown, responding to a strongly worded tele-

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Governor Brown responded to District Council telegram

gram, assured the District Council that the State Division of Industrial Safety would "do everything possible to make certain that justice is done." The District Council had requested prosecution of "those responsible for the death of Daniel DeLeon."

Seabees Celebrate 21st Birthday

This month the Seabees are celebrating their 21st anniversary around the world. The Seabees, the Navy's Construction Battalions, came into being in 1942 only a few months after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into World War II. They rendered heroic service at Wake, Guam and many other places throughout the war.

This month, too, the Navy's Civil Engineer Corps has a birthday celebration. It's a 96th anniversary for the C.E.C.

Each Seabee battalion includes men with a wide variety of construction skills.

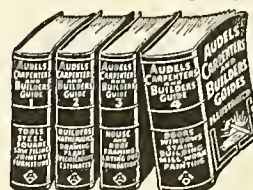
The Department of the Navy was created in 1798.

Dean Rusk Speaks On Labor Program

A labor radio program, "Washington Reports to the People," was used a few days ago by Secretary of State Dean Rusk for timely comments on the plight of Cuba under the Fidel Castro dictatorship. The AFL-CIO is the sponsor of the recorded public service program, which is broadcast by more than 500 stations.

The Secretary of State characterized Cuba's economic situation at this time as "grim." He noted that Cuban trade with the free world has fallen off as much as 90 per cent since the beginning of 1961. The country's agriculture is in sorry shape, Rusk added.

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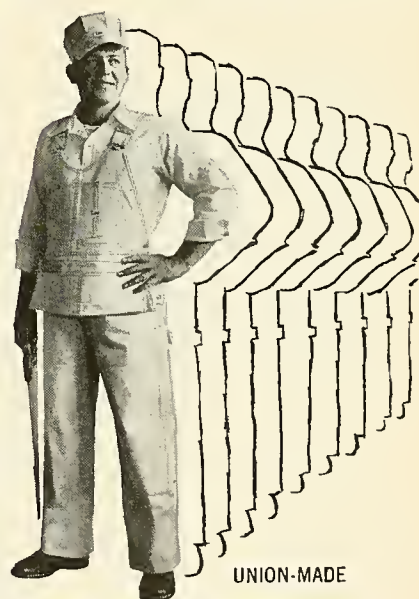
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Comes to you with saw grinding wheel, dressing brick, complete illustrated directions.

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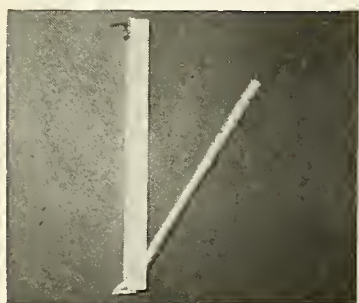
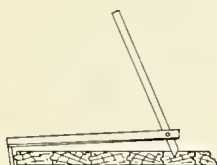
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Building Outlay Rate Hits 10-Month Low

The rate of spending on new construction projects dropped in February to the lowest point in ten months, according to a report by the Census Bureau in Washington. It said that construction expenditures last month declined to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$59.5 billion—off nearly 5 per cent from the January rate.

The February spending figure was well under the record rate of \$63.5 billion achieved last October and was the lowest rate for any month since last April's \$58.3 billion.

The Census Bureau said January's construction rate of \$62.5 billion, which had increased from December's level, was "abnormally high," and thus a decline in February should not be regarded as surprising.

The Census Bureau's estimates of outlays on new construction cover more activity and are based on statistical measurements different from the agency's separate tally of residential housing starts. Housing starts in January showed a sharp drop from December's level, and the decline was blamed on bad weather throughout much of the country.

Weather troubles apparently had less impact on the January measurement of total construction spending, which officials said included an unusual burst of outlays on highways. The rate of spending on highways in February declined, although the Census Bureau could not provide a firm estimate of how much at the time this issue of **THE CARPENTER** went to press.

The agency said spending on private non-farm residential buildings dropped in February to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$23.1 billion, off 6 per cent from the January rate. The January figure, in turn, was down from December's. The report also cited small February declines in spending on industrial and commercial buildings.

Outlays on publicly financed construction projects decreased in February to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$17.9 billion.

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WHAT WE TEACH

We teach you to read plans and specifications, take off materials, and figure the costs of materials and labor. You prepare complete estimates from actual working drawings just like those you will find on every construction project. You learn how to arrive at the bid price that is correct for work in your locality based on your material prices and wage rates. Our course is self-teaching. After you study each lesson you correct your own work by comparing it to sample estimates which we supply. You don't need to send lessons back and forth; therefore you can proceed at your own pace. When you complete this course you will know how to estimate the cost of all types of construction: residences, schools, churches, and industrial, commercial, and institutional buildings. Our instructions are practical and complete. We show you exactly how to proceed, step by step, from the time you unroll the plans until you actually submit your proposal.

ACCURATE LABOR COST DATA

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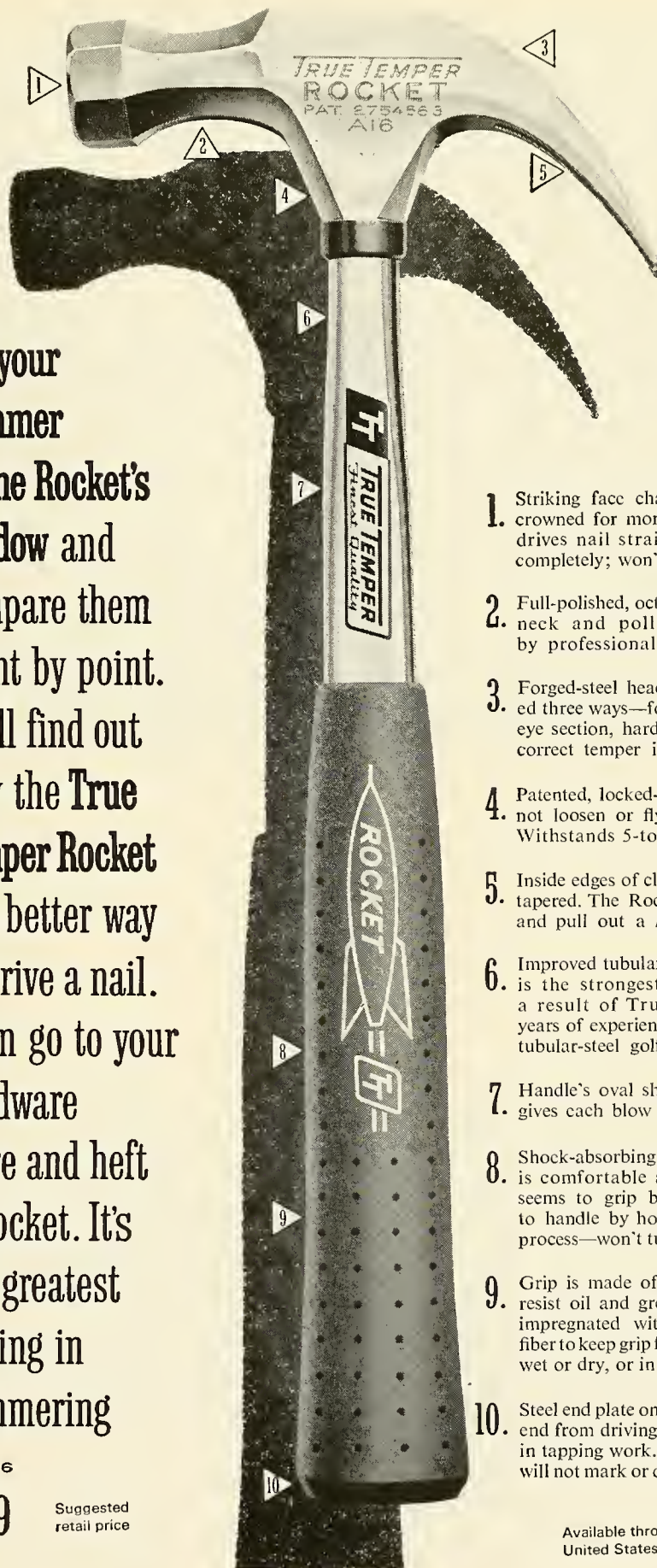
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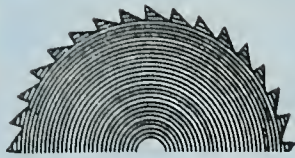
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10. Steel end plate on handle keeps end from driving through grip in tapping work. Cushion end will not mark or damage work.

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

25-Year Pins Go to 144 Members of Local 1590 in Capital



Cherished 25-year pins of our Brotherhood were received by 144 members of Local Union 1590 in Washington, D. C.

In the picture are 90 of those present along with some guests. Presentation of pins was made by Local President Edward Mackey, assisted by Financial Secretary Bill Massa. Present to receive pins, from left to right, were: Mackall Acheson, John Acors, Charles N. Anderson, Pail Anderson, Gust Blomquist, Olaf Blorstad, Henry Borgersen, James E. Buehler, Carl E. Carlson, Ewald Carlson, Carl O. Carlson, Fritz Carlson, Charles D'Amico, G. M. Davis, Vernon Dellinger, Frank Desiderio, A. J. Dolan, Harry Drake, Ralph Drum, Leon Drumm, Jules Dubost, Nils V. Erickson, Christian Feit, Albert Fisler, John Fournier, Edward Gallagly, L. N. Fairbanks Sr., Eric Granberg, Daniel Hafer, Charles Hanick, Arvid H. Hanson, M. M. Hartley, Emil Teijei, Willis D. Hughes, John A. Johanson, Gust Johnson, Arthur Keller, Paul Keller, Jack Kopson, Adam Kramer, Alf L. Larson, Enok Larsen, Karl Lenck, John Linholm, Wm. McGrath, Bror Mattson, Clifford Megonigal, Max Melnick, F. G. Metts, Rudolph Miller, Matt Moss, Norman Muckett, S. C. Neilsen, John F. Nottle, Robert T. Park, John E. Peterson, Arne G. Peterson, Vernon Peyton, Samuel Previti, Jack Rosenbaum, Ben A. Sanford, John F. Shedek, Clar-

ence Shedek, John D. Smith, Cilfton Snowden, John A. Sparks, Samuel Swavely, Grant U. Taylor, John Thalberg, John C. Robinson, Harold D. Titterington, Frank Twyman, Alex Uusma, Valo Vaino, Stanley Warren, Oscar Werngren, Harrison K. West, Anton Westerberg, Carl R. Westman, Ben F. Whitehurst, Edward Wilander, R. C. Williams, Y. Z. Williams, Charles Mahonsky, James Eutsler, Lauri Manner, Janos Langston, Ture Borg, and Peter Swenson.

Following are members who were not present at time pins were given out: L. A. Badger, Ralph Becker, Elmer Bjorkrot, A. W. Bonifacius, Donald Buck, John R. Carlson, Peter Carlson, Gabriel Christensen, Oscar Christensen, J. E. Clayton, W. H. Couch, Jack Dalrymple, Nester Danielson, Rodrigo DePeppe, W. C. Dixon, Axel Eric Eriksson, Carl H. Erickson, H. D. Floyd, Michael M. Franz, Frank J. Gerald, Charles Hanger, E. D. Hardesty, Thorlief Haug, Samuel B. Hobbs, Armas Julku, Karl Kainu, John H. Kamp, John Karaitis, Graham Kelly, Gunnar Larsen, John T. Lloyd, James McClendon, Edward A. McConnell, Sam Nussbaum, Enok Olson, Myles Olson, Norbert W. Owens, Walter Pack, A. W. Parrish, Konsta Paulson,

Alfred Roden, Edward Saari, Paul Siegal, Arzy Stetler, John Sundstrom, Walter N. Tapscott, William E. Thibodeau, Charles Thompson; John E. Wall, Arnold A. Warner, Harry Wartofsky, Thomas Weaver, Carl Whitehurst and Thurman J. Williams.

Local 854 Honors R.S.



The men at left and center are Henry L. Keune, recording secretary of Local Union 854, Cincinnati, Ohio, and William Einspanier. At the right is Harry L. Bryant, president. Brother Keune is receiving his 50-year pin from Brother Einspanier, himself a 50-year member. Brother Keune, now recording secretary, has previously served Local 854 as trustee and financial secretary. President Bryant asked Brother Einspanier, an old buddy, to do the honors.

L.U. 35, Perky at 80, Hails Its Old-Timers at Dinner and Dance

CARPENTERS Local 35 80th ANNIVERSARY



Carpenters Hall in San Rafael, Calif., was crowded for the 80th anniversary celebration of Local Union 35 of our Brotherhood. This local has the oldest uninterrupted charter in California. The high point of the dinner-dance was the presentation of pins to members who have been in the Brotherhood con-

tinuously for 25 years or longer. Brother Charles Sandstrom was given his 50-year pin. Brother Wesley V. Moore was honored for 45 years of membership in the union. Another feature of the evening was the reading of a history of Local 35, compiled by Eighth District Board Member J. F. Cambiano.

A throng of 450 squeezed into Carpenters Hall in San Rafael, Calif., a few weeks ago to celebrate the 80th anniversary of Local Union 35. This local is very proud of the fact that it holds the oldest uninterrupted Brotherhood charter in California. Indeed, Local 35 has the 10th oldest charter in the country.

Brother Charles Sandstrom received his 50-year pin and Brother Wesley V. Moore his 45-year pin. There were

fifty members who were eligible to receive pins in recognition of 25 years of membership.

The celebration, which was thoroughly enjoyed by every person in attendance, took the form of a dinner and dance.

Eighth District Board Member J. F. Cambiano had compiled a history of Local 35 from the records of the General Office. This history was read at the celebration and was very well received.

The account of the ups and downs of Local 35 over a period of eight eventful decades is being printed and copies will be distributed to the entire membership.

Incoming Eighth District Board Member William Sidell sent a congratulatory message from Los Angeles. Congratulations came also from the Brotherhood and from President John F. Kennedy, who thanked Local 35 for its cordial invitation to him.

Peoria Local Lauds 50-Year Men



Members initiated half a century ago were honored recently by Local Union 183 of Peoria, Ill. Fifty-year pins were presented to five of the old-timers by General Representative J. Earl Welch. A sixth, Brother James Bastian, was unable to be present for the occasion. From the left: Carl J. Szentes, Riley Barnett, Walter C. Lovekamp, General Representative Welch, Walter C. Christianson and Harry Janssen.

Old-Timers of L.U. 1110 Honored



The veteran members of Local Union 1110, East Chicago, Ind., were honored by their colleagues at a get-together on January 18. Standing, from left to right, are Harry E. Bloomberg, a 56-year member and Local 1110's recording secretary for 50 years; Henry Myslivy, 25 years; Alex Olson, 50 years; Frank Felker, president, 25 years. Seated, in the same order, are Clarence E. Bender, 44 years; John Horvath, 26 years, and Tony Felker, 26 years.

Our Newest Film Now Available

THE Brotherhood has a very interesting new film that many members will want to see. The title is "Building With Pre-Stressed Concrete." In color and sound, our latest 16-mm. production is available without charge to any local union wishing to show it to its membership.

We anticipate that a large number of our local unions will ask for "Building With Pre-Stressed Concrete." We are sure that most members of our Brotherhood have become aware in recent years of the spectacular manner in which pre-stressed concrete has surged into construction. Carpenters have an important role to play in connection with the growing use of pre-stressed concrete.

If your local is interested in borrowing a print

of this excellent training film, a letter should be sent to General President M. A. Hutcheson. Please name the film and give us the date of your planned showing, plus an alternate date. Try to allow us a minimum of three weeks.

You will be advised promptly whether a print can be made available for your first or second choice date. If it can be, the necessary booking will be made. The film will be shipped so as to reach you three to five days prior to the scheduled showing date.

The number of prints of "Building With Pre-Stressed Concrete" is limited. Requests we receive in Washington will be handled strictly on the well-known "first come, first served" basis.

The Headlines and Construction

Very little of significance happens in the world, or has happened in the past, that does not have a construction angle. This is pointed out in an editorial appearing in *Engineering News-Record*, the McGraw-Hill weekly publication. The editorial says:

"There's a construction angle to almost every news event, a fact that is sometimes overlooked but is well demonstrated by several current stories from abroad."

Engineering News-Record refers first to the recent revolution in Iraq. The editorial asserts that "dissatisfaction with a public works program is at the root of the trouble." Five years ago great progress was being made in providing the country with such necessities as farmland drainage, flood control, power dams, roads, housing and small factories, whose construction, incidentally, was furnishing a substantial amount of extra employment. Then came Colonel Kassim preaching "you can't eat dams and bridges" and promising to spend the country's oil-revenue millions to better advantage. But his regime didn't make good on the promise.

The latest revolt has changed the faces. It hasn't altered the problem, which is how to raise Iraq's low standard of living. It seems certain that engineering and construction will figure prominently in the answer.

Weather stories, too, have their engineering angles.

Winter has dealt Britain and many countries on the Continent a reeling blow from which they can recover only through a major engineering and construction effort.

The third story from abroad with definite construction connotations, says the widely read magazine's editorial, which is entitled "Behind the Headlines," involves the recent marking of the 1,400th anniversary of the Christian consecration of the Church of St. Sophia in Istanbul in 563 A.D. Later a Mohammedan mosque and now a Turkish museum, St. Sophia is roofed with a dome of pumice stone "often credited with being the first real expression of the art of structural engineering," says *Engineering News-Record*.

The more ancient Babylonian arches and the Second Century ribbed brick dome of the Pantheon in Rome are not structural engineering in the sense that St. Sophia is, the editorial observes. It continues:

"There, for the first time, thought was given to the interplay of forces, with the result that the thrust is resisted by a tension ring of interlocking stones, permitting the dome to rest on columns instead of a solid and thick masonry walls."

The construction industry ties in with important happenings, past and present, not only in North America but around the globe.

LAKE LAND NEWS

Arrivals during December:

Brother Fred Kuepfer of L.U. 836, Janesville, Wis., arrived at the Home on December 4, 1962.

Brother Alfred Petrie of L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y., was readmitted December 6, 1962.

Brother William Steenland of L.U. 412, Sayville, N. Y., arrived December 17, 1962.

Brother Frank W. Merry of L.U. 965, DeKalb, Ill., arrived at the Home on December 21, 1962.

Brother John H. Angert of L.U. 430, Wilksburg, Pa., arrived December 23, 1962.

Brother James M. Kesterson of L.U. 90, Evansville, Ind., withdrew from the Home on December 1, 1962.

Brother Robert E. Asbury of L.U. 993, Miami, Fla., passed away December 3, 1962, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Arvid Carlson of L.U. 210, Stamford, Conn., passed away December 3, 1962, and was shipped to Stamford for burial.

Brother Adam Fey of L.U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., passed away December 8, 1962, and was shipped to Rochester for burial.

Brother Emmet S. Richardson of L.U. 185, St. Louis, Mo., passed away December 9, 1962, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother James H. Jones of L.U. 103, Birmingham, Ala., passed away December 13, 1962, and was shipped to Birmingham for burial.

Brother Arnold Koch of L.U. 1784, Chicago, passed away December 17, 1962, and was shipped to Chicago for burial.

Brother William S. Klein of L.U. 1670, Ashland, Pa., passed away December 28, 1962, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Union members who visited the Home during December:

G. C. Aubel, L.U. 206, New Castle, Pa.

Carl W. Smith, L.U. 689, Brockton, N. Y.

Irvin Seeburger, L.U. 1739, Maplewood, Mo.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Davies, L.U. 430, Pittsburgh.

Victor Shellberg, L.U. 792, Rockford, Ill.

Leonard W. Crews, L.U. 132, Manassas, Va.

Harold V. Hewitt, L.U. 1525, Princeton, Ill.

Berthold Nelson, L.U. 303, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Herbert W. Eital, Sr., and family, L.U. 514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Andrew Ray Lynn, L.U. 256, Savannah, Ga.

Keith H. Curtis, L.U. 943, Joplin, Mo.

S. L. Walk, L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ralph Sauppa, L.U. 1945, Westport, Conn.

M. Morehead, L.U. 55, Denver, Colo.

Bernard J. Hilbert, L.U. 393, Camden, N. J.

Arrivals during January:

Brother O. S. Brenna of L.U. 1996, Libertyville, Ill., arrived at the Home on January 7, 1963.

Brother Olaf Sundquist of L.U. 107, Worcester, Mass., arrived January 14, 1963.

Brother William Reichard of L.U. 80, Chicago, arrived January 21, 1963.

Brother Carl Rockberg of L.U. 62, Chicago, arrived January 29, 1963.

Brother Harry Barnes of L.U. 257, New York City, passed away January 1, 1963, and was shipped to Middletown, N. J., for burial.

Brother Sam Naslund of L.U. 743, Bakersville, Calif., passed away January 4 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Paul C. Paulson of L.U. 993, Miami, Fla., passed away January 5 and was shipped to Miami for burial.

Brother Alfred D. Gruver of L.U. 639, Akron, Ohio, passed away January 6 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Daniel Ogden of L.U. 13, Chicago, passed away January 9 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Charles F. Parsons of L.U. 64, Louisville, Ky., passed away January 12 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Gruenther Chosen For Labor Honor

This year's Murray-Green Award will go to General Alfred M. Gruenther, president of the American Red Cross, at a dinner April 4 at the Hotel Commodore in New York City.

AFL-CIO President George Meany will address the dinner. Greetings will be brought by Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller and New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner. A large turnout is expected.

The Murray-Green Award was established by the AFL-CIO Executive Council in 1956 to give recognition to individuals and organizations whose achievements in the area of health and welfare have inspired others to work for the common good.

The award is named for two men who themselves made valuable contributions to the well-being of all Americans, the late president of the former American Federation of Labor, William Green, and the late president of the former CIO, Philip Murray.

Retail Clerks Need All Labor's Backing

When you go to the store, do you try to remember that as a union man it's wise and proper to patronize unionized establishments? Have you impressed this on your family? Does your wife make it a rule to do her shopping where the clerks are organized in the Retail Clerks International Association?

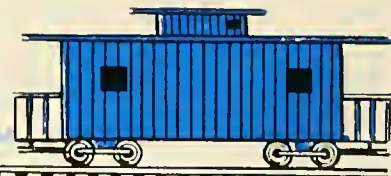
As members of the Brotherhood, we are conscious of the meaning of our own union label. We respect and value our union label. At the same time, in our role as consumers, spending the dollars we have earned as union men, we should look for and insist upon the appropriate union labels and shop cards.

A few days ago the Retail Clerks completed their first 75 years of existence. This organization was relatively small prior to the outbreak of the Second World War. However, it has been growing without interruption since 1945.

Back in 1888 many retail employees worked from 5 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night. On Sunday the clerks were expected to post their books. For most of them the pay was \$2 to \$3 a week. Understandably, these working people felt abused. To improve their lot they turned to the only practical instrument—formation of a union.

A charter was received from the American Federation of Labor in 1890.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Labor's Department Enters Its Second Half Century

Not only this month but through the year, the American labor movement will be observing and celebrating the completion of five decades of generally excellent service by the United States Department of Labor. The importance which our Brotherhood attaches to the Department's golden anniversary is indicated both by this issue's front cover and by our leading article.

Examination of the record shows that long before the Department of Labor finally came into being in 1913, our own Peter J. McGuire and other leaders of our union stood shoulder to shoulder with the great Sam Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the often discouraging fight for the creation of such a Department. The archives also reveal that during the first fifty years of the Department's existence, the Carpenters cooperated with and supported the Department—and we expect to continue in the same manner in the future.

This does not mean that our Brotherhood has always been completely satisfied with what Secretaries of Labor, the Department and its various bureaus have seen fit to do. Nor is it likely that in the years ahead we shall invariably be pleased with each and all of their activities.

It is our responsibility in the United Brotherhood to give our attention and our very best efforts to serving the interests of our own membership. After all, that's what a union is for. The Department of Labor, under the

statute which created it in 1913, is required to promote the welfare of *all* the wage earners of the United States—the unorganized as well as the organized.

This is just another way of saying what should be readily apparent—that a union is one kind of institution and an agency of government is a different kind of institution. While the overriding objectives of the Department and of our Brotherhood and other trade unions are very close, there obviously is room for a manifestation from time to time of some difference in what is deemed the wisest approach to the solution of a problem that concerns citizens who work for a living. At the same time it should also be frankly said that we of the labor movement have always felt—and we think rightly—that organized working people striving for economic betterment for themselves and their families ought never to find themselves impeded by any activities of the Department of Labor.

On this golden anniversary of what we have long regarded as "Labor's Own Department"—just as the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce are the agencies properly established to serve the nation's farmers and businessmen, respectively—we of the United Brotherhood warmly salute the Department. We wish it continued success and even greater usefulness to all who toil—and thus to our country as a whole—in its next half century.

PLANE GOSSIP



Thrown for a Loss

A young man was being given an eye examination. Pointing to a line on the chart, the optician asked: "Can you read this third line?"

"Sure," answered the young man. "It's CWDK. I'm not good at pronouncing it, but I think he was a quarterback at Notre Dame a year or so ago."

He Knew How Much!

A young man applied for a job at a canning factory and was told that a carpenter's helper was needed.

"What's the pay?" the boy snapped cockily.

"You'll get paid what you're worth," he was told.

The boy shook his head and walked away. "I'll be danged if I'll work for that!"

—Wilfred Beaver,
Chicago

Some Cut-up!

The old drunk had been lapping it up in a bar and, before leaving for home, bought a half-pint to last him on his way. As he stepped into the street a car hit him, spinning him into the gutter. As he staggered upright, he felt something wet in the vicinity of his hip pocket. He felt around there, looked with relief at his hand, and sighed with relief:

"Thank hevvin! It's only blood!"

Grave Problem

The wife knew she had only a few hours to live. She called her husband to the bedside and said: "I know you and mother have never gotten along. But, as a special favor to me, promise

that you'll ride to the cemetery with her!"

The husband reluctantly replied: "Well, all right . . . but it's gonna spoil my whole day!"

—Maureen Murphy,
Staten Island, N. Y.

Whose Face is Red?

Wife, to husband shaving: "Dear, I want to try out the color film in the new camera. Cut yourself."

Work of a Genius!

George had had a grand time with the boys one night, but finally came the dawn and time to face the little woman. He struggled with the predicament, then perked up abruptly, grabbed the telephone and when his wife answered, he declared excitedly, "Don't pay the ransom, Honey, I've escaped!"

There's a Difference!

Stopping at a school in Warsaw, Soviet Premier Khrushchev asked one of the pupils: "How do you like the Hungarians?"

"The Hungarians are our friends," was the answer.

"Excellent," said K. "And what about the Czechs?"

"The Czechs are our friends."

"And now," asked Khrushchev, beaming with satisfaction, "what do you think of the Communist party?"

"The Communists are our brothers," the student answered.

"Wonderful!" exclaimed K. "But after calling the people of the neighboring countries 'friends,' why do you say we Communists are your brothers?"

"Because," said the student, "one can choose one's friends."

—E. P., Seattle

Rising Business Curve!

The gorgeous blonde entered the dress shop and asked: "May I try on that blue dress in the window?"

"Go ahead!" said the owner. "It may help business!"

—Floyd Peigh,
Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Women and Tobacco

Bad men want their women to be like cigarettes—slender and firm, all alike in a row to be selected at will, set aflame, then discarded and another one selected.

More fastidious men want their women like cigars. More expensive, they make a better appearance and last longer. If the brand is good, they are used to the end.

The superior man wants his women to resemble his pipe. This is something he becomes greatly attached to, sometimes knocks gently but lovingly, and takes good care of at all times. A man may give you a cigaret, offer you a cigar, but no man shares his pipe.

—M. L. Maxfield, L.U. 2134,
Beaumont, Calif.

Water-cooler Cutie

Miss Office Curves of '63 was consulting her psychiatrist.

"Are you troubled at all by indecent thoughts?" he asked.

"Gee, no, Doc," she replied. "I rather enjoy 'em!"

Our Lonely-hearts Column

Dear Lonely-hearts: I've been going with a girl now for two years and I can't get her to say "yes." What should I do?—Failure.

Dear Failure: What is the question?



PLACE TOOLS WHERE THEY WON'T FALL



Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

APRIL 1963

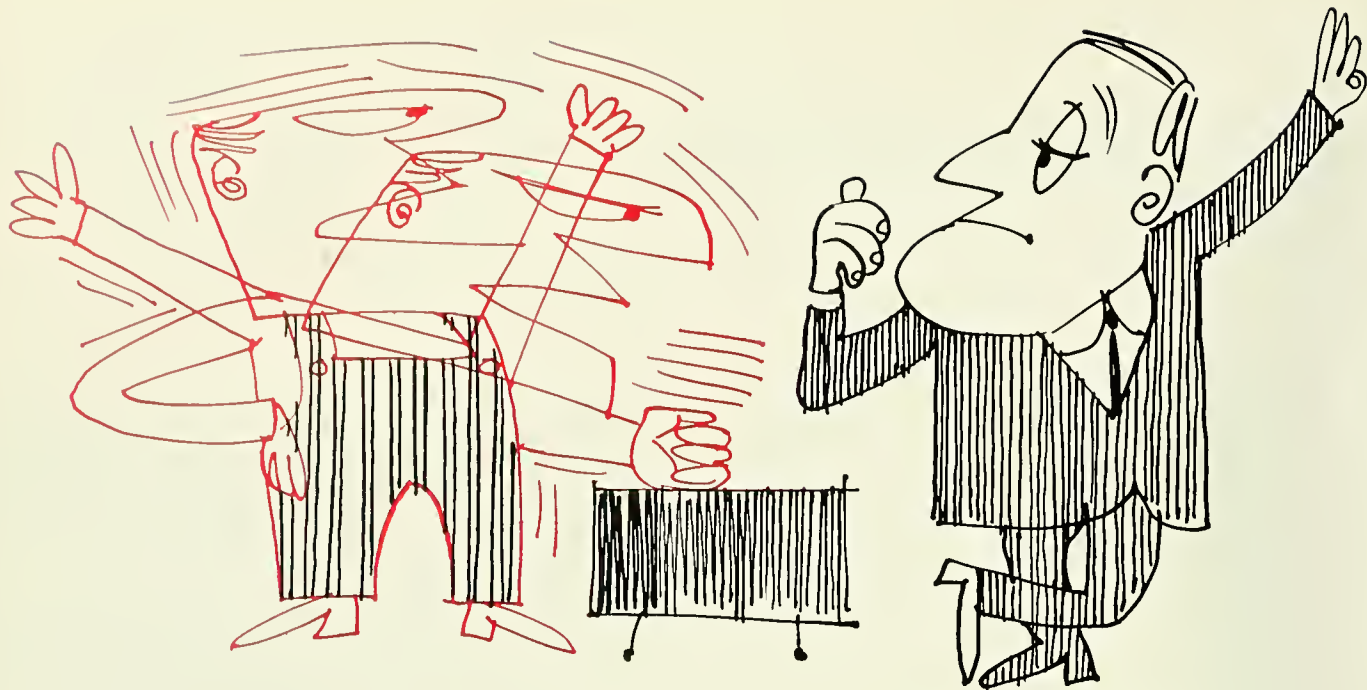


SPOTLIGHTING THE UNION LABEL

by John R. Stevenson

Also . . . Special Articles by

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
AND THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY



HOW FAR CAN YOU GET?

DO YOU THINK you got a dirty deal from the foreman or the big boss in the front office? What can you do about it? Bellyache? Tell the boss off? How far can you get with your complaint, handling it alone? If you handle it alone, won't the boss have the final say and adjust your complaint only if and how he sees fit?

It's very different if you have a strong union to protect and represent you. Handling of beefs or grievances is as important a part of the work of an effective labor union as is the negotiation of contracts with employers.

To begin with, when you belong to a good union you have a shop steward right on the job in your department to help you with your supervisor. The steward talks to the supervisor. This arrangement stops many injustices before they go very far.

Under the typical United Brotherhood contract, there is a grievance committee in each plant. If a man has a grievance about anything on his job, he tells it to this committee—a committee elected by him and his fellow workers. If the complaint has merit, the grievance committee goes in to talk to management. Faced by a united committee backed by a strong union, management must listen. Many grievances are settled then and there.

If management won't listen to reason and make a fair adjustment, the complaint can be taken to arbitration—if the contract so provides. This means that an impartial arbitrator, or "judge," acceptable to both union and management, hears the evidence from both sides and then makes a ruling.

Such a ruling is binding on management. Under the contract, it must be followed.

YOUR GRIEVANCE HAS A CHANCE WHEN YOU HAVE A UNION BEHIND YOU
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



The subject of this page and related topics are discussed in organizing pamphlets published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. To obtain copies of this literature, write to the General Secretary.

THE CARPENTER

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NO. 4

APRIL, 1963



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Bernard Tassler, Editor

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THE COVER

When is spring and what makes it spring? Ah, the answers one is given! George has one opinion and William doesn't see it that way at all. The astronomer, a scientific fellow, tells us that spring comes between the vernal equinox and the summer solstice—and he must be right. However, quite a few of us—just plain, occasionally emotional, taxpaying citizens and not conspicuously scientific—are thoroughly satisfied that blessed spring is with us again when we gaze upon the beautiful crocus. When we see the first crocus we know that the tenacious grip of winter has been broken—and we are happy.

POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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CARPENTER
FOUNDED 1904



**All Members: Write Your Senators and Congressmen to
SUPPORT S. 749 and H.R. 887**

LET'S MODERNIZE DAVIS-BACON

By C. J. HAGGERTY
*President, Building and Construction
Trades Department, AFL-CIO*

IT'S beginning to sound like a broken record. Time after time in the past eight years, labor has appealed to Congressional committees for amendments modernizing the wage determination formula under the Davis-Bacon Act. Each time we have received initial favorable responses, even official reports endorsing our position. But, as yet, Congress has given merely lip service to this vital legislation. It has not acted.

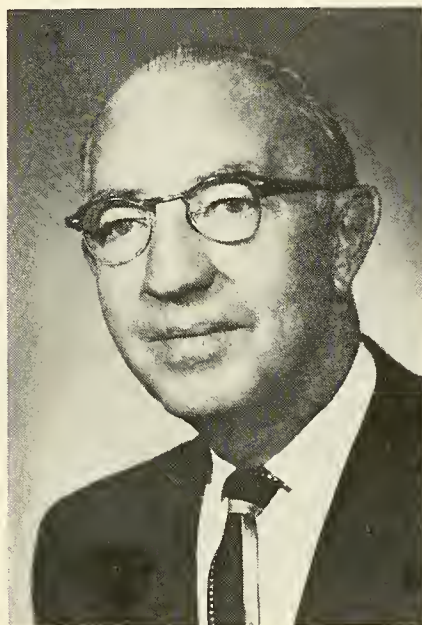
The American people, especially the Carpenters and other building trades workers directly affected by this legislation, are entitled to know why.

As this is written, a subcommittee of the House Labor and Education Committee is about to wind up public hearings on H.R. 404, which incorporates our proposed reforms of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Without a doubt, the subcommittee, headed by Congressman James Roosevelt of California, who is also the author of the bill, will recommend its passage. So will the full House Labor and Education Committee. The measure will then go to the House Rules Committee—as it did in the last Congress.

The bill never got out of the Rules Committee in 1962. It was never reported out so that the members of the House of Representatives could vote on it. The bill died in the pigeonholes of the House Rules Committee. It may be buried there again this year unless something drastic happens.

Before exploring this possibility, it might not be amiss to explain the principle underlying the Davis-Bacon Act, how that law came into



C. J. HAGGERTY

being and why reforms are now so necessary.

Over three decades ago Congress established as its public policy, in the expenditure of federal funds for construction purposes, the sound principle that the vast purchasing power of the federal government would not be utilized to depress local prevailing wage standards.

Typical of the incidents which led up to the passage of the Davis-Bacon Act was that described by Congressman Robert Low Bacon of New York in 1927:

"I want to cite the specific instance that brought this whole matter to my attention. The government is engaged in building in my district a Veterans Bureau hospital. Bids were asked for. Several New York contractors bid, and in their bids, of course, they had to take

into consideration the high labor standards prevailing in the State of New York.

"I think I can say that the labor standards in New York are very high. The wages were fair, and there has been no difficulty in the building trades in New York between the employee and the employer for some time. And the situation existed, therefore, and the New York contractors made their bids, having the labor conditions in mind."

The hospital job went to an out-of-state contractor. A thousand out-of-state laborers were brought to New York.

"They were hired into this job," Congressman Bacon related. "They were housed, and they were paid a very low wage, and the work proceeded. Of course, that meant that labor conditions in this part of New York State where the hospital was being built were entirely upset. It meant that the neighboring community was very much upset."

THE legislative history reveals that virtually every element in our society banded together to petition Congress to remedy this intolerable condition on government construction.

Congress then adopted the prevailing wage principle as public policy for federal construction. The Davis-Bacon Act was designed to provide equality of opportunity for contractors, to provide for the employment of local craftsmen, to protect prevailing living standards of the building tradesmen and to prevent the disturbance of the local economy. It recognized the community of interest among the local

community, contractors and building tradesmen.

The Davis-Bacon Law, as originally enacted, required the payment of prevailing wages to laborers and mechanics in the locality where construction, repair or alteration of federal buildings was to be performed. Under this equitable standard, contractors were free to compete against each other in efficiency, know-how and skill rather than in terms of their ability to undercut wages prevailing in a locality.

SINCE 1931, Congress has on many occasions reaffirmed this bi-partisan fundamental principle of public policy. When the government during the depression embarked on vast public work undertakings, Congress amended the Davis-Bacon Act in 1935 to extend its coverage to federal public works.

Thereafter Congress developed many new, indirect, "grant-aid" and "insured" programs to facilitate urgent state and community construction. The Davis-Bacon Act does not automatically apply to such programs. Time and time again in the past twenty-five years Congress applied the prevailing wage provisions to each of the newly developed, federally assisted programs, including schools, hospitals, airports, housing, highways and elimination of water pollution, in at least ten separate enactments.

The reason why the Davis-Bacon Act is so firmly imbedded today in the law of the land is that it has withstood the acid test of time. The law has worked and worked well.

But today this time-tested statute sorely needs to be modernized if it is to continue to carry out the objectives of its original sponsors.

Just why this is so was spelled out clearly and cogently in the report of the House Labor and Education Committee last year. The report said.

"There has been a tremendous change in the concept of earnings since Congress enacted the Davis-Bacon Act. Group hospitalization, disability benefits and other fringe benefit plans were the rare exception in the 1930s. Today more than 85,000,000 persons in the United

States depend upon the benefits they provide. Regardless of the form they take, the employers' share of the cost of these plans or the benefits the employers provide are a form of compensation.

"It has become increasingly apparent that if the Davis-Bacon Act is to continue to accomplish its purpose, prevailing wage determinations issued pursuant to the act must be enlarged to include fringe benefits. The act was founded on the sound principle of public policy that the federal government should not be a party to the destruction of prevailing wage practices and customs in a locality. Unless the law is amended to provide for the inclusion of fringe benefits in wage determinations, prevailing wage practices and customs will not be reflected in these determinations.

"Testimony indicated that failure to include fringe benefits within the prevailing wage determinations has resulted in a recurrence of the basic evils that the original Davis-Bacon Act sought to eliminate—disruption of the local labor market and economy by out-of-state contractors who bring with them out-of-state laborers and mechanics to work on government construction for wages below those prevailing in the community.

"Today in the construction industry alone there are over 5,000 welfare and pension funds. Most of these funds are of the health and welfare type. They are financed primarily by employer contributions of so many cents per hour, for each hour worked by a covered employee. Well over 75 per cent of the building tradesmen are covered by welfare and pension benefits alone.

"When these plans were first started, a 5- or 7-cent contribution per covered employee per hour was typical. Today, during the course of collective bargaining, building trades craftsmen increasingly elect to take proffered wage increases in the form of much-needed welfare programs in order to provide some benefits for their families in an hour of need. It is manifestly unfair and unjust both to the building tradesmen and their enlightened employers that these welfare programs which have been bargained for, in lieu of wages,

should not be included as wages within the meaning of the act.

"At the present time in many areas, employers contribute 25 or 35 cents per hour to these health and welfare funds. A constantly increasing portion of the employer's labor costs is being devoted to health, welfare, pension and apprenticeship training plans. Because these types of payments have increased tremendously in the past decade, they now represent a very significant portion of wages and an employer's labor costs.

THE Davis-Bacon Act requires the Secretary of Labor to predetermine 'the minimum wages to be paid to the various classifications of laborers and mechanics which shall be based upon the wages that will be determined by the Secretary of Labor to be prevailing for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on projects of a character similar to the contract work in the city, town, village, or other civil subdivision of the state in which the work is to be performed.'

"This means that contractors who do not have such welfare programs for their employees can come into a local area and, simply because their labor costs are lower, undercut already established fair employers who do contribute to these programs for their employees.

"When this happens it means that local building tradesmen who have elected to take wage increases in the form of benefit programs in order to provide for their families are depriving themselves of work which they could otherwise obtain. The fair employer is thereby placed in a steadily deteriorating competitive position.

"Today the construction worker receives his 'real' wages not only in the pay envelope after necessary deductions, but also in the form of fringe benefits such as health, welfare and retirement programs. These socially desirable private welfare programs promote the welfare of our society and should be included within the prevailing wage determinations made by the Secretary."

It should be understood that this

bill has the united support of the American labor movement. It has the unqualified support of the Administration. Also, a substantial number of industry representatives have endorsed this legislation. Among them were officials of the National Constructors Association, the Mechanical Contractors Association of America, the National Electrical Contractors Association and many smaller groups as well as individual employers.

Not all employers, however, feel the same way about the bill. Non-union contractors are bitterly opposed to this legislation. It would take away the big advantage they now enjoy in bidding against union contractors. Since most non-union contractors do not pay health and welfare benefits or pensions to their workers, they can underbid organized employers on many projects. This means a huge loss of jobs for union construction workers.

Naturally, the Chamber of Commerce is fighting on the side of the non-union contractors and fighting hard. The Chamber of Commerce exercises great influence over the House Rules Committee, which is dominated by its arch-reactionary chairman, Congressman Howard Smith of Virginia.

That is the real reason why we have not yet been able to get this bill to a vote in the House. The Rules Committee has been known for many years as the graveyard of needed legislation.

That the House Rules Committee is powerful must be conceded. But the committee is not all-powerful. It cannot and it must not be permitted to block action indefinitely on this much-needed and widely supported reform. If enough legitimate pressure is exerted on the Rules Committee, it will have to cave in.

Such pressure should come, in the first instance, from the White House. But the President has many other problems on his mind right now, so we must not grow impatient.

Meanwhile, there is nothing to stop the 3,500,000 members of building trades unions from doing something effective to break the logjam. A golden opportunity presents itself during the Easter recess of

Congress. Most lawmakers usually make a trip home at this time of year to visit with their families and friends and also to test out grass-roots sentiment.

Congressmen and Senators are glad to see their constituents and talk things over during this period. You may go as individuals or in delegations and be welcomed. If you can't arrange an appointment, be sure and write. Members of Congress can't be expected to know what the folks back home want unless we tell them. Let's do it!

Remember to tell your Congressman the number of the bill, H.R. 404. An identical bill has been in-

troduced in the other chamber by Senator Hubert Humphrey, with twelve other Senators as co-sponsors. The Senate bill is known as S. 450.

Of course, labor's main problem is to get by the House Rules Committee, but even that select group cannot hold out against an aroused public and a large number of aroused Representatives. Once this bill is released to the floor for a vote, we are confident it will be passed in the House by a large majority and then in the Senate by an even greater margin.

This would be a really worthwhile victory for labor, but we can achieve such a victory only if we earn it.

Vice President Commends Brotherhood



THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

Mr. M. A. Hutcheson, President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America
Carpenters' Building
101 Constitution Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear President Hutcheson:

I want to thank you and commend you and the members of your union for participating in the joint signing of the Union Fair Practices Program at the White House on November 15, 1962.

This action constitutes an important step towards eliminating the problems created by discrimination in employment. Your efforts will serve to strengthen the moral and economic position of our Nation and increase respect everywhere for the worth of the individual, a concept basic to our way of life and to the union movement since its inception.

Again, my sincere appreciation for your interest and assistance in this program.

Sincerely,

Lyndon B. Johnson

Along with other affiliates of the AFL-CIO, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America is giving its support to the principle of equality of job opportunity. Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson heads the federal government's efforts to reduce the problems which are created by employment discrimination.

NEVER SLUG A SEABEE

*The United States Navy is very proud of its fighting craftsmen
who distinguished themselves in World War II and the Korean conflict.*

The majority of Seabees were drawn from the labor movement

By FRED KORTH
Secretary of the Navy

THE Seabees first rolled up their sleeves and went to work during the trying days of World War II. Today they are still hard at work building the Navy's far-flung outposts and performing the kind of miracles that have made them one of the Navy's most admired organizations.

Always in the front lines, the Seabees today face communism across the fence of our base at Guantanamo Bay, where they are improving our defenses and running the power plants and utilities which keep the base going. Trained in the use of modern weapons as well as their craftsmen's tools, they stand ready to live up to their motto: "We work, we fight."

Today's Seabees are the proud descendants of those legendary men who tackled some of the most difficult tasks of World War II with the laconic phrase: "Can do."

Established in 1941, the Seabees derived their name from the initials of their official designation, Construction Battalions. They were a group of tough, skilled craftsmen, mainly volunteers, who knew they had a job to do and were eager to get it done as efficiently and as rapidly as possible.

Most of the Seabees were older than their comrades in arms. Their average age was 33. Yet they did not let age slow them down. Drawing on their civilian experience in



NAVY SECRETARY KORTH

all branches of the construction trades and using their imagination to make up for the lack of precedent, they paved the stepping stones to Tokyo.

The only precedent for the Seabees was a construction regiment established during World War I at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station to carry out routine construction and maintenance activity. Almost all of its work was performed on the base, and only a small detachment served overseas. After the war the organization was disbanded.

The Navy's Civil Engineer Corps, however, saw the construction regiment as the possible forerunner of a much larger force to be created

in case a war of movement should develop in the Pacific. As the Civil Engineer Corps prepared contingency plans during the between-war years, it laid the groundwork for such a force while hoping it would not be needed.

In the meantime civilian contractors using skilled labor from the United States continued to build the Navy's advanced bases under general supervision of the Civil Engineer Corps.

By late 1941 it became clear that civilian resources were no longer adequate to provide the draftsmen, surveyors and other office personnel needed for the Navy's expanding overseas construction program. To meet this critical need the Bureau of Navigation authorized the enlistment of ninety-nine men to form a "Headquarters Construction Company." Four more companies were authorized shortly thereafter, and one was ready to embark for Iceland when the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor.

The Iceland unit was promptly diverted to the Society Islands in the Pacific, where the Navy urgently needed a fueling station on Bora Bora. These men thus became the first Seabee unit to take part in World War II.

December of 1941 and January of 1942 found thousands of civilian workmen stranded in remote areas. Now that our country was in the



**Manning a machine gun at Iwo Jima in March of 1945 are two Seabees.
Members of famed Construction Battalions built rapidly, fought well.**

**The Seabees worked on more than 400 advanced bases during World War II. Photo shows Carpenters at Bora Bora.
Most of the Seabees were drawn from the building trades unions. Seabees are serving in today's cold war, too.**





A scene at Guam. Seabees were building shop structures. Handy with tools and guns, they were respected by all.

war, it was clear that civilians could not be effectively utilized to build the Navy's advanced bases in combat areas because under international law civilians could not offer resistance if attacked and, if found bearing arms, were liable to summary execution as guerrillas.

The Navy now turned to Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. Under his guidance the Construction Battalions grew at a prodigious rate and plunged into the maelstrom of the conflict.

On December 28, 1941, only three weeks after Pearl Harbor, Admiral Moreell asked the Bureau of Navigation to authorize the organization of three Construction Battalion to consist of 1,073 men and thirty-two officers apiece. Each unit was to be so constituted as to be completely self-sufficient and prepared to undertake any construction assigned to it. This self-sufficiency, coupled with almost limitless self-confidence, became a Seabee hallmark.

Authority to establish the Battalions was granted a week later, marking the start of the Seabees' adventurous existence. By the end of June, 1945, the Seabees included

258,872 officers and men, of whom 83 per cent were outside the continental United States.

The development of the Seabees was greatly aided by the outstanding cooperation of organized labor. Admiral Moreell estimated that 70 per cent of the Seabees were union members, representing more than sixty different trades. Cooperation with the labor movement included an agreement between the Navy and the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor stipulating that the Seabees would not be employed within the United States except for secret installations and in cases where the local labor supply was inadequate to meet the Navy's requirements.

This wholehearted cooperation between the Navy and organized labor has continued through the years.

Response to the formal establishment of the Seabees at the beginning of 1942 was immediate and almost overwhelming. Volunteers came in droves. The training facilities then in existence were severely taxed. Several new training camps had to be established.

Since most of the Seabees had been skilled construction workers in civilian life, the amount of profes-

sional training that had to be provided was small. However, they did receive military instruction from the Marine Corps, and their splendid combat record in many engagements indicates that they were apt pupils.

Most of the Seabees volunteered for duty at considerable personal sacrifice. They left civilian jobs in the booming construction industry even though most had been classified as deferred in the draft because of their occupations. Being older than most recruits, they also had family responsibilities. Yet by virtue of being older, they also had a better understanding of the issues at stake in the war and were eager to do their share.

RECOGNIZING the special problems faced by the Seabees, Vice Admiral Randall Jackson, chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, authorized the enlistment of skilled construction workers in petty officer ratings reflecting their civilian experience. In another far-reaching move, the Secretary of the Navy signed the order which gave the commanding officers of construction units full military command authority over their personnel.

In the Great Lakes construction

regiment of World War I, Civil Engineer Corps officers had jurisdiction during working hours, but at all other times the men reverted to the command of line officers. Clearly such a shuffling of responsibility would not be advisable under the conditions of World War II combat when the Seabees would hold a hammer with one hand and a machine-gun with the other.

By putting the Seabees under the total command of Engineer Corps officers the Navy made sure of command continuity. In addition, the Seabees were placed in the hands of men who spoke their language, since most of the officers had been engineers, contractors or foremen in the construction field before the war.

THE urgent need for Seabees in the advanced areas often resulted in units being shipped out with a minimum of training. But this did not deter them from completing their assigned missions speedily and effectively with an amazing disregard for enemy gunfire and overwhelming physical obstacles.

During the battle for Henderson Field at Guadalcanal, the Seabees pitched in to help the Marines defend the field, while continuing to fill bomb craters on the landing strip as fast as they appeared. Despite the constant bombardment the field was never closed for more than four hours at a stretch, and once the Seabees filled more than a dozen craters in less than an hour while a crippled plane circled overhead waiting to land.

At Okinawa, the Seabees once found themselves the target of an enemy airborne landing. Dropping their tools, they grabbed their carbines and went to work. By the next morning they had completely repelled the attack and either captured or killed every member of the invading force.

The constant shifting of functions during the war left the Seabees somewhat bewildered as to their true identity. Admiral Moreell says their favorite self-definition was that "a Seabee is a soldier in a sailor's uniform, with Marine training, doing civilian work at WPA wages."

For their actions in the battle of Los Negros, in the Solomon Islands, the 40th Seabees received the Presi-

dential unit citation. When he conferred the award, General Douglas MacArthur said:

"After working all day and fighting all night, small parties of the Construction Battalion personnel still found time during their few hours of leisure off duty to rout small bands of the enemy, locate and report pillboxes and otherwise carry the offensive to the enemy."

General MacArthur's feeling for the Seabees was not reserved for ceremonial occasions. When he met Admiral Moreell in 1944, he said:

"The only trouble with your Seabees is that I don't have enough of them."

When they were not devoting their free time to chasing the enemy, the Seabees turned to on a wide range of extracurricular projects. Some built chapels and recreation lounges. Others refurbished missionary homes and provided them with modern facilities built out of salvaged equipment.

The ingenuity of the Seabees was boundless. It enabled them to overcome all kinds of obstacles. When they began to clear the jungle to build landing strips they discovered that bulldozers were very effective in knocking down palm trees. If one bulldozer did a good job, they rea-

soned that two bulldozers with a cable strung between them would be even more efficient. They were.

Unhampered by the lack of materials, the Seabees made do with whatever was available. Since oil drums were plentiful in the Pacific, they adapted them to a myriad of uses. They removed the ends and welded them into miles of drainage pipe; they cut the drums up for trusses, filled them with sand or coral for buttresses, welded them around broken mains. They also used the drums for culverts, sewers, chimney pipes, shower baths, furniture, stoves and bathtubs, and rolled them out flat for walls, roofs and dock shorings.

WHEN short of transportation, the Seabees reconditioned Japanese trucks and formed their own motor pools. In their spare time they devised a gadget that would punch an air hole and a drinking hole into a beer can with a single motion. As in every other Seabee undertaking, they wanted to get the job done as efficiently as possible.

Seabees also made a contribution to the art of warfare when they used their bulldozers to attack enemy pillboxes. During one battle in the Pacific, a Seabee saw a group of Marines pinned down by Japanese fire from a concrete pillbox. He gunned his bulldozer, scooped up a huge pile of sand and smothered the pillbox and its occupants. This action gave rise to development of the armored bulldozers which were utilized in subsequent engagements.

The spirit and enthusiasm that bound the Seabees were contagious and their "can do" attitude inspired respect. The Seabees and the Marines worked together closely, and they grew to like and admire each other. During a landing on one of the beaches of New Georgia, the Marines were suddenly confronted with a group of Seabees who emerged from the bushes to greet them.

"Major," said Lieutenant Commander Robert L. Ryan, "it is always a pleasure to welcome the Marines."

Ryan and his men had landed in the area earlier to reconnoiter the best location for a planned air strip.

The Marines felt that the Seabees were kindred souls and gave birth to the saying: "Never slug a Seabee



A pause in the fighting seemed like a good time for a haircut.



The Seabees, like other fighting men, wrote letters to their loved ones.

—he may be a Marine's grandfather."

This was an admiring reference to the Seabees' generally higher age level.

Although they were primarily associated with the Marines because of the nature of their work, the Seabees took part in all phases of the war. They were in North Africa, in Sicily and at Salerno.

It was at Salerno that the 1006th detachment, riding pontoons to the shallow beaches while exposed to heavy fire from the surrounding hills, suffered 23 percent casualties. In Normandy the Seabees operated the artificial harbor, landing barges, causeways and fueling facilities at Omaha Beach. They also worked in the Caribbean, Iceland, Newfoundland, Alaska and the Aleutians, and took part in the Rhine crossing during the final push against Germany.

In addition to their construction work, the Seabees also fulfilled a wide range of other functions. Specialized battalions recruited from stevedoring firms and shipping companies handled the difficult job of unloading cargo in combat areas. Other groups took over maintenance of the facilities built by the regular battalions. Still others handled equipment repair, manufactured steel pontoons in forward areas, and generally lived up to the Seabee reputation for versatility. Many Seabees also took part in operations

with the underwater demolition teams.

By the time the war ended the Seabees had worked on more than 400 advanced bases and contributed materially to victory.

In his official report to the Secretary of the Navy, Fleet Admiral King wrote:

"The accomplishments of the Seabees have been one of the outstanding features of the war. Furthermore, the Seabees have participated in practically every amphibious operation undertaken thus far, landing with the first wave of assault troops to bring equipment ashore and set up temporary bases of operation. There can be no doubt that the Seabees constitute a valuable component of our Navy."

When the Korean War broke out,

the Seabees once again proved their value to the nation. It was Seabee ingenuity that made possible the landings at Inchon, and it was the Seabees who were on hand throughout the conflict whenever there was a tough job to be done.

Today the Seabees are scattered throughout the world. They celebrated their twentieth anniversary last year by completing the installation of a complete nuclear reactor power plant at McMurdo Sound in Antarctica in record time, defying all predictions. Once the reactor was completed, most of the Seabees went off to tackle a new job, but some stayed behind to run the power plant.

Ninety degrees to the North, a Seabee detachment helped the Navy of Ecuador build its first Naval Academy, in Salinas, at the mouth of the Guayas River. Seabees were on hand in Chile three years ago when earthquakes shattered that country.

In Spain, in the Aleutians, on Okinawa and on Guam, the Seabees are in being, on site and in an alert status.

Backing them up are thousands of Seabee reserves ready to step into uniform if the country should need their services. In the meantime they train regularly to retain the skills which make them an invaluable part of our nation's defense.

Under the leadership of Rear Admiral Peter Corradi, today's Seabees are in a high state of readiness. They are an integral part of the fleet and will continue to be kept at a high state of readiness with the rest of the fleet.

NEXT MONTH

Report on Installation of Officers

At the end of March, in impressive and traditional ceremonies, the General Officers and District Board Members elected at the last convention to serve the United Brotherhood for a new four-year term were installed in the presence of a vast gathering at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in the nation's capital. A full account of the installation will appear in our next issue.



Washington **ROUNDUP**

LEGISLATIVE MILL: Congress has accomplished very little thus far. Many committees have been at work and numerous hearings have been held, but the Senate and House, as of the time this issue went to press, could show very little in the way of important bills passed. Seasoned observers expect the pace will speed up in May.

LESS THAN OUR BEST: Unemployment is the nation's No. 1 economic problem, President Kennedy told Congress in a letter transmitting a report prepared by the Department of Labor in accordance with the Manpower Development and Training Act. The Chief Executive said unemployment "wastes the lives of men and women, depriving both them and the nation." Continued "under-use" of human and physical capacity, the President declared, "means we are doing less than our best in staffing ourselves in the struggle for freedom at home and abroad." The labor force in recent years has increased more rapidly than new jobs have been created, the report emphasized, and it laid down a warning that in the future the number of new job-seekers will grow even faster than in the last fifteen years.

FOREIGN AID REDUCED: The President has pruned his foreign aid budget by over \$400 million on the basis of stricter standards recommended by a committee headed by General Lucius D. Clay. One of the points made by this committee was that efforts should now be made to reduce U.S. aid--and ultimately to end it--by enabling other nations to stand on their own feet as rapidly as possible. In revising the aid budget, the President placed emphasis on self-help and self-reform by countries getting American assistance. Congress will not be satisfied with the amount of the reduction. Aid will be slashed at least another \$400 million.

RAILROAD FOLLY: Concern of the members of non-railroading unions as well as many other citizens is mounting as the result of further curtailment of inadequate passenger service and the dismissal of thousands of employees. It is increasingly felt that the nation's well-being and prosperity in time of peace and ability to achieve victory in time of war are anything but dominant in the thinking of the majority of today's railroad executives. The apparent willingness of a portion of top railroad management to jeopardize our country has not gone unnoticed by leading Congressional figures, and there are signs that any authorization of new mergers of major lines may spark titanic explosions on Capitol Hill.

PRICE FIXING: A new price-maintenance law is quietly slipping through Congress, a group of consumer-minded legislators warned at the annual conference of the Council on Consumer Information. The proposed measure is really the old "fair trade" law under a new name. The intent of the bill's sponsors is to limit competition among retailers and require all retailers to sell a product at the same price if the manufacturer so decrees. Congressman John Dingell told the conference that, if the bill becomes law, the effect on retail prices will be drastic.

SPOTLIGHTING THE UNION LABEL

By JOHN R. STEVENSON
First General Vice President

WHAT free men in a free society can do will be demonstrated in a most interesting and impressive manner next month at the AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show. The 1963 edition of labor's famous exposition will be held at the spacious St. Louis Arena. The doors swing open on May 17 and the big show will continue through May 22.

As in other years, our Brotherhood will be well represented. Our organization has been outstanding from its inception in vigorously fostering the union label and the simple but very vital principle that only by consistently demanding the union label can we, as working people, effectively defend and preserve our hard-won economic gains.

Our Brotherhood will have a display at the Union-Industries Show in St. Louis which we believe will be one of the most prominent and most attractive features of this showcase of the fine products and services of free and democratic labor. Our exhibit will occupy over 1,600 square feet of space in the Arena.

Held each year in a major city, the Union-Industries Show serves as a high tribute to the skills of millions of AFL-CIO members in the United States and Canada. The big show serves to communicate to the public at large the important story which is not told in our daily newspapers—the story of the generally peaceful and mature relations and fruitful collective bargaining between unions on the one side and fair and decent employers on the other side.

A great deal of planning and preparation goes into the annual Union-Industries Show, which started in 1938 and has been presented each



JOHN R. STEVENSON

year since then except for the World War II period. While we believe the participation of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has had quite a bit to do with the popularity of the shows over the years, we acknowledge that the interesting and educational exhibits of other building trades unions as well as other AFL-CIO affiliates also make valuable contributions to the appeal of "the World's Fair of the Union Label."

It should be pointed out, too, that Carpenters and members of other building trades unions do the work that has to be done at the site of each Union-Industries Show before the ribbon is cut at the opening ceremonies and the doors are swung wide to welcome the initial throngs of eager visitors.

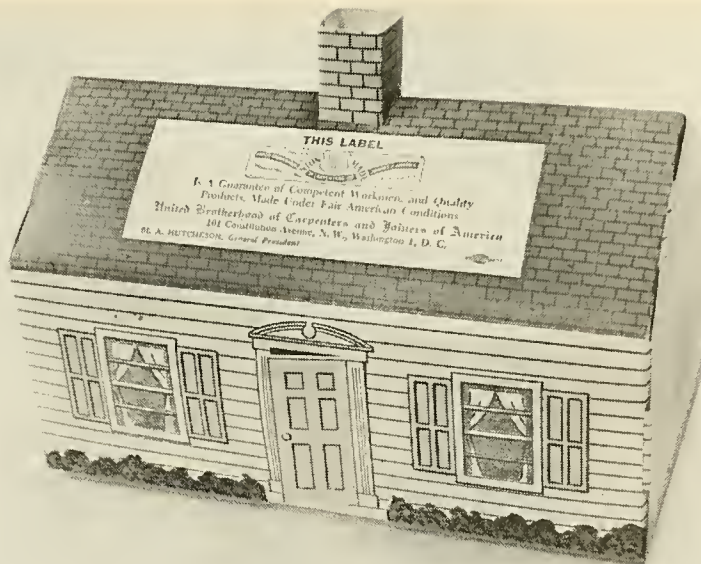
What is the purpose behind the Union-Industries Show? Why do our Brotherhood and so many other unions of the AFL-CIO family go

to the rather considerable exertion and expense involved in order to take part in this annual event? The answer is very simple.

The Carpenters, like other labor organizations, are in the big show in order to promote and publicize the union label—the mark of thoroughly skilled, conscientious craftsmanship. To the members of our Brotherhood, the union label is very important. The presence of the union label signifies sound work, top-quality work, performed by genuine journeymen, by union men who know their work and do it with skill and care and genuine pride. On the other hand, the absence of the union label instantly signifies just the opposite.

The historians tell us that the union label was born long ago in the Old World. Be that as it may, we know that it is here, in North America, that the union label has truly come into its own—although it must be recognized that a great deal of intensive educational work must still be done, even among our own trade union families, before the union label will be the completely effective tool for our economic protection and advancement that it can and should be.

Generally credited as the sponsor of the earliest union label in the New World is the Cigarmakers' Union which produced the renowned Sam Gompers. This union achieved an important victory in the Seventies of the last century when it adopted a union label to distinguish its union-made cigars from inferior non-union smokes manufactured by unskilled workers employed under unhealthy, substandard conditions.



Many visitors to the Union-Industries Show, which will be held in St. Louis, will be given this souvenir at Carpenters' booth.

Of course, we believe the Carpenters were the real pioneers in this field. Carpenters on the Pacific Coast made use of the union label idea even before the Cigarmakers—and before the formal organization of our United Brotherhood. It was in 1869 that the Carpenters' Eight-Hour League of San Francisco adopted a stamp to distinguish the work turned out by Eight-Hour League adherents from that of men employed in the ten-hour mills.

Our own United Brotherhood union label was adopted at our general convention in 1900, just nine years after the birth of the Brotherhood.

WE HAVE vigorously promoted the union label for more than six decades. Our efforts in this regard have been an important factor in the growth of our union both in size and strength. But it must be admitted that much remains to be done. Every member of our Brotherhood and the families of our members should know the reasoning behind our union label program and should support our label efforts to the hilt. To do less than this is to work against our own economic security and well-being.

We know that much more educational effort will be required before this goal of complete support of the union label is achieved. In fact, if

we are realistic, we must concede that the job of union label education is an everlasting one.

Members of our Brotherhood who

are in the St. Louis metropolitan area and others who can visit that city without undue difficulty are urged to look in on the Union-

Carpenters District Council officials examine plans. Seated are D. Richard Adams (left), business manager, and Erwin C. Meinert, secretary-treasurer. In the same order, standing, are Perry Joseph, business manager of Local 1310, and Ollie Langhorst, a business representative of the District Council.



Industries Show next month. An hour or two devoted to inspecting the many exhibits will be time profitably and pleasantly expended.

On the basis of our observations at a number of past shows, we are confident that you and your families, friends, neighbors and relatives will all enjoy this interesting and colorful event sponsored by the AFL-CIO's Union Label and Service Trades Department. For trade unionists this great exposition will serve to fortify the pride and satisfaction in being part of the organized labor movement, while for those who do not hold union membership the time that is spent at the big show will have the effect—let it be hoped—of offsetting the unwarranted criticism of unionism which fills so much space in the majority of daily newspapers.

In addition to our own Carpenters' exhibit and dozens of other exhibits, there will be music, entertainment and excitement at the St. Louis Arena. Then, too, souvenirs galore will be passed out to the visitors. And, quite unlike almost



Oversized invitation to participate in the opening of the Union-Industries Show was presented to Missouri's Senators—Edward V. Long at left and Stuart Symington in center—by Joseph Lewis, secretary, AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department.

any other big show, there's no admission charge at labor's mammoth exposition.

If you live in St. Louis or not too far from that Mississippi River metropolis, try to fit a visit to the 1963

Union-Industries Show into your schedule. We'll be most happy to see you and your family at the booth of our United Brotherhood, and we believe you will be proud of the exhibit representing your union.

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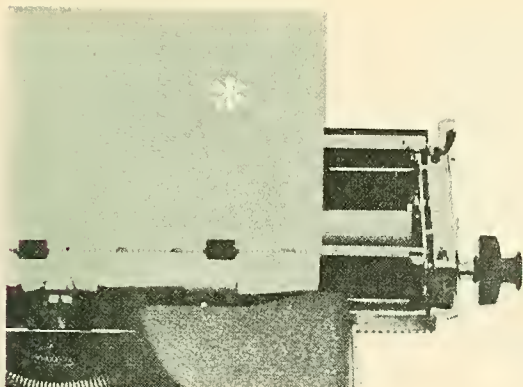


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EDITORIALS

The Same Foolishness

The National Association of Manufacturers is on the rampage once again. The N.A.M., as on scores of occasions in the past, is trying to pulverize the union organizations which have been formed by working people to give them dignity and economic protection. The N.A.M. has been playing this rather shameful, discredited game for more than half a century.

Little new twists are developed by the N.A.M.'s idea men every now and then, but basically what is proposed is the same old thing.

This year's wrinkle is to try to whip up hysteria against organized labor by repeated allegations that in our union movement there has been "a steady accretion of private power." Sounds pretty fancy, doesn't it? This alleged "accretion of private power," according to the National Association of Manufacturers, has manifested itself in a society that dislikes and fears such a condition. Look who's talking!

When an outfit like the N.A.M. accuses labor of "accreting" too much power, you have a pretty ridiculous situation, and this has been very neatly pointed out by Arthur C. Evans, writing in *The Specialty Worker*.

"It's a good deal like a tiger blaming a tabby-cat for the food shortage in the jungle," he says. "Next we will hear of the bakery trust denouncing the Girl Scouts for cornering the American cookie market."

Editor Evans challenges the N.A.M. to be a mite specific and reveal where one can find this vast power that the N.A.M. claims labor has "accreted." For decades the National Association of Manufacturers has hurled its bombastic anti-labor denunciations, but it has made a very poor record when it comes to substantiating its fictional charges against our movement—and in 1963 the N.A.M. isn't likely to perform any better in this respect.

One is reminded of the character in Shakespeare's "King Henry the Fourth" who says: "Come, let's hear, Jack. What trick hast thou now?"

The fact of the matter appears to be that the N.A.M. is not really full of tricks, but possesses perhaps two or three—and these probably don't qualify as genuine "tricks," since they're so completely transparent. If no one is surprised and everybody is bored, it can't be much of a trick. Foolishness is a better word for it.

Spending Takes Know-How

Has it ever occurred to you that it doesn't pay to devote a great deal of time to shopping carefully, that if you go to several stores, alertly comparing prices and values, you will spend more on gas than you will save? We suspect that many of us have this notion. Now along comes Sidney Margolius—our able consumer expert—to tell us that "nothing could be more wrong."

After noting that the average woman spends money in a supermarket at the rate of \$19 an hour, Mr. Margolius says this:

"If you can work more efficiently at your buying and save perhaps 10 to 15 per cent of your spending, you often can earn by knowledgeable shopping and planning almost as much as on the job. This is not to say that we should all quit our jobs and just shop."

Mr. Margolius, who has been an outstanding authority in his field for many years, certainly is squarely on the target when he notes that nowadays most citizens are better trained as "earners" than as "buyers." Along this line he remarks:

"Our young women today are trained to be secretaries, airline hostesses, even machine operators, but not in how to compare installment fees or even, sometimes, in how to buy a chicken if it has not been cut up into parts first."

For Our Older Citizens

Organized labor, as is generally known, believes Congress should enact legislation to provide payment for hospital and related services for our elderly citizens through Social Security.

The labor movement believes the Social Security approach is necessary because most older people are in the low-income group. This means that most of them find it very difficult to pay for medical care at the time it is needed. Studies have shown that 50 to 60 per cent of the aged have less than \$1000 in cash income during the year.

Also to be borne in mind is the fact that older people need much more medical care than younger people. Hospitalization is more frequent and it lasts longer. And hospital bills run into large figures.

To meet the problem, labor regards use of the Social Security approach as irresistibly logical.

People Need More Cash

*Placing increased purchasing power in the hands of consumers
is a key to bettering the state of the nation's economy,
General Treasurer Terzick tells convention of Western Council*

PORTLAND, Ore.

ONE way to improve the nation's economy is to put more consuming power in the hands of the public, delegates were told at the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Western Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, held here last month. This statement was made by Brotherhood General Treasurer Peter E. Terzick, one of the convention's keynoters.

Later the delegates unanimously approved a wage program calling for negotiation industry-wide of an increase of 60 cents an hour across the board over a three-year period.

Brother Terzick said that insufficient emphasis is being placed on the consumer, too much on expansion of industry. He discussed the job situation in the United States and Canada, pointing out that the unemployment rate is much too high. He noted that, in contrast, Europe has many unfilled jobs.

Brotherhood Director of Organization J. L. Rhodes, in his address, stressed the importance of organizational work, starting at the grass-roots level in local unions, as a key to success in bringing new members into our Brotherhood. Reaching men at the plant level and enlisting their assistance in organizational plans, he said, can result in top interest and create solid groundwork for organizing advances.

Brother Rhodes estimated that the Brotherhood has some 5,000 representatives and organizers throughout the nation, from local union to the top level. The impact of this manpower force conducting a grass-roots program is vitally important, he said.

Lyle J. Hiller, Board member for the Seventh District, reminded the delegates that they have a top part



Earl Hartley, Western Council's executive secretary, and Joseph Hazard, president, huddled often and kept the convention moving.

Progress and problems of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers riveted the attention of Kenneth Davis (left), West Coast Coordinator; J. Lew Rhodes, Organizing Director of the United Brotherhood, and Lyle Hiller, Seventh District member of the Executive Board.



in the wood promotion program which is being conducted in the Western area. Asserting that results to date have been fruitful, he called for more cooperation between the construction and production local joint committees. Brother Hiller emphasized that increased cooperation is needed for a better program. Commenting briefly on the last general convention of the Brotherhood, he characterized it as one of the most productive conventions ever held.

Kenneth Davis, West Coast coordinator for the Brotherhood, warned of the organized efforts of the anti-labor forces to plant an unfavorable image of labor in the public's mind. He cautioned that labor must be alert to the anti-labor campaign and make every effort to offset the vicious propaganda against unionism by keeping the public and union members accurately informed.

Brother Davis underscored the importance of grass-roots contacts in organizational work. He pointed out how *The Union Register* has helped organizing efforts over the years and recalled that the Brotherhood had aided in establishing the publication in 1937.

"Everyone should be getting the paper," he said.

The favorable action by the convention delegates on the 60-cent wage program came on recommendation of the Western Council's Executive Committee. The report for the Executive Committee was presented by Earl Hartley, executive secretary of the Western Council. The recommendation was approved.

Brother Hartley in his general report gave details of the strike at Wallowa, Oregon, against the J. Herbert Bate Lumber Company. Personal contributions by convention delegates made a substantial sum, which was put into the strikers' defense fund.

Brother Hartley also told of the Western Council's completion of a five-point program that was set up during the 1958 convention. This program called for higher wages, health and welfare, paid holidays, improved vacations and pensions. The Western Council's executive secretary said the wage and fringe benefits negotiated under the five-point program during the period



Carpenters who were on hand at the conclave found many of the topics highly stimulating. These men were discussing the Wallowa strike when photographer snapped them. Margaret Thornburgh of COPE put stress on political education and big role of labor's womenfolks on Election Day.



amount to 40½ cents per hour. There is a good chance of a substantial wage increase in the industry this year, he declared.

Margaret Thornburgh, COPE's Western director of women's activities, spotlighted the importance of women in the general political picture and at the polls on Election Day. Educational programs are valuable, she said, in combating the attacks on labor.

The use-more-wood theme was conspicuous throughout the convention. Bernard C. Hartung, secretary of the National Wood Council, said:

"What a team we would have if we worked together in spreading the wood message."

He commended the Western Council on the wood promotion program it has spearheaded in the Western area, placed emphasis on "grass-roots cooperation in wood promotion" and pledged the full cooperation of the National Wood Council.

The four-day convention of the Western Council heard many other speakers, acted on more than twenty resolutions and nominated officers. Nominated for reelection and unopposed were Joseph L. Hazard, president; Robert C. Weller, vice president, and William E. Wilson, conductor. Keith Brown of Local 1845, Snoqualmie, Washington, and Ray Rauch of Local 2949, Roseburg, Oregon, were nominated for warden.

Among the speakers at the convention were Gordon McCullough,

executive officer, California State Carpenters Council; Nick Cordill, president, California State Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers; Bert Sleeman and Homer Haney, retired Brotherhood representatives; George Walker of the U.S. Mediation and Conciliation Service, Mayor Terry Schrunk of Portland, Norman O. Nilsen, Oregon Labor Commissioner; Dan Johnston, Western Council economic adviser; James T. Marr, executive secretary, and J. D. McDonald, president of Oregon State AFL-CIO; Asa T. Williams, Brotherhood member and "father" of Portland's only union daily newspaper, the *Portland Reporter*; George Hann, executive secretary, Oregon State Carpenters Council, and Gerald Larsen, executive secretary, Portland District Council of Carpenters.

Brother Larsen strongly plugged Portland as the site of the 1966 Brotherhood convention. A resolution supporting this proposal got the delegates' warm approval.



General Treasurer Terzick (left) chatted with William Ransbottom, representative of District Council, North Idaho-Eastern Washington.

Canadian Section

'Water for Horses, None for Men'

THE headline in the daily paper said, "Charge Logging Firm Kept Dirty Quarters," and the story related that the district health officer had accused a lumber camp operator of maintaining improper living conditions for his employees. Cramped sleeping quarters and improper food were included in the allegations.

Maybe the slaying of three striking members of Kapuskasing Lumber and Sawmill Workers in February is having some effect. If it has a lasting effect, then the three union men will not have died in vain.

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, affiliated with our Brotherhood and covering the vast area in Northern Ontario from the Quebec border to the Manitoba border, has been calling attention for years to the intolerable conditions in large numbers of lumber camps. But too often the union's appeals for remedial action have been ignored.

Many camps—that is, the ones covered by union contracts—have been cleaned up. But those outside the contracts, like these operating in the bush around Kapuskasing, have wretched conditions, far below civilized health standards and far below the standards of the Ontario Health Act. The non-union camps have been getting away with their horrible conditions. The union protested to the government time and time again—but nothing was done.

Let us return to the newspaper story to which we referred. This account told why men quit the camp.

"They were expected to repair chain saws and other equipment in the cramped, rough wood bunkhouses where they slept in double-tier beds," the story said. "For days there was no water for drinking or washing. There was water for the horses, but none for the men."

A provincial health inspector took a look at the situation and filed charges—but only at one camp. There are dozens of substandard camps. And men have died.

Trade unionists in the North and elsewhere in Canada are asking questions about the slayings in the bush near Kapuskasing reported in this magazine last month. What if the shoe had been on the other foot? Suppose the guns had been in the hands of the strikers. What an outcry there would have been!

The *Northern Daily News* said it was appalled at the stupidity of the whole thing. The paper asked: Why should the non-union, part-time loggers shoot down the striking union men when "the value of the wood cut is based on the wages and working conditions negotiated by the very men they killed"?

"Out of the shocked reaction," said the *Daily News*, "there is certain to come a tide of criticism of the provincial government and the Ontario provincial police. Everyone in the province, including Premier Robarts, unless he has had his ears stuffed with pulp wood, knew the settlers were armed and ready to shoot. The only poor miserable grain of comfort in the sorry situation lies

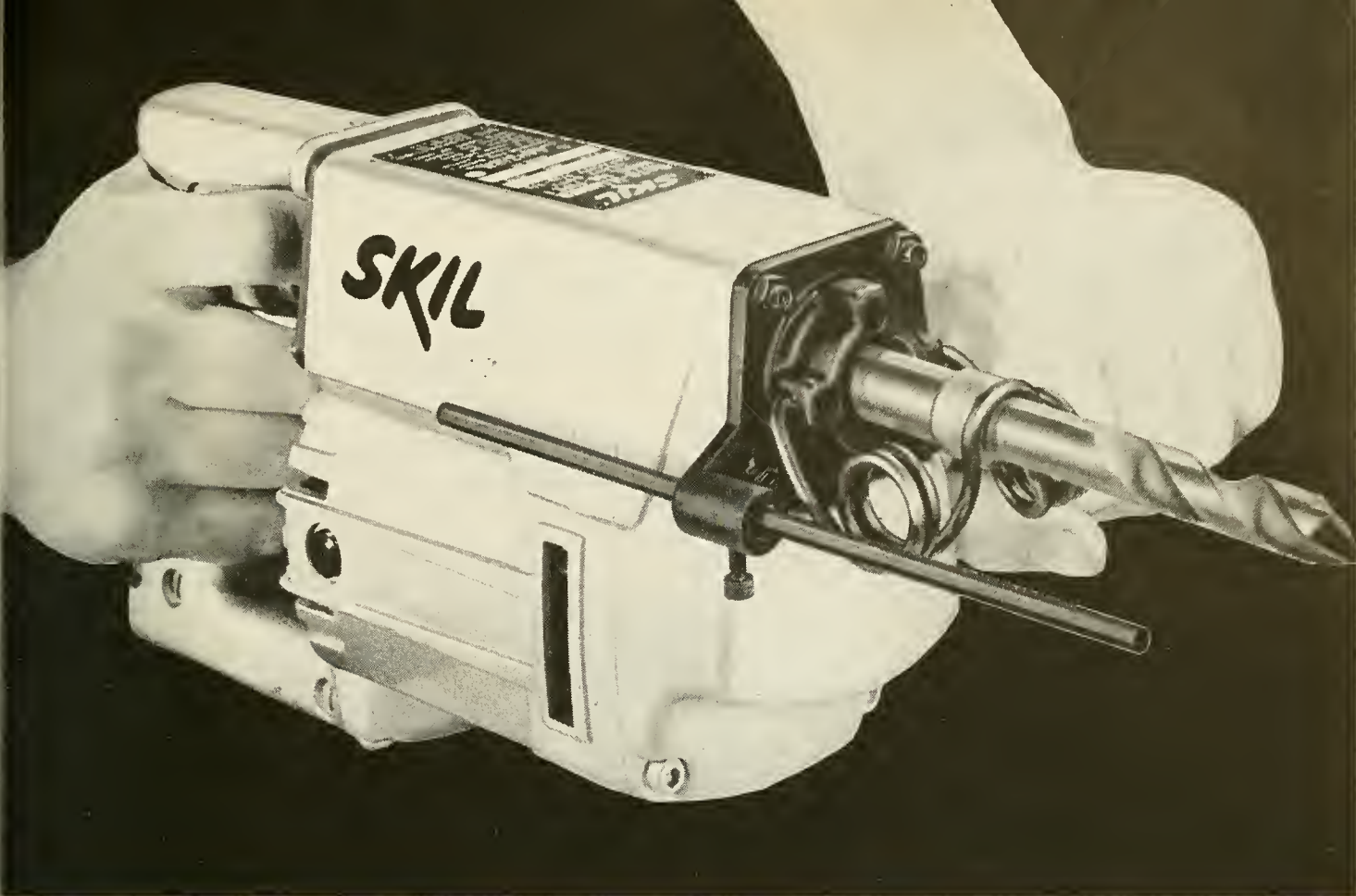
in the fact it wasn't the strikers who did the shooting."

The Ontario Labor Department marked time for months and ignored union appeals to invoke conciliation proceedings. The government also sidestepped union complaints about widespread illegal trafficking in timber cutting permits among independent cutters and loggers, as well as the substandard health conditions.

The union struck to draw public attention to the shameful conditions in the Northern camps as well as to try to win contracts from two major associated companies—Spruce Falls Power and Paper, and Kimberly-Clark—along the lines of settlements already reached with other paper companies. But the companies wouldn't budge until three union men had been mowed down. Even then the issue was left in doubt. But the Ontario government appointed two arbitrators—Judge Colin E. Bennett of Owen Sound and Dr. John Deutsch, vice principal of Queen's University.

Joseph LaForce, president of one of the two striking locals, said the union team reluctantly accepted arbitration. He said that arbitration was being accepted only because government spokesmen had indicated that if arbitration was not accepted "voluntarily," it would be forced on the union by legislation.

Twenty of the part-time Reesor Landing loggers are up on murder charges. Canadian labor is being asked to contribute to a fund to assist the families of the victims.



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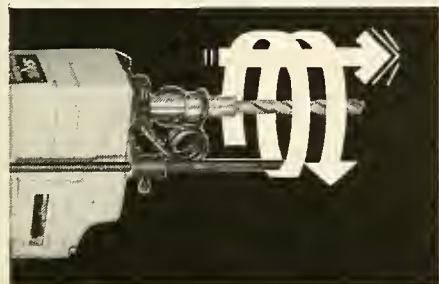
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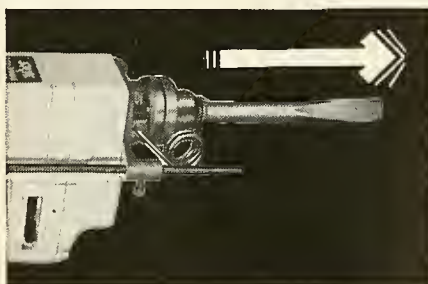
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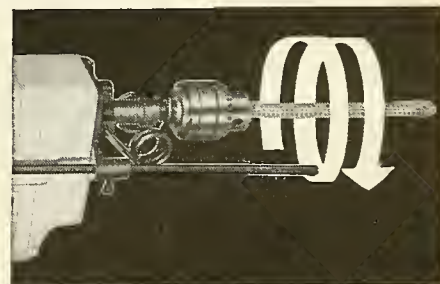
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How to

STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS

If You're Paying for It, You Ought to Get It

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

NOWADAYS you more often buy your orange juice already canned, your vegetables in a box, your fish in a package and your meat already wrapped. This is convenient. But—you no longer can see what quality you are buying and obviously have no way to compare values or pick the most suitable quality for your needs.

The fact is that you cannot depend on a food packer's own designation of his product as "fancy" or "premium." Many surveys have found that foods labeled to indicate they are high quality sometimes really are lower quality. While lower grades are satisfactory for many purposes, there is no use paying top-quality prices for items which are less than top quality.

Some packaged foods and meats are labeled according to official standards of the U.S. Agriculture Department, and this is the most efficient and economical way to buy. For example, as this is written, we have before us three different brands of frozen orange juice. One brand is two for 47 cents; the second, two for 49; the third, two for 53.

But it's simple to know which is the best buy because all three carry the official "Grade A" label of the Agriculture Department in a little U.S. shield printed right on the cans. That means all three brands meet the same official government standard of quality for frozen orange juice.

Where possible, it pays to buy according to the official U.S. grades. Not only do these grades help you



Peak prices don't necessarily mean what you're buying is top quality.

select the best value, without depending on a name that's widely advertised, as moderate-income housewives especially tend to do, but the grades also help you choose the right quality for the intended use.

For example, if you are buying canned plums for a molded plum ring, where the appearance of the fruit would be important, you might be willing to pay the extra price for Grade A. But for a plum pie you would be as well off buying Grade B, and for a plum whip it would be a waste to buy anything but Grade C. Usually the chief difference between Grade A and the lower grades is only *appearance*. Grade A products are selected for uniform size, for color and tenderness.

Unfortunately, many food packers do not show the government grades on their labels. The use of the government grades is voluntary, not mandatory.

Businessmen tend to feel that we consumers should be satisfied to buy by brand name. But it is interesting

that they themselves don't depend on brand names.

For example, Chicago wholesalers have found that meat dealers often refuse to buy pork products under a brand name alone if they are not certified by Agriculture Department graders as meeting standards of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Currently the Agriculture Department is busy developing official grades for dry milk for the use of industry and large buyers and sellers.

But consumers will have to continue to select by meaningless names.

It is ironic that standards should be considered the fair way for businessmen to buy and sell, but not ordinary families. You may remember that during the war years grade labeling of canned foods was mandatory. But soon after, canners persuaded Congress to eliminate compulsory grade labels. "Every effort was made to make the use of standards appear 'un-American' despite the fact that standards are in general use by business in purchasing materials," Caroline Ware, a noted consumer authority and former government official, reported at that time.

As the use of packaged food expands, grade labeling becomes increasingly necessary so we know what's inside the package. More and more consumer organizations are calling the attention of government agencies and Congressmen to this need.

Meanwhile, purchase by grades wherever possible to take advantage of one of your best potential money-

savers. You will find eggs often are sold by grades, sometimes meats, and occasionally canned foods.

In general, we recommend using Grade A for the table and Grade B or C for the pot. *The nutrition is the same, no matter what the grade*

In eggs, for example, the yolk of Grade B is a little flatter, and the flavor a little less delicate than in Grade A. You might want Grade A, for boiling or frying, but Grade B is just as satisfactory for omelets, casseroles and other cooking and baking purposes.

In meats the official U.S. grades are "Choice," "Good" and "Standard." The "Good" grade usually is the best buy, not only because it costs less than the "Choice" but also because it is comparatively lean. The "Good" does not have as thick a covering of fat as the "Choice."

In canned fruits and vegetables, your best buy usually is Grade B or, for many family uses, Grade C. For example, in peaches, for a difference of 10 cents or more a can, you will find that Grade C has irregular pieces while the Grade A is uniform. But

the difference in flavor is indistinguishable.

In canned tomatoes, on which stores are offering hot specials right now because of a heavy surplus of tomato products, you will find that Grade A provides whole tomatoes of uniform shape free from defects and with red color. Grade B provides large pieces and even some whole tomatoes with defects cut out. Grade C tomatoes are smaller pieces but perfectly satisfactory for stews and other cooking purposes at almost half the price of some Grade A brands.

PROSPECTS have improved for getting good values and keeping down family living costs this month.

A number of important foods—notably meat and eggs—are cheaper. Home-seekers will find mortgage rates lower than a year ago. Tags on used cars have dropped. Clothing prices are reasonable; in fact, this spring the prices asked for clothing are about the same as ten years ago, despite the general rise in the cost of living in that period.

For the first time the consumer will find shoes labeled to notify him if they contain synthetic materials or such lower grades of leather as split cowhide or pulverized leather.

The new shoe labels represent a unique victory for a little shoe repairman out in Medford, Oregon (little only in terms of resources). Wilbur Gardner was outraged by some of the inferior materials he found in shoes he repaired for moderate-income families. He wrote thousands of letters to Congressmen and others. He brought the problem to the attention of the labor press and consumer cooperatives and won their support. He also gained the backing for his crusade of the Oregon Congressional delegation.

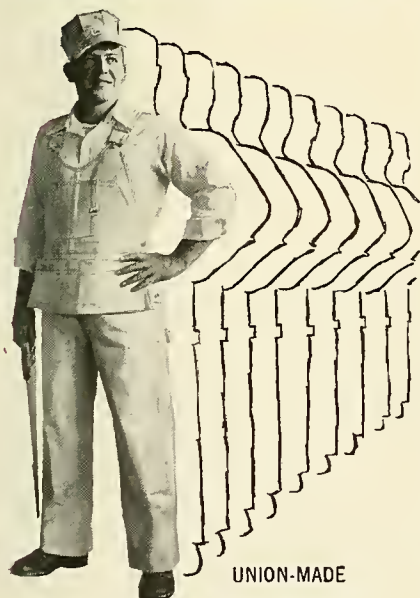
The result was that the Federal Trade Commission investigated and then issued a regulation requiring the disclosure of cheaper materials in shoes.

Now shoes beginning to arrive in the stores bear these labels. Unfortunately, the new FTC rules need strengthening and policing as the new labels are not always easy to find nor clear in language. To find the new labels, look inside the shoe.

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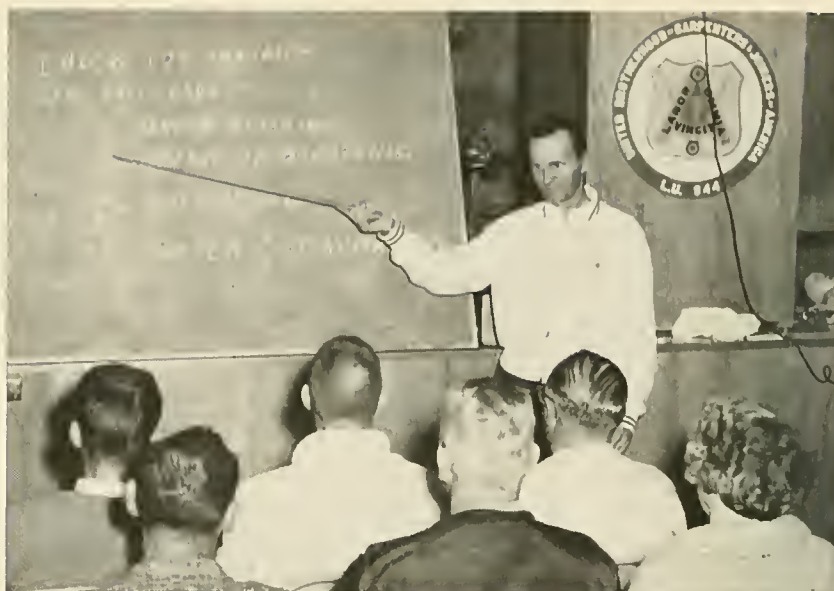
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Ike Paulson, instructor, gets students' close attention.

A Contribution to Safety At the Local Level

MANY Brotherhood local unions and district councils have developed safety programs aimed at promoting the health and safety of their members. One of these locals is Local Union 944 of San Bernardino, California, which is doing an outstanding job in the field of safety.

This local union is currently placing great emphasis on its first aid training program. The primary purpose of safety through first aid training is to prevent accidents. Such training is invaluable not only for its own sake but also for developing knowledge and attitudes which lay the groundwork for future safety programs.

From their experience, the officers and members of Local Union 944

have found that this training brings home the real meaning of an injury and fosters safety consciousness among its members.

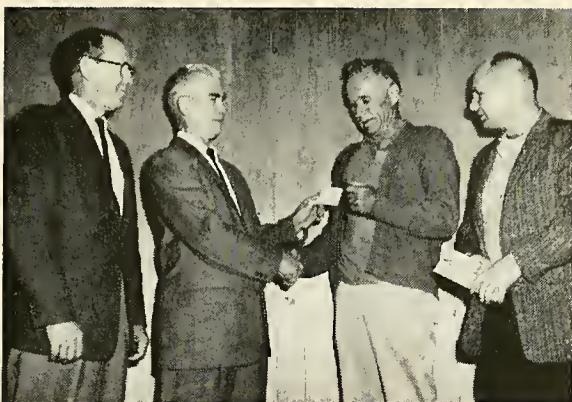
The overall program is designed to meet the varying needs and interests of officers, foremen, apprentices and members by providing standard, advanced and instructor training classes.

With the cooperation of the Red Cross and after months of careful preparation, the first training class met in February, 1962. Seventy-five stewards, foremen and officers attended the five sessions of the first course, and sixty-two graduated from this first training class.

In April, 1962, twenty-four persons attended the advanced course

Apprentices, lying on floor, receive instruction on a vital part of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation method.





From left to right, Vern Rippetoe, Local 944 business representative; Al Evans of Red Cross, President Chester Poe of the local and Pete Peterson of the Red Cross.

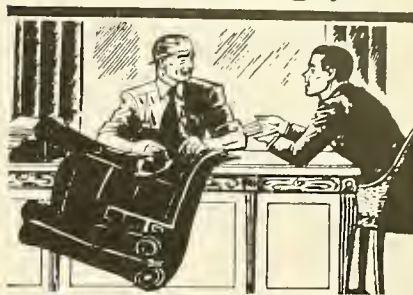
and twenty members graduated. In May, 1962, six members of Local Union 944 graduated from the instructor training course. Among them were such key people as the president, vice president, apprentice instructor and job stewards. They will plan and instruct future classes for union members. To date the program has trained over 200.

This safety and first aid training program of Local Union 944 is a fine example of the kind of work

that all locals and councils can do to promote the health and safety of their members.

If you feel that your local or council has an outstanding safety program, whether through collective bargaining, membership training or any other phase of safety, you should let the General Office know what you are doing. Thus other locals and councils can profit by your experience and do a better job of developing their own safety programs.

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It Will Be Good for America



INTERIOR SECRETARY UDALL

*Conserving our young people
and our land is the purpose
of Youth Conservation Corps*

By STEWART UDALL
Secretary of the Interior

THE Youth Conservation Corps should have a special appeal for all of us, as Americans, because its objective is to conserve two of our most precious resources—our land and our young people.

Seldom does a nation have the opportunity to do so much for so many at so little cost, and at the same time to build enormously the resources from which springs the nation's wealth.

A nation's wealth lies in the intel-

ligent development and management of its resources. But the power of a nation stems from more than its wealth. Here in America power has come from the vitality of our democratic institutions and the quality and energy of our people. A nation must build its root wealth. A nation must also build men. How better can we do this than by setting the men to building the resources?

I feel that in addressing the Carpenters I have a receptive audience,

for no man who takes pride in his work can fail to understand the human side of this Youth Conservation Corps proposal. Earnest as I am in my desire to see our forests improved, our wetland game habitats restored, our grasslands fenced and reseeded, our erosive soil loss reduced and our park facilities expanded, still my deepest concern is the growing despair among so many of our nation's young men.

They number in the hundreds of



The proposed Youth Conservation Corps would be similar to the Civil Conservation Corps of the depression. In the photograph above, the first CCC workers are marching to a camp site in Virginia in April of 1933.

thousands—dropouts from school or high school graduates with no funds to continue their education. They can be seen idling on street corners or some other local gathering place, full of energy and frustration. Some make front-page headlines with an assortment of crimes born of sheer animal vitality wedded to boredom and resentment.

Put these seemingly unemployable young people side by side with the nearly 200 million acres of forests that need replanting or thinning or disease control work—line them up next to the soil destruction caused by surface mining in the Southern Appalachians—bring them into focus with the 130 million acres of eroded grasslands in the public domain—and suddenly all these minuses could become a tremendous national plus.

It does little good to control erosion of the soil unless we also recognize the erosion of the spirit which is undermining one of our greatest natural resources, our youth. Reducing the pollution of air and

water is of little value unless at the same time we do something about the pollution of slums and crime within our cities.

The strength we enjoy today as a nation will be dissipated unless we move to make maximum use of our natural and human resources. Neither of these problems can await solutions much longer without ir-

reparable damage to the nation, both physically and morally.

The Youth Conservation Corps legislation has been carefully tailored by men in government who have studied all the complexities involved. The YCC will meet the needs of our idle young men and at the same time permit us to move ahead once again on vital conservation projects, many



CCC lads of generation ago performed valuable work. They blazed trails, built roads and developed recreation spots in U.S. forests.

"I don't think there is anything that could occupy our attention with more distinction than trying to preserve for those who come after us this beautiful country which we have inherited."

—JOHN F. KENNEDY

of which have been static or badly lagging since the demise of the old CCC, the Civilian Conservation Corps.

In June of 1942, a few months after our entry into the war, our government terminated the most successful nationwide conservation program ever created. This was the CCC. From the dismal days of 1933 when it was established until its liquidation in 1942, the CCC wrote an incredible record of achievement on the American landscape. The CCC's purpose was threefold—the conservation of our natural resources, the rehabilitation of human beings, and the training and education of youth.

The basic improvements wrought by the old Civilian Conservation Corps on America's resource capital represent one of the best investments ever made by any government anywhere. The Corps improved water quality. It renewed timber stands. It increased fish and wildlife. It turned our national parks into facilities with many times the recreational possibilities they once had.

It might be possible to put a price tag on the two billion forest trees planted by the CCC or on the five million small erosion control dams that were built. But who can put a price tag on what this experience did for the minds and bodies of the young men of the Thirties who performed these transformations on the face of America?

I DESIRE to emphasize that the Youth Conservation Corps will not displace regular workers or lower the rates of pay in the community where projects are under way.

The kinds of jobs we have mapped out are those that can be accomplished by initially unskilled workers, with the opportunity to develop skills always available. The job to be done is moving the mountainous backlog of conservation work which remains despite the Administration's unprecedented conservation gains.



Efforts of young men in Youth Conservation Corps can greatly improve America's open spaces.

It is only good sense to match our idle youth with these long-deferred projects. If we are to preserve our basic natural resources, these jobs must be done some day. The longer we delay, the greater will be the cost.

Not only at the national level are these problems being viewed with grave concern. States and local communities also are faced with the dilemma of what to do with their unemployed young people and where to find the funds to proceed with vital local and state conservation projects.

The proposed Youth Conservation Corps offers relief to these state and local governments by providing that one-third of the total Corps will be made available to the states at only half the actual cost. In many places this feature of the legislation could spell the difference between having or not having some vitally needed conservation program.

I regard the Youth Conservation Corps as a capital investment in natural resources and in young people from which we can confidently predict a fair return.

We have long recognized that expenditures which protect and increase our tangible assets—soil, water, vegetation, wildlife and living space—make direct contributions to our gross national product.

The Youth Conservation Corps

can do the same things the CCC did in the Thirties, but it is my belief that it can do them better. We have the experience of the past to draw upon, and there are in government today many men who were enrollees of the old CCC. Many of them, with their first-hand knowledge, have offered their help.

In the Department of the Interior alone, the need for the kind of work our so-called unemployables could do is widespread and critical. With park visitor loads increasing by 10 per cent annually (five times faster than the population growth), we look for a tenfold increase in park usage by the century's close. Even today the maintenance load is crushing, and we are hard-pressed to carry out even the minimal requirements.

In related action we are attempting this year to alleviate the increasing pressures being put on our nation's parks and open spaces by the mounting tide of outdoor recreation enthusiasts. With ten times the visitors seeking to squeeze into our parks by the year 2000, it becomes more and more urgent to prepare for them by acquiring and developing additional recreational facilities. This is the purpose of the Land and Water Conservation Fund bill, recently introduced in Congress—to provide funds for adding to our outdoor recreational facilities.

THE Youth Conservation Corps could be put to work immediately on building roads, trails and visitor facilities, historic site restoration, archeological assistance, beach erosion work and many other essential jobs that cannot be performed in the course of the normal operations of the Department of the Interior.

Our Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is in urgent need of manpower to stem the alarming depletion of the waterfowl population. Drainage of wetlands, water pollution and generally destructive land-use practices have reduced our

waterfowl to the critical point. Wildlife is suffering similarly from loss of the habitat required for breeding and protection. Corps members could construct water impoundments, improve game habitat and develop facilities for hunters and fishermen.

One of my deepest concerns is the deplorable condition of 130 million acres of grasslands in the public domain. This vast resource is shockingly eroded. It is producing far below its potential. The loss of soil and vegetation means not only reduction of livestock feed, but siltation of streams and reservoirs. This results in reduced water storage capacity in regions having chronic shortages, plus the loss of recreational value.

A massive program of investment in rangeland rehabilitation is desperately needed. It entails revegetation, fencing, weed and brush control, and other measures for the conservation of soil and moisture.

This kind of job is made to order for the proposed Youth Conservation Corps. The young crews could remove the miles and miles of useless brush, reseed for increased forage production, stabilize gullies by revegetation and small check-dams, fence in fragile range until it is restored, and construct stock-watering facilities.

Forty million acres of our forests need reforestation. Some 150 million acres are overcrowded, insect-infested, diseased or of low-quality, second-growth timber. Tree planting, thinning, pruning, disease and pest control, fire prevention measures—an enormous backlog of forest requirements stands ready to serve as a useful channel for young, unused energies.

In the Southeastern states alone, more than 11 million acres of publicly owned forests, by proper thinning and removal of valueless scrub oak, could supply a pine pulpwood harvest on an annual rotation basis within ten years. This is good resource practice. It is also good economics.

Soil conservation is an area in which measures taken show the quickest results. Of all our environmental elements, soil is both the most easily damaged and the most

easily improved. Contour terracing, strip cropping, construction of grass waterways, stream bank stabilization, gully control and revegetation are needed on 150 million acres of our nation's croplands.

The Youth Conservation Corps can produce immediate results on most of the publicly owned lands where treatment is needed, particularly in labor-intensive operations such as tree planting, reseeding, building of small check-dams and construction of terraces. In many operations where machinery is used, these activities will serve to train our young men in the use of equipment.

The list of things to be done is almost endless.

BEFORE I conclude I must touch on one other bureau within the Department of the Interior and the peculiar challenge it offers to a Youth Conservation Corps. That is our Bureau of Indian Affairs. I would venture a guess that no group in our entire nation today is so desperately in need of an action program for young people as the residents of our Indian reservations. Opportunities for employment are meager, resource development is at an inadequate level and economic opportunities are sadly lacking.

Among the urgent needs on Indian lands are new roads to increase commercial development, wells to improve the health standards, cropland and livestock range improvement and development of recreational facilities to produce new sources of income.

Many of these programs are now under way through the Administration's accelerated public works program. We have done much careful planning of these Indian projects and are now hopefully awaiting passage of the YCC legislation, so that we can get others started. The common purpose of all these projects is to raise the social and economic status of our Indians, America's first citizens.

I ask the Carpenters to project the condition of our basic natural resources—soil, range, water, timber—to a point ten years in the future. Picture them as they will be in a decade if the present inadequate

measures continue to be applied. Now make the same projection of the mounting hopelessness and unrest among so many of our unemployed youngsters.

Now try to visualize the conditions ten years from 1963 if we are wise enough to take needed action.

Either we continue to live with two steadily worsening problems, or we change directions and move forward with an answer. It's as simple as that.

As citizens you will feel the benefits of a Youth Conservation Corps. Your children stand to benefit even more. Whether you hunt, fish, camp, picnic—or merely stay at home and eat—you will do all these things better as a result of the proposed YCC projects.

As Carpenters you know the satisfaction, the spiritual lift, of accomplishing a physical task—of building a worthwhile thing. This is the intangible but perhaps the truly greatest aspect of this whole proposal.

There is an idealism which attaches to working with our hands and our backs to build our nation. It is this idealism which can best counteract the frustration and despair which handicap too many of today's young men.

To take these youngsters at their most idealistic age, to put them to constructive building, to turn the black mood inside out, to build citizenship at the same time we are revitalizing our land—this is the most exciting opportunity our country has had in many years. How we respond to this challenge will determine the face, the mood and the character of this nation for many future years.

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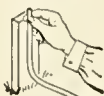
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We often hear the term "job satisfaction." Many of us use this phrase ourselves—and frequently. It refers to a matter which is unquestionably of profound significance to every person who works. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that working people attach a very high value to "job satisfaction."

What is job satisfaction? An investigator named Robert Hoppock went into this question rather thoroughly.

"To formulate an adequate definition of anything about which we know so little," he said, "is an extremely difficult if not impossible task. But whatever satisfaction is, we seem to derive it from a variety of circumstances."

Hoppock found that a person may be satisfied with one aspect of his job and dissatisfied with another. He said:

"Through some psychological or physiological mechanism, most of us acquire a sort of vaguely defined attitude toward our total job situation. A multitude of satisfactions and dissatisfactions may, we assume, play upon each other to produce the composite attitude reflected in the statement, 'I am satisfied with my job.'"

Job satisfaction and vocational interest are not identical, this investigator emphasized. He said this was apparent from the fact that a person might be deeply interested in his occupation and at the very same time "intensely dissatisfied with his job for any one of a number of reasons." Hoppock cited pay, environment and supervision as factors that could make a person dissatisfied with his job even though he liked the kind of work he was doing.

According to Hoppock, whose

study was published by the National Occupational Conference, it is important to remember that there are "degrees of satisfaction."

"Complete satisfaction," he asserted, "would be to most of us as undesirable as an eternal playground to a man who likes his work."

"What we seek is an optimum satisfaction which will release us from the tension of a frantic and persistent urge to be doing something else, but leave us dissatisfied enough to have something left to work for."

The investigator of this very interesting subject argued that attainment of a better understanding of the causes of job satisfaction would be desirable, "not because it will enable us to become completely satisfied, but because it may help to relieve that intense and painful dissatisfaction which injures both the individual and the society in which he lives."

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By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 6858 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Confidence Is First

A strong contender for the question most frequently asked among fishermen might well be:

"What is the best type lure to use?"

This question could pertain to any type of angling. An appropriate answer, depending on many factors involved, could be anything from a night crawler to a doodad.

Tons of literature have been turned out by fellow outdoor scribes, plus an equal amount of material by lure manufacturers and bait merchants. They all call attention to the greatest fish-getter of them all.

With due respect to the parties concerned, this writer is convinced that the lure is not the all-important factor. More important, in our opinion, is "confidence." I mean faith in whatever one uses as a come-on.

I've found it a good idea to give first consideration to prevailing water conditions. Next is choosing a lure that is a locally proved fish-taker—be it bait or hardware. Use it long enough to become acquainted with its action, and in due time it will produce.

Summing up the entire situation, I'd say: "Fickle Fishermen Fetch Few Fish."

Before leaving that subject, I'd like to tell you about F. Wayne Van Vleck of Woodinville, Washington. He does not lay claim to being the world's greatest bass fisherman, but he's certainly a champ for persistency. He's caught over 400 largemouth bass on one plug—a creek chub pikie lure.

Van is a little shy, though, and persuaded his friend Carl Hauffler (photo in first column) to pose with his latest bass, a seven-pounder, while Van snapped the shutter. Naturally he caught it with a pikie. That's confidence!

* * *

Hunt and Get Paid

Want to do a little professional hunting? Might take a little traveling, but jobs are available in New Zealand. Overabundant wildlife is a serious threat to the crops in that country.

Nearly 5,000,000 noxious animals have been destroyed by the government in official operations since 1946.

Government-sponsored kills reached a peak last year when 1,259,083 animals were destroyed, including more than a million opossums, 72,000 goats, 62,000 deer, 5,000 chamois, 9,000 wallabies and 5,000 wild pigs.

* * *

Real Montana Dolls

Want to catch a Dolly? Not the kind that cries "Mama" but the kind that won't cry "Uncle," one of the gamest finsters in the West, the Dolly Varden, otherwise known as bull trout.

Vern W. Fisco of Kalispell, Montana, a member of Local 911 of the United Brotherhood, says he can show you where they hold forth in his neck o' the woods—or, rather, his stretch of the river.

The photo on the next page shows



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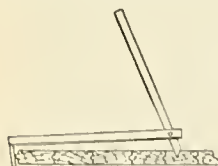
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Vern holding what he describes as a
pair of smaller "bulls" from the Flat-
head River. He says:

"We catch 'em up to sixteen pounds
in the famous Flathead waters. At one
time the Dolly Varden was frowned
upon by the fish and game authorities
as undesirable, and they made an ef-
fort to eliminate them.

"Now they are recognized as the
great game fish they are, with a bag
limit of two and a minimum size lim-
it of eighteen inches."

Brother Fisco has been a member
of Local 911 for close to twenty years.

* * *

Don't Blame the Rod

I have heard a great variety of ex-
cuses over the years for broken fish
rods. Here are a couple of them:

"I caught it in a car door."

"I must have hooked it on a limb
while forging through the brush."

I heard these excuses when I was
working as a tackle salesman.

An odd one was the claim that a
horse had stepped on the tip section.
Fortunately, in this instance the rod
was broken at the ferrule and I man-
aged to return an almost-new rod to
the angler—one inch shorter.

An often-used excuse is:

"I broke it reeving on a snag."

This mishap could and should be
avoided.

Today's monofilament lines have an
amazing stretch and strength for their
relatively small diameter. They can
"stretch a mile without ripping an
inch."

This is always a bitter pill for an-
glers to swallow, but no rod maker,
let alone a small dealer, can expect to
stay in business replacing rods that
have been broken by reeving on a snag.
It's not the rod's fault. It's the angler
who's to blame. The rod has been
subjected to an unfair strain.

You may prove this to your own
satisfaction by doing the following:
Completely assemble your fishing out-

fit and sink the hook on the end of
your line into some solid object, like
a stump or fence post. Back off about
twenty-five yards. Tighten up on the
drag of your reel to the utmost. Now
raise the rod tip high in the air and
with a slow, steady pressure start pull-
ing back on the rod's butt section as
you would do with a sulking lunker
on the other end.

Unless your rod is extremely flexi-
ble, I'll wager you will chicken out be-
fore the rod bends in a half-circle arc.

If you continue to apply pressure,
something's got to give. It won't be
the line. It will be the rod!

* * *

Canine Detective

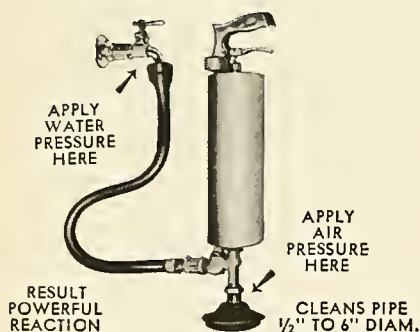
Arkansas Game Warden Ben Wil-
liams has discovered that his shepherd
dog has a nose for squirrels, dead or
alive.

Testing his dog's keen talent, Ben
placed several dead squirrels around
his property and then released the dog.
The squirrels were quickly found.

Now when Williams checks squirrel
hunters, the dog is there, too, and it
has an uncanny habit of uncovering
illegal kills, whether they're in the car's
trunk or hub cap.

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What a Battle!

Donald Heinle, 11 years old, of Cohecton Center, New York, son of Herman Heinle, a member of 729, Liberty, in the Catskills, almost got more than he had bargained for while fishing with a light casting rod and seven-pound test line in Mohn's Pond.

Don was after pickerel and having little luck when suddenly the old rod tip went plunging down like a hungry fish hawk after a surface-floundering minnow. The lad was fast to "a monster of the deep."

After what seemed like hours of struggling, he landed the bottom-hugging fighter, a fifteen-pound snapping turtle.

* * *

Two Great Kids

The tiny anglers in this photo are Greg and Carrie Ulman. They are the grandchildren of Joe C. Ulman of



Sioux City, Iowa, a member of Local 948.

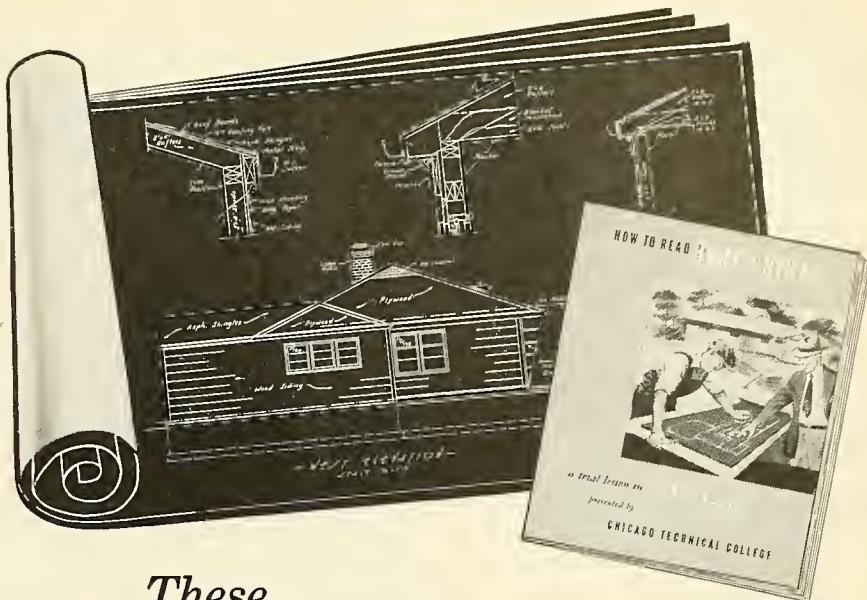
"Send us one of those Metric lures you've been telling about," the youngsters say, "and we'll catch some bigger ones." Greg and Carrie are holding a pair of perch they caught in Andrews Lake near Alexander, Minnesota—just a couple of lunkers that didn't get away.

O.K., little fisherfolk. We'll take care of your request and send a couple of Metrics to your granddad in Sioux and hope you can catch the really "beeg ones."

PICTURES WANTED

Members of the United Brotherhood and members of their families can earn a pair of Krocadile fishing lures by sending in a photo of a fishing and hunting scene—and two or three sentences explaining what the photo is all about. Send photos and brief accompanying statements to Fred Goetz, Dept. OMKR, Box 6684, Portland 66, Oregon. Retired members are eligible.

On the page which accompanies the photograph, be sure to write "Carpenters," followed by the number of your local and the name of the city or town—as well as your own name and address, of course.



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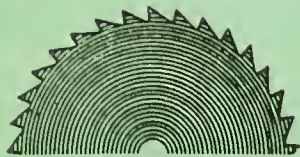
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Forty Apprentices Are Graduated in Detroit

Detroit locals of our Brotherhood recently welcomed forty new journeymen following the seventeenth annual apprentice graduation banquet staged by the Detroit Carpentry Joint Apprenticeship Committee. All of the new journeymen are graduates of the four-year term at the Detroit Apprentice Training School.

Of the forty, thirty-eight are journeymen Carpenters and the remaining two are members of Millwrights Local 1102.

The highly successful graduation banquet was held at the Piemontese Social Club, and the occasion was a time for revelry. Those in attendance enjoyed a fine dinner, and participation in the dancing was widespread. However, for those present at the graduation ceremonies the short speaking program was regarded as the high spot of the evening.

Finlay C. Allan, second general vice president of the United Brotherhood, headed the list of speakers. He is a former Detroit, a member of Local 337 and a former secretary-treasurer



Certificate of completion goes to Maurice Fletcher Cook (fifth from the left) at annual apprenticeship banquet of the Detroit Carpentry Joint Apprenticeship Committee. From left to right are Head Instructor Henry Tuck; Tom McNamara, Detroit Building Trades Council secretary-manager; Second General Vice President Finlay C. Allan of the United Brotherhood; L. M. "Boots" Weir, Carpenters District Council secretary-treasurer; the new journeyman, Cook; David J. Orrell, secretary, Carpenter Contractors Association; Head Instructor Stuart Proctor and Ralph MacMullan, retired secretary-manager, Detroit chapter, Associated General Contractors. Banquet was highly successful affair.

of both the Carpenters District Council and the Detroit Building Trades Council.

Others who addressed the gathering included L. M. "Boots" Weir, secre-

tary-treasurer of the Carpenters District Council and president of the Michigan State Building and Construction Trades Council; Ralph MacMullan, retired secretary-manager of the

Pictured below are new journeymen in Detroit, snapped after receiving certificates of completion at banquet. Included in the group are leaders of labor, business and education who took part in graduation celebration.



Detroit chapter of the Associated General Contractors, and Maurice Fletcher Cook, one of the graduate apprentices.

Vice President Allan brought greetings from General President Maurice Hutcheson and the other general officers. He reminded his audience that he had attended all seventeen apprentice banquets held by the joint committee. Brother Allan emphasized that the Brotherhood believes deeply in the apprenticeship program.

"We are living in an age that demands the best of every citizen," he pointed out. "And this condition is being accelerated by the advance of automation. Only those with the capacity to learn can make the grade."

The speaker acknowledged that repetitive jobs would be lost to automation, but he assured that skilled men still would remain in demand because "basic principles never change."

Vice President Allan warmly complimented the new journeymen and their wives. He urged all the graduates to continue to learn in the years ahead and "not to feel you know it all." He strongly recommended that they "take an active part in your union."

Pointing out that the apprentice training program was brought about

by the persistence of union leadership, the speaker said:

"I hope that many of you will turn your thoughts and your efforts toward helping your union grow and prosper."

"Boots" Weir, the opening speaker, offered congratulations to the graduates for struggling through the long years of training.

"The industry is open to you," he said. "I hope you will do a good job. Then the industry will prosper and we can continue to build America."

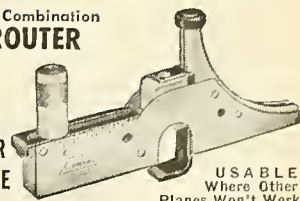
Graduate Apprentice M. F. Cook expressed the profound thanks of the graduates to all those responsible for the apprenticeship program.

"Proper instructions, tools and material make the job easier," he observed. "We have been given a good insight into both commercial and residential building and other phases of our craft. We hope we will be the kind of journeymen you had planned to turn out."

The certificates of completion were distributed by Second General Vice President Allan, head instructors Stuart Proctor and Henry Tuck, and James Whyte of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. David J. Orrell, secretary of the Carpenter Contractors Association, served as toastmaster.

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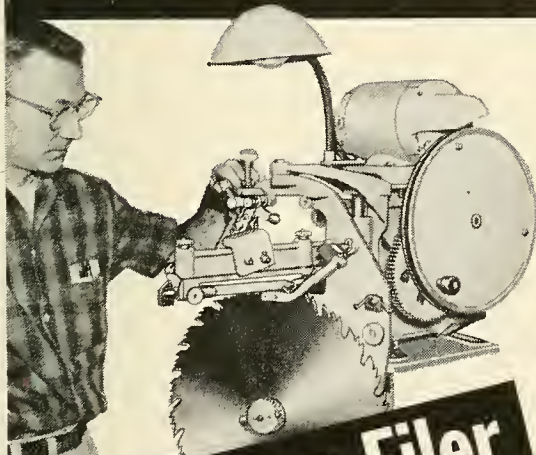
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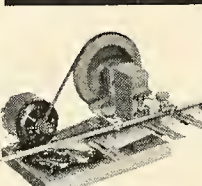


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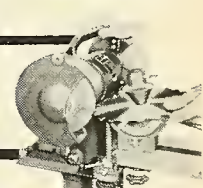
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Officers of L.U. 2440, which was chartered last December at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Veterans Hospital, Montrose, N. Y., are seen in this picture. Starting at the extreme left and going around the table, the officers are: Leonard Mason, trustee; Raymond Boylan, treasurer; John Murray, financial secretary; John Delfrari, first vice president; Stephen Loechner, president; Arnold Falginano, recording secretary; Melvin J. Van Honsen, trustee; Robert D. Turner, trustee, and Maurice McGee, warden.

Local Active at V.A. Hospital

Ninety-eight per cent of the maintenance employees at the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Veterans Hospital at Montrose, N. Y., are members of Local Union 2440, which obtained its charter last December. Notwithstanding the local's great success in signing up the employees who wish to be represented by the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the Veterans Administration has refused to recognize the local as a craft unit.

Because of the stand taken by the V.A., the members of L.U. 2440 are now assisting the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, AFL-CIO, to sign up other blue-collar workers at the installation. The aim is to secure exclusive recognition, by virtue of a Joint Council setup, so that our Brotherhood can negotiate what would be, it is believed, the first written agreement in history with a Veterans Administration hospital.

Buffet Dinner Held

Nearly 300 members of Local Union 1108, Cleveland, Ohio, and their wives attended a buffet dinner in honor of 50-year members of the organization.

Eight 50-year members of the local were not able to be present. They are Ernest Bruendel, Karl Larsen, Walter Schultz, Sr., William Bresky, Frank Hill, Axel Johnson, Earl Lapp and General Executive Board Member Harry Schwarzer, who was away on official Brotherhood business at the time of the celebration.



L.U. 55 of Denver, Colo., is tremendously proud of its 60-year members. The veterans of trade unionism were honored at a dinner attended by General Executive Board Member Leon W. Greene (extreme left in photo above). Next to Board Member Greene, who represents the Fifth District, is G. A. Carlson, a Brotherhood member since 1902. Third from left is Walter A. Jouno, a continuous member of Local 55 since he was initiated in 1902. At right is President Lavallee of Local 55.

Denver Honors Old-Timers

A wonderful occasion that will long be remembered by everyone present honored the old-timers of Local Union 55, Denver, Colo. The spotlight was on men who have been members of the United Brotherhood for half a century and even longer.

Applause reverberated for Brother G. A. Carlson and Brother Walter A. Jouno, both of whom have been members of the Brotherhood since 1902. Brother Carlson was born in 1869 and was initiated into the Brotherhood on September 11, 1902. Brother Jouno, born in 1880, was initiated September 22, 1902, in Local 55—and has held continuous membership in Local 55 from that day.

Three other members eligible for their 60-year pins were not able to attend the dinner. They were John Corcoran, Marco Sparks and C. A. Stromquist. The last-named brother has been a continuous member of Local 55 since July 8, 1900, but he now resides in California.

Fifty-year pins were presented to George Rothweiler, E. C. Nordlie, Paul Muehlbauer and Fred Ahlen. Two other members, also eligible for 50-year pins, were unable to attend. They are William Prichett and A. M. Rumpeltes.

To a number of other Local 55 members went 25-year pins.

The warm greetings and hearty congratulations of General President M. A. Hutcheson were conveyed to all the long-time members at the happy gathering by Board Member Leon W. Greene of the Fifth District. Brother Greene praised the veteran trade unionists for their steadfast devotion to the Brotherhood and the cause of labor.

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LAKELAND NEWS

Arrivals during February:

Brother Oscar E. Fornander of L.U. 1373, Flint, Mich., arrived at the Home February 11, 1963.

Brother Mike Loiko of L.U. 3914, Augusta, Maine, arrived February 18, 1963.

Brother Alex Benson of L.U. 1013, Bridgeport, Conn., passed away February 6 and was shipped to Bridgeport, Conn., for burial.

Brother Nelson LeVeque of L.U. 257, New York City, passed away February 24 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

We have 257 occupants on roll as of February 28.

Union members who visited the Home during February:

William Buffalon, L.U. 1329, Kansas City, Mo.

Peter Freischmidt, L.U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.

David Johanson, L.U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.

A. Nystrand, L.U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.

David Nelson, L.U. 141, S. Holland, Ill.

Leon Slauson, L.U. 314, Madison, Wis.

Alfred Piscal, L.U. 1654, Midland, Mich.

Victor Benson, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.

Henry N. Carlson, L.U. 1367, Broadview, Ill.

Charles Venet, L.U. 1550, Bryantville, Mass.

Andrew Bechtold, L.U. 419, Chicago, Ill.

Theodore Carlson, L.U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Herbert Rakert, L.U. 189, Quincy, Ill.

Edwin T. Bucher, L.U. 1489, Yardville, N. J.

Frank Langkan, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.

Alex W. Robertson, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill.

Stanley Chalk, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.

Edward S. Hebert, L.U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y.

William E. Eberding, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.

Duncan Lumsden, L.U. 33, Boston, Mass.

Henry Morningstar, L.U. 1373, Flint, Mich.

F. Peterson, L.U. 791, Burlington, Vt.

Frank M. Welsh, L.U. 1607, Inglewood, Calif.

Roy Baker, L.U. 556, Meadville, Pa.

Anthony Zollo, L.U. 218, Revere, Mass.

Victor Uhalik, L.U. 39, Cleveland, Ohio.

John Kunkel, L.U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.

Paul J. Schwarz, L.U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.

Clifford Gullroensen, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.

Ferdinand Parody, L.U. 278, Watertown, N. Y.

Harry S. Higbie, L.U. 950, Lynbrook, N. Y.

G. B. Templeton, L.U. 950, Oceanside, N. Y.

Harry J. Schleider, Sr., L.U. 1285, Allentown, Pa.

Elmer Lucas, L.U. 607, Hannibal, Mo.

E. L. Wirklund, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.

George Redlund, L.U. 284, Jamaica, N. Y.

John B. Bair, L.U. 1489, St. Petersburg, Fla.

William Fargo, Sr., L.U. 30, New London, Conn.

C. H. Elbrecht, L.U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas Ratcliff, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.

Eric F. Swanson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.

Tollef Olsen, L.U. 1456, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wayner Pettersen, L.U. 1456, Staten Island, N. Y.

Andrew Marck, L.U. 1456, Princeton, N. J.

Harvey H. Visher, L.U. 131, Seattle, Wash.

Lyle Bledsoe, a member of Local Union 302, Huntington, W. Va., and Mrs. Bledsoe recently visited the Home. In a letter to the General Office, Brother Bledsoe says: "I took the book about the Home to our local. The men said they had heard of the Home, but they had no idea it was so nice. I am proud to be a member and glad I had a chance to visit Lakeland."

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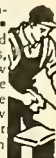


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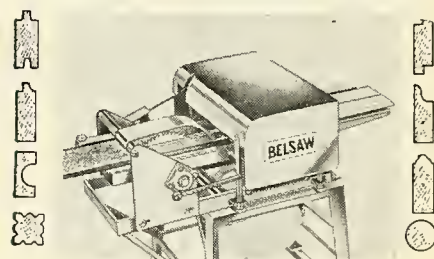
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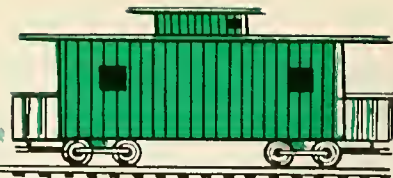
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M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



To Put Men to Work, Tax Slash Action Is Needed Right Now

Labor is seriously disturbed—and rightfully so—as unemployment at a tragically high level hangs on, month after month, in both the United States and Canada. On the basis of all the available information, it is not possible for working people to feel that our governments at present are exerting themselves with sufficient vigor and the sense of urgency that is required to bring about a sharp reduction in the rolls of the unemployed.

The time has come to be very frank. Because of prolonged and persistent unemployment, we have families in the United States and Canada today who are suffering—families that lack the income needed for even a minimum standard of living. We are talking here of good people, of people who are eager to work and have the ability to be productive—but who, through no fault of their own, are unable to find jobs.

It cannot be denied that some admirable speeches on the problem of unemployment have been made in both countries, but it should be obvious that it will take more than mere words to provide new work opportunities for the large numbers of our citizens who are now without jobs. Words don't provide satisfactory nourishment for the family whose breadwinner, though able and eager to work, has been out of work for a long time. The most sparkling oratory of government leaders, economists and others doesn't buy a single pair of shoes for the child of an idle mechanic.

In Washington there is still hope that Congress will eventually vote a tax reduction of the kind needed to stimulate the sluggish economy. But if the lowering of taxes is to accomplish what the situation requires, passage of the needed legislation should not be delayed

any longer. The problem is pressing and immediate. It needs proper attention right now—not three or four months hence.

It should be understood by everybody that only the right kind of tax legislation will be helpful. We mean a measure which, first of all, will lower taxes in a truly significant way for the vast numbers of people at the middle and the bottom of the income pyramid.

We recognize that others—particularly those who adhere to the ancient “trickle down” theory—would define the right kind of legislation in a different way. We cannot agree with their view. As we see the situation, the objective of pepping up the economy will not be attained unless the tax reduction voted by Congress puts more spendable dollars in the hands of the majority of the people.

A tremendous expansion of economic activity is needed. Such an expansion will occur only when many millions of people in the middle and lower income brackets who have been deferring purchases because they lacked the wherewithal are given the added buying power to enable them to place orders for products and services they want. Less tax money taken out of the weekly pay envelopes will mean an increased ability to buy things.

We believe tax cuts are needed. Action along this line should have been taken long ago. Of talk on this subject there has been a superfluity. We of the United Brotherhood agree wholeheartedly with the position of the AFL-CIO that there is no excuse for further dawdling and that Congress would be wise to pass an effective bill right now.

PLANE GOSSIP



Egg of Another Color!

The rooster in the farmyard was roaming around on Easter morning and came on a collection of brilliantly colored Easter eggs the farmer had hidden for his children. The rooster didn't know this, of course. He raced back to the pen and beat up the farmer's pet peacock.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

No Noase is Good Noase

One carpenter, meeting another, said: "I'm sure sorry to hear about your brother falling through that scaffold and breaking his neck. Where was he working?"

"He wasn't working," replied the other. "He was getting hanged!"

—Anthony Costanza, L.U. 2203, Downey, Calif.

BE SURE IT'S UNION

Grave Situation

A merchant, told he had not long to live, called in his lawyer and told him how to draw up his will: "Give my overdraft at the bank to my wife . . . she can explain it. My equity in my car goes to my son. He'll have to go to work to keep up the payments. Give my good will to the supply houses; they took some awful chances on me and are entitled to something. My equipment you can give to the junk man; he's had his eye on it for several years. I would like six of my creditors to be my pallbearers; they've carried me for so long they might as well finish the job!"

—Melburn M. Boyd, L.U. 814, Grant's Pass, Ore.

Clara's Comments

A man who gives in when he's wrong is wise; a man who gives in when he's right is married.

Any guy who figures marriage is a 50-50 proposition doesn't understand one of two things: fractions or women.

One thing about married men . . . none is completely worthless. Even the worst can serve as a horrible example.

But a husband and wife have a lot in common . . . he gets into the dirt in the garden and she gets the dirt over the garden fence.

Just remember: it's a great life if you don't weaken!

—Mrs. Clara Trester, Center Point, Ind.

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

They're No Squares!

Question: How can you tell boy hotcakes from girl hotcakes?

Answer: Very simply . . . by the way they're stacked.

Shakespeare Up-to-Date

Her lips to mine how often hath she joined

Between each kiss her oaths of true love swearing.

How many tales to please me hath she coined

Dreading my love, the loss thereof still fearing!

Yet in the midst of all her pure protesting

Her faith, her oaths, her tears, and all were jesting.

—The Passionate Pilgrim

Sound Advice!

A good rule to follow in talking is the old carpenter's rule: "Measure twice before you saw once!"

—Carpenter's Wife, Knoxville, Tenn.

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Bad Medicine

This bright dog, mentally disturbed, was taken to a psychiatrist. But the doctor couldn't do anything for the dog. He wasn't allowed on the couch!

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Rumor, Soda Speak!

The rumor was out that Pepsi and Coca Cola had a little Squirt but Dr. Pepper said it wasn't possible because they were both pops!

—Warren Young, L.U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Mighty Free Verse

Little Johnny, with a grin,
Drank up all his Pappy's gin.
His mother said, when he got plastered,
"Go to bed, you little toper!"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Necks-to-Nothing!

Mother to sick son: "Well, son, how do you like your new nurse?"

Son: "I hate her! I'd like to grab her and bite her on the neck like Daddy does!"

—Bonny Lockard, Cherry Tree, Pa.

If it
doesn't have
guard rails . . .

DON'T USE IT



GUARD RAILS SAVE LIVES!

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

MAY 1963

IN THIS ISSUE

**OFFICERS
INSTALLED
FOR NEW TERM
BEFORE 1,400**



VULCAN
STATUE

*Birmingham,
Alabama*



Are you getting sick and tired of those Midnight Blues?

DO YOU COME HOME to your family—at the end of your day's work—grouchy and hard to get along with because of the things that happen in your unorganized plant? Are you upset because your wages just won't stretch far enough to cover your bills? What about the "pet" system in your plant? Is there a "Red Apple Club" operating? Is everyone treated equally—or do you have to stand in with the boss to receive consideration?

Does the company observe seniority in promotions, demotions and layoffs? What about your fringe benefits—insurance, hospitalization, holidays, vacations, shift premiums, and so forth? Do the fringe benefits you receive match those of working people in organized plants? Do you have anything to say about your working conditions?

If you have some or all of these problems, your midnight blues are entirely understandable. And if you have had your fill of the midnight blues and want to get rid of them, there's a way that you can cure your troubles and start living a happier life.



JOIN THE

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

The subject of this page and related topics are discussed in organizing pamphlets published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. To obtain copies of this literature, write to the General Secretary.

THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII

NO. 5

MAY, 1963



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Bernard Tassler, Editor

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THE COVER

In 1870 the site of Birmingham, Alabama, was a cotton field crossed by two railways. Today the city ranks as one of the leading industrial centers of the United States. Birmingham is often called "the Pittsburgh of the South."

Vulcan, the world's largest "iron man," is Birmingham's outstanding landmark. This mighty mythical god of the forge was exhibited at the 1904 World's Fair in St. Louis. Vulcan was cast of Birmingham pig iron in Birmingham foundries by Birmingham foundrymen working under the direction of an Italian sculptor. Fifty-five feet high, standing on a 120-foot pedestal and weighing 120,000 pounds, Vulcan is second in size only to the Statue of Liberty.

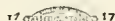
Birmingham's mighty iron man enjoys a spectacular mounting in Vulcan Park atop Red Mountain. The torch is green if there has been no traffic fatality in Birmingham that day; if someone has been killed in an automobile accident, the torch burns red.

THE CARPENTER
FOUNDED 1853 MAY 1963



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Washington **ROUNDUP**

BUDGETARY KNIFE: As we go to press, there is talk in the Capitol of slashing the appropriation for the Labor Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Most frequently mentioned is a reduction of \$100 million.

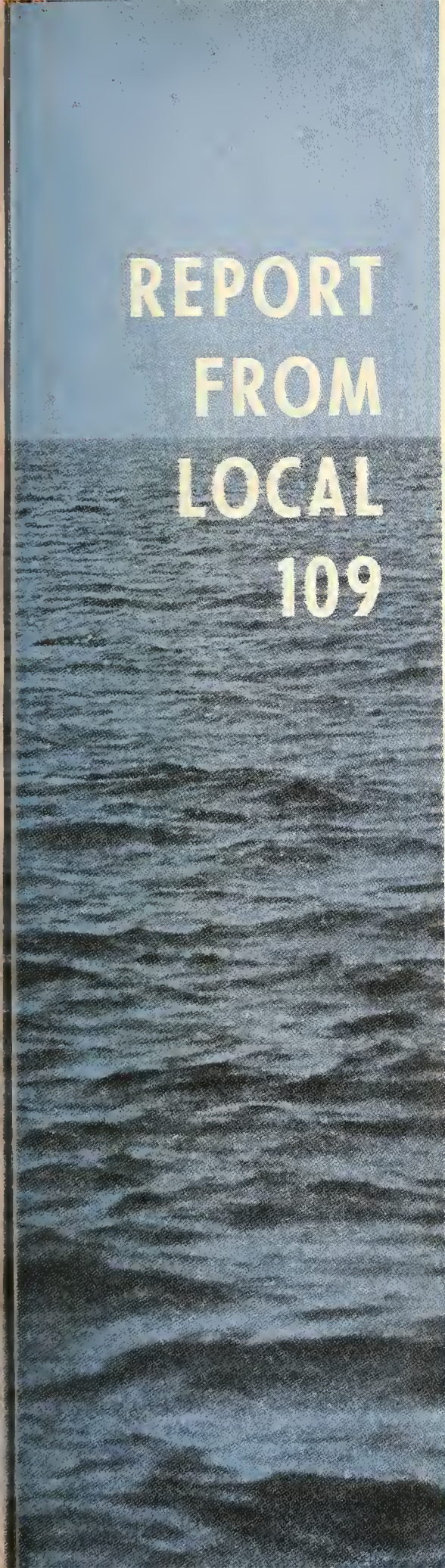
NLRB COUNSEL: President Kennedy has selected Arnold Ordman, 51, to be the next general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. He will succeed Stuart Rothman, whose term expires May 13. Ordman is a long-time career man with the Labor Board, having served as a trial examiner and aide to the general counsel. A native of Somersworth, New Hampshire, Ordman is now chief counsel to NLRB Chairman Frank W. McCulloch. Rothman is a Republican, Ordman a Democrat.

AID WON'T STOP: Government is not likely to deny federal funds to Southern states which do not accept federal ideas on civil rights. Mississippi receives about \$500 million annually in matching grants and other forms of U.S. aid. The White House is being urged to chop off that aid. This suggestion will not be followed. President Kennedy knows that the federal government has vast power over the states. He is not in sympathy with the idea of applying that power as a way of "disciplining" a balky state.

GOLDWATER DRAFT MOVE: Backers of Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona now assert that he has become a very definite contender for the G.O.P. Presidential nomination next year. His supporters claim significant progress in their drive to convince Republican leaders across the nation that the Senator, if chosen to run against President Kennedy, can amass a total of 280 electoral votes, more than needed to win. The Goldwater men are telling anyone who will listen that, while the Arizona solon would capture the White House by a narrow margin, New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller could not be elected in 1964.

TAX REFUNDS: Refunds of income taxes by the Internal Revenue Service are being made this year at a somewhat slower pace than in 1962. A total of 25,400,000 refunds had been made through April 12. This was 2.3 per cent below the same period of last year. The average refund this year is \$132. Last year it was \$125. The Internal Revenue Service had refunded \$3.4 billion through April 12--a rise of 2.9 per cent.

CURBING SUPERVISORS: Organized employees in federal agencies believe many supervisors have had too much power. Labor Department officials, after analyzing the agreement which the Post Office Department signed with six national unions, report that the pact's main provisions cover areas formerly within the jurisdiction of supervisors. Union members in the federal service explain that they feel better about relying on provisions of a collective bargaining agreement than on the whims of supervisors.



REPORT FROM LOCAL 109

WHEELER LOCK RECONSTRUCTION

THE Carpenters of Local 109, Sheffield, Alabama, played a big role in restoring navigation on the Tennessee River. This navigation was interrupted when the lock at Wheeler Dam collapsed on June 2, 1961. (See photograph on the next page.) At the time of failure a new and larger lock was under construction between the old lock and the north end of the dam. The peak work force on the lock reconstruction program included 300 Carpenters.

The immediate objective after failure was unwatering the area so that an engineering inspection could start. Therefore, an emergency dam was placed upstream from the upper gate to stop the flow of water, and a temporary cofferdam was constructed between the downstream approach walls. This work was completed and the area unwatered by June 13. Preliminary estimates after inspection indicated that rebuilding the damaged lock would require twelve to eighteen months of accelerated construction.

Reconstruction of the lock went through five main overlapping phases—with periods for exploration and redesign, cofferdam construction, removal of the wrecked structure, placement of new concrete, and equipment installations. Cofferdam work started June 15, removals July 17, concrete October 2, and machinery December 26. The lock was opened to commercial traffic on April 18, 1962 (only ten months and sixteen days after the collapse). The picture at the top of Page 5 shows the lock after reconstruction. The photo at the bottom of Page 5 shows the lock during ceremonies held in honor of all employees, who contributed so much to the rapid construction program.

A few days after the failure, the emergency dam at the lock's upper end and temporary cofferdam E were installed. These allowed a thorough investigation of the failure and, afterward, removal of concrete.

Upstream cofferdam A, built with 60-foot long MP101 piling and crushed limestone fill, was started a few weeks after failure. It consisted of two 70-foot diameter cells, plus a cluster of small cells backed up with rock. The latter were required to fit the under-water contours of the north limestone bluff. Upstream cofferdam F, similar to cofferdam A, was made up of four 58-foot diameter cells. The two cofferdams were separated by the old lock approach wall. The downstream cofferdam required forty-six 24-foot diameter sheet pile cells to connect to the existing cofferdam and to the downstream side of the dam.

One of the first reconstruction problems was the



This was the scene when lock at Wheeler Dam collapsed, causing interruption of Tennessee River navigation.

removal of approximately 65,000 cubic yards of damaged concrete. The removal had to be accomplished rapidly and under very strict control to prevent damage to the remaining structures. Many suggested removal methods were investigated, mainly in an effort to eliminate possible ill effects on the remaining structure from blasting. Methods other than blasting had to be eliminated after cost and duration of job were investigated.

The removals were made in the period between July 10 and November 9, 1961. A total of 66,080 cubic yards of concrete was broken with 35,361 pounds of dynamite or an average of 0.535 pounds of dynamite per cubic yard of concrete. Test blasting was done during the week of July 10. In the seventeen weeks following the testing, the crews worked around the clock, seven days a week, with an occasional off day. Work started on the downstream end of the land wall and proceeded upstream, with some exceptions for workmen's safety. Removals on the river wall were deferred until August 11 because of interference between blasting and cofferdam construction. Crews and equipment were arranged so that drilling, the pulling down of broken concrete, loading to trucks, and hauling to disposal areas were done on the day shift. Drilling was done on the evening shift, while all blasting was done on the graveyard shift.

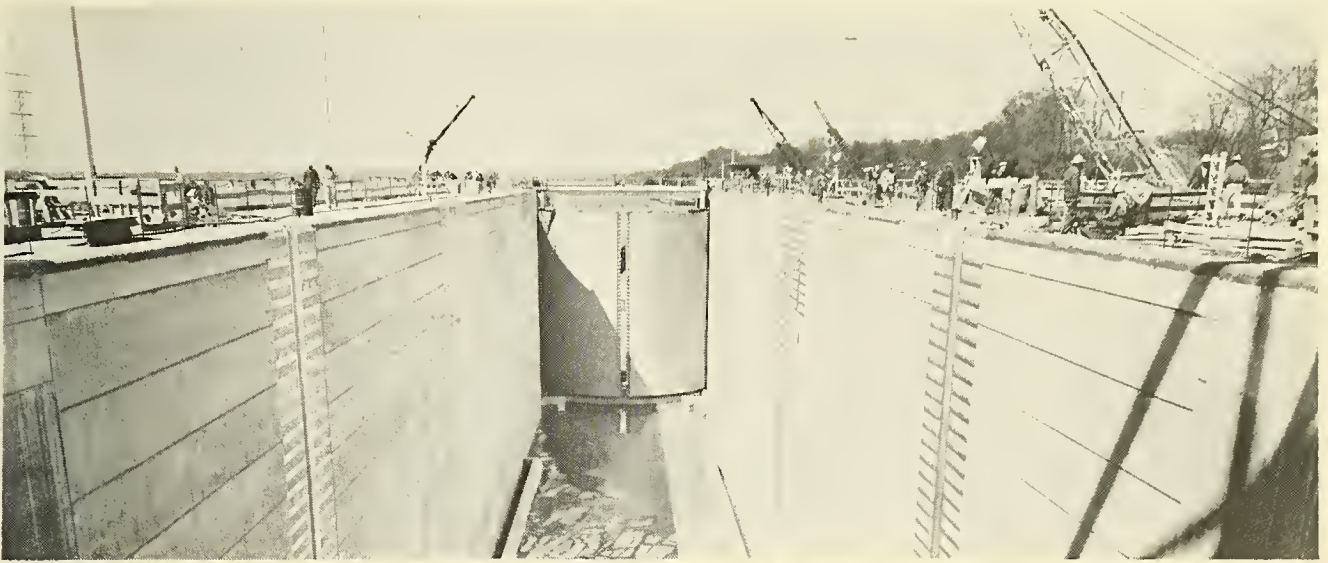
By October 2, 1961, concrete removal and rock excavation were complete enough for concreting to begin at the downstream end of the auxiliary lock. The concreting period extended into April, 1962, but the major part of the placement came in a four-month period starting with December.

The lower gate blocks were started first to clear the way for early erection of the downstream gates. Successive blocks were then started upstream from these as soon as the comparatively light blasting was completed within 100 feet of concreting. By November 13, blasting completion had eliminated that restriction and enough blocks were started to justify a three-shift concreting schedule. The first (day) shift was devoted to form preparation and placement of reinforcing steel and other embedded material. The second and third shifts were concrete placing shifts. Concrete placing was increased in steps to average about 1,800 cubic yards per day for a five-day week. No concrete was placed on the weekends, but through most of the lock reconstruction program, six- and seven-day schedules were necessary for form work and other preparations.

In general, a three-day placing interval was used for successive lifts in the auxiliary lock.

CONCRETE was produced by a central mixing plant with four two-cubic-yard tilting mixers and was transported on flat bed trucks to the lock area. Two- and four-cubic-yard buckets were used, depending on the size of the form to be filled and crane capacity for the particular location. The buckets were handled by two gantry cranes on tracks on the main lock chamber floor and by crawler cranes moved as necessary in the auxiliary lock. Metal forms (on hand from Wilson Lock construction) were used for the main portions of the lock walls. Wooden forms were used primarily for the starter pours on rock and for the culverts.

Concrete placing was completed for the lock re-



New auxiliary lock prior to flooding. The time estimated for completion of the project was beaten by wide margin.

construction by April 13, 1962 (including raising the upstream approach walls six feet). The lock reconstruction required 88,000 cubic yards of concrete. During the lock concreting program, 115,000 cubic yards of concrete were placed for the new large lock.

A new lower gate and new valves were erected, and the upper gate was overhauled during the reconstruction program.

The lower gate is a duplicate of the old, which was battered during the failure beyond possibility of repair, except that turned bolt connections were used for field connections instead of rivets. The gate is 66 feet high and weighs 340 tons. The old operating machinery was salvaged for reuse except for the strut arms. Lower gate erection was done between December 26 and April 16.

Four new valves, eight feet wide by ten feet high, reversed tainter type, were installed in the new culverts

for filling and emptying. New operating machinery was also provided.

The upstream gate was realigned, a new miter sill beam and new miter contact blocks were installed, and additional diagonal braces were welded in place. Flexible seals of belting were installed at each quoin end to reduce leakage through the eroded contact surfaces. The gate was sandblasted and repainted, and its walkway was raised to the level of the new lock walls. The original operating machinery was retained.

Towing machinery was modified for reuse with the new towing track. Eight new floating mooring bitts were installed. Two operating shelters were provided on the land wall, which is the common wall between auxiliary and main locks.

Members of Local 109 are proud indeed to have had a part in this important and urgent project.

At ceremonies after the job was finished, Carpenters and other trades heard fast, efficient work praised highly.





Through an address basically serious, AFL-CIO President George Meany sprinkled humor. Enjoying a sally here, in the usual order, are General Secretary Livingston, General President Hutcheson, Bill Schnitzler of AFL-CIO and General Vice President Stevenson.

Installation of Brotherhood Officers Witnessed by 1,400 in Washington

This picture shows a major portion of the throng in attendance at the Brotherhood's installation ceremonies in Washington's Sheraton-Park Hotel. The speaker is General President Hutcheson. Unions, not the government, brought labor its gains, he emphasized.





General President Hutcheson welcomed Joe Cambiano, installing officer.

Our President was sworn in for another term.

IN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES observed by some 1,400 men and women of the United States and Canada, the officers of our United Brotherhood were formally installed on March 30 as the leaders of our union for the next four years. The installation, a part of our tradition, took place in the mammoth Sheraton Hall of the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. Joseph F. Cambiano, retiring Board Member for the Eighth District, was the installing officer.

An invocation by the Rev. John L. Bailey and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "O Canada" were followed by a delicious dinner. At the conclusion of the dinner the installation of our officers—the main business of the evening—was carried out. The vast gathering of members, wives and friends from all parts of the U.S. and Canada burst into thunderous applause as the dramatic ceremony was completed.

AFL-CIO President George Meany headed the list of prominent guests. He and AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler delivered addresses in which they alluded to the position of acknowledged leadership in the labor movement which the Brotherhood of Carpenters has enjoyed for many decades.

AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Schnitzler saluted Carpenters.



"I want to pay tribute to this organization," Brother Meany said. "Over eighty years ago, when the American Federation of Labor was formed, your Brotherhood of Carpenters was already in existence. Your union was not chartered by the A. F. of L. It was a founding member of the A. F. of L."

General President M. A. Hutcheson in his address observed that the occasion called for "something more than routine formalities."

"As we, the elected officers of the United Brotherhood, assume our obligation for the ensuing term," he said, "we cannot refrain from expressing our sense of responsibility and rededication both to the service of our members and to the basic principles of the trade union movement."

President Hutcheson, recalling that the United Brotherhood has always been self-reliant, predicted that it would continue to manifest this characteristic.

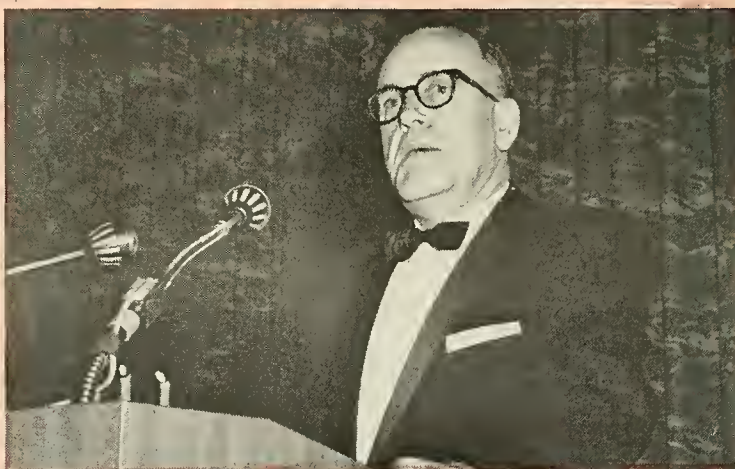
"The Brotherhood's policies consistently have been shaped and determined by the expressed will of our members," he said. "I trust that will always be the case. Certainly, during the term of office on which I and my fellow officers now embark, that will be our unswerving goal."

OUR GENERAL OFFICERS AT THE INSTALLATION

M. A. HUTCHESON,
GENERAL PRESIDENT, and
JOHN R. STEVENSON,
GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT



R. E. LIVINGSTON,
GENERAL SECRETARY

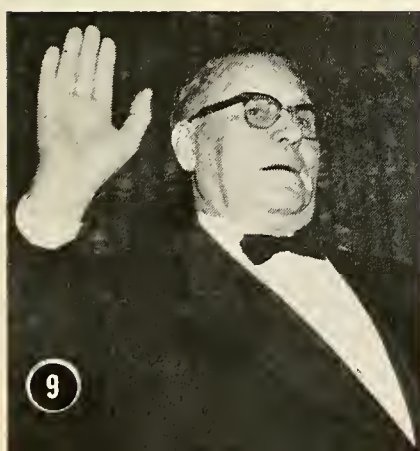
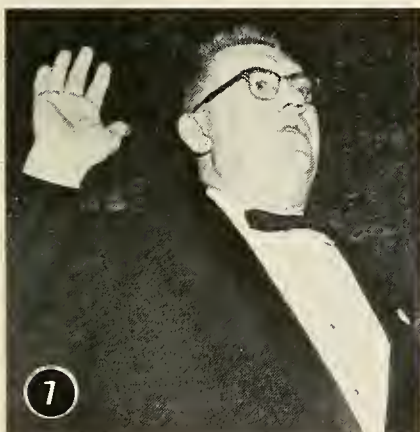
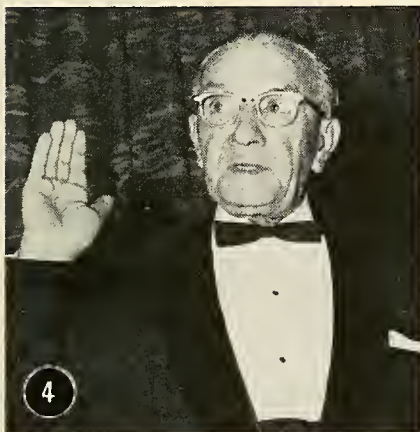


FINLAY C. ALLAN,
SECOND GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT



PETER TERZICK,
GENERAL TREASURER

"On My Honor as a Man"



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Second District
3. **HARRY SCHWARZER**
Third District
4. **HENRY W. CHANDLER**
Fourth District
5. **LEON W. GREENE**
Fifth District
6. **JAMES O. MACK**
Sixth District
7. **LYLE J. HILLER**
Seventh District
8. **WILLIAM SIDELL**
Eighth District
9. **ANDREW V. COOPER**
Ninth District
10. **GEORGE BENGOUGH**
Tenth District



EDITORIALS

Well Done, Brother Joe

Lucky is the man who can see a lifetime of effort bear fruit that is both positive and lasting. Such a man is Joe Cambiano, retiring General Executive Board Member for the Eighth District.

Brother Joe spent half a century helping to build a strong and stable labor movement on the Pacific Coast. In every battle to advance the cause of labor or to protect it from the assaults of those who would destroy it, Joe was always somewhere in the front line of trenches.

He was instrumental in organizing more contractors and mill operators in California than any other man in history. During the 1920s, when the notorious "American Plan" was devised by powerful forces bent on breaking the labor movement, Brother Joe was the rock upon which the California unions made their all-out stand.

He bought brickyards and he imported cement to thwart the efforts of the anti-union forces which refused to sell material to those contractors who wanted to deal with unions. His untiring efforts, more than any other one thing, contributed to the ultimate defeat of the "American Plan."

When Brother Joe began his union career, much of California was considered a bastion of open shop territory. Today California is one of the best organized states in the nation, and Joe played a key role in all of this progress.

When he stepped down as General Executive Board Member, the last of the early-day giants who directed the rise of California labor from a weak and ineffective instrument to a powerful force for the good of all passed out of the picture.

Many tributes have been paid to the accomplishments of Brother Cambiano, but the greatest tribute of all is the healthier children and the better-clothed wives of millions of working people on the Pacific Coast, all attributable to his efforts.

In return, all this generation can say to Brother Cambiano is: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant. May good health and serenity follow you the rest of your days."

About Time

Some five years ago THE CARPENTER ran a series of articles on the ruthless price gouging that exists in the manufacture and distribution of prescription drugs. Since that time a Senate committee has investigated the drug business thoroughly. Instances were uncovered of consumers paying 50 cents for a pill that cost a couple of cents to manufacture.

Now all the furore is beginning to pay off. Last month Senator Kefauver, who headed the Senate Investigating Committee, introduced a bill designed to bring drug prices down.

"My bill would require compulsory licensing of drugs whose prices are 500 per cent or more of production and research costs," Senator Kefauver said. "A markup of this magnitude should certainly be sufficient to cover all distribution costs and still provide more than reasonable profit."

However, the licensing provision would not become effective until three years after a patent on a drug was issued. At that time a manufacturer would have the choice of either taking out a license or giving other firms the privilege of producing the drug on a royalty basis. Thus, no firm could keep a monopoly on a drug indefinitely. Competition would have the effect of forcing prices down.

Some relief from the heartless gouging of the public that has been prevalent in the drug industry is long overdue. Senator Kefauver's bill seems to be a step in the right direction.

Darrow Was Right

Half a century has elapsed since a great lawyer, writing in a labor publication, said the following:

"When men stand alone they are helpless—no matter how good they may be. Goodness has nothing to do with it."

Those words, penned by the eminent Clarence Darrow, are just as valid in 1963 as they were five decades ago. It was true then and it is equally true today that any toiler who tries to go his solitary way is compelled to accept anything the employer elects to pay and any working conditions the employer sees fit to impose.



From far and near they came to show respect and affection for stalwart Joe Cambiano.

Cambiano Saluted at L.A. Dinner

By C. R. BARTALINI
*President, California State Council
of Carpenters*

THE history of the American labor movement is dotted with names of individuals who have made labor history. There are those who devoted a lifetime to the cause of working people in general and there are those who gave their best efforts to a particular union. Collectively they made many contributions for the labor movement as a whole.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters, going back some eighty years with such trade unionists as Peter J. McGuire, Frank Duffy, William L. Hutcheson and others of high caliber, has stood out very prominently. It is in the areas of leadership where success and achievement can truly be measured. Unfortunately, in many instances devoted leaders are not always properly recognized.

The history of the labor movement in California is an outstanding one. A well organized and well financed effort was made in California during the Twenties and Thirties to destroy the building trades. It was on the ashes of this bitterly fought battleground that the strongest labor movement confined to one state came into existence.

Needless to say, this accomplish-

ment was not brought about by one or two individuals. It took the combined efforts of many. But in any kind of contest there are always one or two individuals who stand out. Such an individual was Joe F. Cambiano.

Brother Cambiano joined the Brotherhood on June 29, 1903, as a mill and cabinet apprentice in Local Union 262, San Jose, California. He became a journeyman on April 1, 1905. In 1919 he was made business representative of the Santa Clara Building Trades Council. In 1925 he transferred to Local Union

162, San Mateo, California, and became its business representative in 1927.

In 1928 he was one of the prime movers in organizing the California State Council of Carpenters. He was elected its first president and served in that capacity for thirty years.

In 1937, in recognition of a decade of battling the American Plan and other enemies of the labor movement, he was appointed by then General President William L. Hutcheson as a general representative. He served in that capacity until July, (Continued on Page 27)

Officers of the Brotherhood and California's ex-Governor Goodwin Knight were on hand to honor the man who had served for decades. From left to right are General Secretary Livingston, Joe himself, President Hutcheson, Mr. Knight, C. R. Bartalini and C. J. Haggerty.





Letters to Ways and Means Group Needed Now to Advance Home Bill

EVERY member of our Brotherhood has a stake in our Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida. We have maintained the Home since 1928. We think it is one of the finest institutions of its kind anywhere in the world. Our Brotherhood has been praised highly for taking care of its own. We want to be permitted to continue to take care of our own in the years ahead.

As explained in recent issues of *The Carpenter*, our Home is gravely threatened at this time. The Internal Revenue Department has ruled that any profits derived from operation of the citrus groves maintained in connection with the Home are "unrelated" income and therefore subject to income tax. We consider this ruling to be erroneous and unjust.

Profits derived from the citrus groves do not provide any profit to the Brotherhood since the revenue received from the groves does not come close to meeting the costs of maintaining the Home. This is why many members of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives have told us that they join with us in our emphatic disapproval of the ruling of the Internal Revenue Department.

Our Brotherhood would not question Internal Revenue's ruling if we had a situation where the earnings from the citrus groves met all costs of operating our Home for Aged Members and, in addition, provided a profit to the Brotherhood. But this is not the situation at all.

If you read the March and April issues of *The Carpenter*, you know that we have been successful in getting legislation introduced in both houses of Congress which would exempt us from this unfair ruling. The bills in the Senate and House are identical. The Senate bill is S. 749 and the House bill is H. R. 887.

If we are going to win this fight, every member must pitch in. The key to enactment of this bill is now in the hands of the House Ways and Means Committee. It is vitally important that the chairman and members of this committee be shown the justice of our cause so that H. R. 887 will be reported favorably to the House.

Not only is a favorable report essential but also it is imperative that the House Ways and Means Committee issue such a report within the

next few weeks, so that there will be sufficient time for both the House and the Senate to act before the session adjourns.

The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is Congressman Wilbur D. Mills, who represents the Second District of Arkansas. The other members of the committee are:

Cecil R. King, 17th Dist., Calif.
Thomas J. O'Brien, 6th Dist., Ill.
Hale Boggs, 2nd Dist., La.
Eugene J. Keogh, 11th Dist., N. Y.
Frank M. Karsten, 1st Dist., Mo.
A. S. Herlong, Jr., 5th Dist., Fla.
William J. Green, Jr., 5th Dist., Pa.
John C. Watts, 6th Dist., Ky.
Al Ullman, 2nd Dist., Ore.
James A. Burke, 11th Dist., Mass.
Clark W. Thompson, 9th Dist., Tex.
Martha W. Griffiths, 17th Dist., Mich.
Ross Bass, 6th Dist., Tenn.
W. Pat Jennings, 9th Dist., Va.
John W. Byrnes, 8th Dist., Wis.
Howard H. Baker, 2nd Dist., Tenn.
Thomas B. Curtis, 2nd Dist., Mo.
Victor A. Knox, 11th Dist., Mich.
James B. Utt, 35th Dist., Calif.
Jackson E. Betts, 8th Dist., Ohio.
Bruce Alger, 5th Dist., Tex.
Steven B. Derounian, 3rd Dist., N. Y.
Herman T. Schneebeli, 17th Dist., Pa.
Harold R. Collier, 10th Dist., Ill.

Every member of our Brotherhood who is concerned about the continued existence of our Home at Lakeland is urged to get into this effort to set aside a most unjust ruling. If each one of us will help, our fight will be successful.

The most effective contribution you can make is by writing letters. Write to the Hon. Wilbur D. Mills, the chairman, and to as many other members of the House Ways and Means Committee as possible. The address is House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Most important, if your own Congressman is on this committee, be sure to let him know you are vitally interested in passage of H.R. 887 and you will be following the progress of the measure carefully.

In writing these letters, you don't have to be

lengthy. You should make it clear—in your own language—why you feel that Internal Revenue's ruling against our Home is unjust. And it is most urgent to tell the Congressmen that you are asking them to support H.R. 887 and to apply their best efforts, within the Ways and Means Committee, to have H.R. 887 reported favorably to the House without delay.

Our Brotherhood has maintained a wonderful Home at Lakeland for our members whose working years are behind them. We have maintained it since 1928. Would it not be a tragedy if unfairness on the part of one federal agency were to force us to close

our Home after thirty-five years of useful service?

Such a tragedy will be averted if Congress passes H.R. 887 or the identical Senate bill, S. 749. But if Congress is to take the needed action, we must first get H.R. 887 through the House Ways and Means Committee. Therefore, please take a few minutes to write a letter to Chairman Mills and a separate letter to at least one other member of the committee. Regardless of where you live, you should write to Congressman Mills as the committee's head.

Don't put it off. The right time to write these vitally important letters is today.

Fooling the Consumer: Let's Stop It

By PHILIP A. HART
U.S. Senator from Michigan

MOST of us know how irritatingly difficult it is to deal with a salesman we distrust. We try to avoid it as much as we can. For men this is relatively easy, but for housewives it is virtually impossible. Almost every housewife shops in a supermarket these days, and in the supermarkets the only "salesmen" she encounters are the packages her purchases come in.

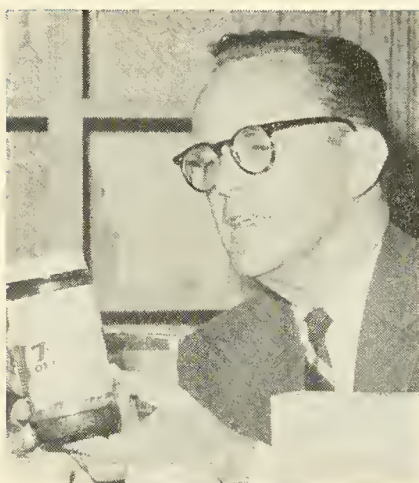
Since the packages are all competing for the housewives' attention, they tend to become constantly more shrill, more clever in their promises and less forthright with the facts. Today in the supermarket aisle the housewife must run a gauntlet of psychological traps, successive confusions and sometimes outright deceptions.

During an inquiry I conducted for the Senate Anti-Trust and Monopoly Subcommittee, we heard dozens of witnesses and studied scores of exhibits. The result is the "Truth in Packaging" bill which I recently introduced in the Senate with bipartisan support.

Our inquiry disclosed that the American housewife is the target of a huge corps of "motivational researchers," package designers and merchandising specialists, many of whom display no undue reverence for straightforwardness.

How much effect would a "Truth in Packaging" bill have on marketplace honesty?

Here are a few of the protections



SENATOR HART

the proposed legislation would offer:

1. No illustrations on packages that would deceive the consumer as to content. A can of succotash shouldn't carry a picture of a savory beef stew, even if that stew would be a logical end-product for the can's contents. Likewise, chocolate chips should be as evident in the cookies as they are in the package illustration.

2. No more "cents-off" deals or "economy-sized" designations. These "come-ons" imply a control over retail price that the manufacturer doesn't have. Too often the consumer realizes absolutely no saving.

3. Authority given to the Federal Trade Commission to set up weights and measures in which a certain product line may be sold. Instead of having competing brands of po-

tato chips selling in 13½, 15¼ and 17½ ounce packages, wouldn't it be easier for the housewife to figure her best buy if they all came in standard weight packages? And in all cases net weight should be prominently displayed.

4. Halt the use of packages that might deceive a consumer as to content. This could bar the six-inch cardboard tray which holds a four-inch candy bar.

5. Establish "serving" standards. How much filet of sole, for example, will "serve four"? One pound of fish or four tiny pieces?

These are only some of the more important protections that "Truth in Packaging" legislation will provide. There are a number of others.

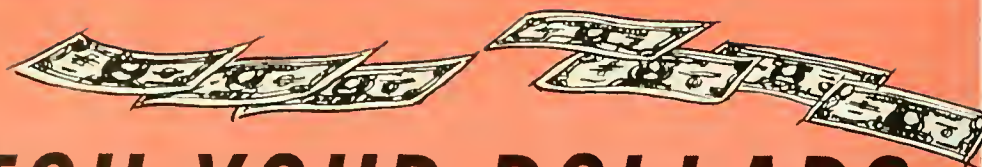
When Secretary of Commerce Luther Hodges appeared at our hearings to pledge Administration support for the Hart bill, he said:

"We know by experience in many areas of business activity that some degree of government regulation is essential so as to establish some minimum rules which, in the public interest and in the interest of individual industries, should be followed by all."

In the average supermarket today there are about 7,500 items. In ten years there will probably be 20,000 items. That means 20,000 "salesmen" for the housewife to cope with. To help the housewife, the least we ought to do is to keep all these "salesmen" honest.

How to

STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS



What Easier Money Will Mean

By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**

Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

EASIER MONEY is good news for your family. The greater availability of lending money this year is pushing down closing fees and mortgage rates on homes and also finance charges on cars and other goods.

However, the new trend also requires new planning for family savings. The record-high interest rates now being paid to savers by many banks and savings and loan associations may have to be trimmed. If the banks and associations can't charge as much on loans, they won't pay as much on savings accounts.

Here is how easier money affects you:

In many parts of the country, home seekers and families who want to refinance present mortgages now can find both larger loans and lower rates. This trend stems largely from policies instituted by the Administration shortly after President Kennedy took office.

First the Administration reduced the rate on FHA mortgages to 5¼ per cent (plus an additional one-half per cent for mortgage insurance). The reduction from the previous 5¾ per cent rate saved home owners \$5 a month on a thirty-year, \$15,000 mortgage, or a total of \$1800.

But the Administration also made more mortgage money available through the Federal National Mortgage Association, and this action has proved to be a real boon.

Today in some cities, especially in the East, banks and insurance com-

panies are offering mortgages for as little as 5 to 5½ per cent, with the lower rates available to mortgage seekers who can make substantial down payments. In the Midwest, too, both the mortgage rate itself and the number of "points"—a bonus home buyers or sellers often must pay—have been sharply reduced. Two years ago in that part of the country many buyers or sellers were paying three or four points, while today this charge has been cut—often to just one point.

A point is really an extra fee of 1 per cent of the face amount of a mortgage. It has the effect of charging you more while seeming to keep the interest rate itself low.

Some lenders also have reduced their closing costs on mortgages. Exaggerated closing costs are another method of concealing an extra interest charge. Often lenders include in the closing costs an arbitrary charge of 1 per cent of the face amount of the mortgage. But at least some are reported to be reducing this fee.

Some lenders now are offering conventional mortgages for even less than the FHA rate, although families who can afford only small down payments usually find an FHA mortgage easiest to get. Actually it may be time for the Administration to cut the FHA rate again. Lenders are guaranteed against loss on FHA loans by the mortgage insurance premium you pay.

If you are looking for a mortgage, the new trend calls for wider shop-

ping to make sure you get the advantage of today's lower rates. Compare three ways: Find out not only the interest rate each lender will charge but also the number of points and the amount of closing costs. The more you can put down, the lower your mortgage costs will be.

People seeking to refinance mortgages for such needs as home improvements or children's education also are helped. Your mortgage still is the cheapest way to borrow money. A mortgage rate of 6 per cent is a true per-annum 6 per cent, since the interest is charged only on the declining balance. But a personal loan of \$6 per \$100 is really a per-annum rate of approximately 12 per cent, since the fee is charged on the original amount of the debt.

Mortgage refinancing, however, is advisable only for large borrowings, not for small amounts. Where the amount involved is small, the new closing costs cancel the advantage of lower mortgage rates.

Mortgage rates still are highest on the Pacific Coast, often running 6 to 6½ per cent, but are being pushed down there, too.

FINANCE charges on new cars have been forced down by easier money. The chief competition is among credit unions, banks and finance companies. In many large cities finance charges have dropped to \$4.50 to \$5.50 per \$100 of debt on direct loans. This is about 50 cents per \$100 less than a year ago.

Often you get the best deal now by shopping for a loan among such

cash lenders rather than arranging your payments through a finance company.

One danger in the new trend is the new longer terms being offered by lenders. Many are offering 36-month and even 42-month contracts compared to the safer 30-month plans. Longer terms may seem to make payments easier. They also cost you more interest.

How does easier money affect your savings? Some banks and associations already have trimmed interest paid on savings accounts from the 4 per cent and 4.8 per cent widely available recently. A number of savings and loan associations in California and other West Coast areas still offer savers 4.8 per cent, but they are feeling the pressure of declining rates.

As a result of this situation, U.S. "E" bonds take on new attractiveness for small savers. The bonds pay only 3¾ per cent, but this rate is guaranteed for approximately eight years. However, "E" bonds still are not suitable for short-range savings—money you expect to draw on

soon. Not until the third year do savings bonds reach 3 per cent.

For long-term savings these bonds do have special advantage. One is the privilege of deferring your tax liability on the increase in value. This makes the bonds especially attractive for retirement savings and as a backlog against unemployment.

THE rise in mortgage defaults in recent years is still small compared to the number of houses built in the past fifteen years. But the increase in foreclosures has been persistent enough to concern lenders and government authorities, and should be a signal to home owners to understand how to protect themselves from such losses.

In the past ten years the number of foreclosures has risen every year. Highest foreclosure rate has been on FHA mortgages, followed by VA-guaranteed loans, with conventional mortgages lowest.

Why this persistent increase even in so-called good times? For one reason, even when over-all national economic conditions seem relatively good, there are areas of persistent unemployment. For another, sometimes families who have paid little down tend to regard their monthly payments as a form of rent and may abandon a house when hard times strike without trying to rescue their equity.

Sometimes, too, moderate-income families may not know the steps they can take to protect their ownership in a period of unemployment.

It is not a satisfactory solution to abandon your home if you can't keep up the payments. When a house is sold at auction the lender generally bids only up to the amount of the mortgage balance, plus foreclosure expenses. Only if there is an outside bid do you have a chance of getting any of your equity back.

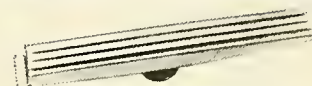
Foreclosure laws favor lenders. In some states the mortgagee can proceed to foreclose if the mortgage is in arrears only sixty days. However, in actual practice lenders tend to wait at least three or four months if your previous payment record has been good. They are likely to move faster if you have shown signs of habitual tardiness.

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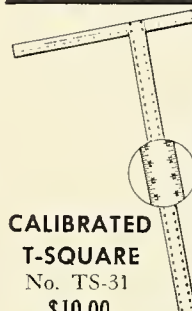
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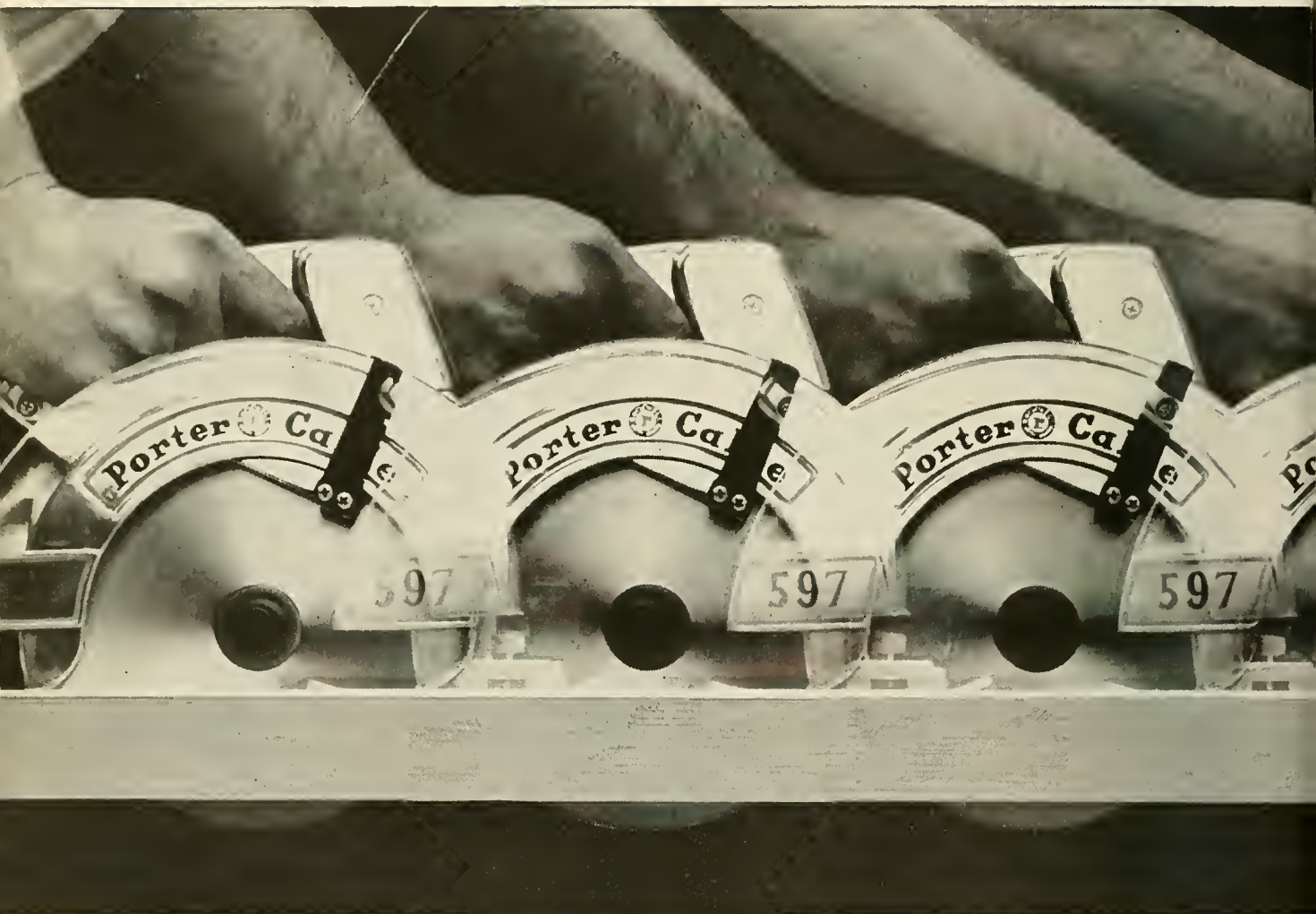
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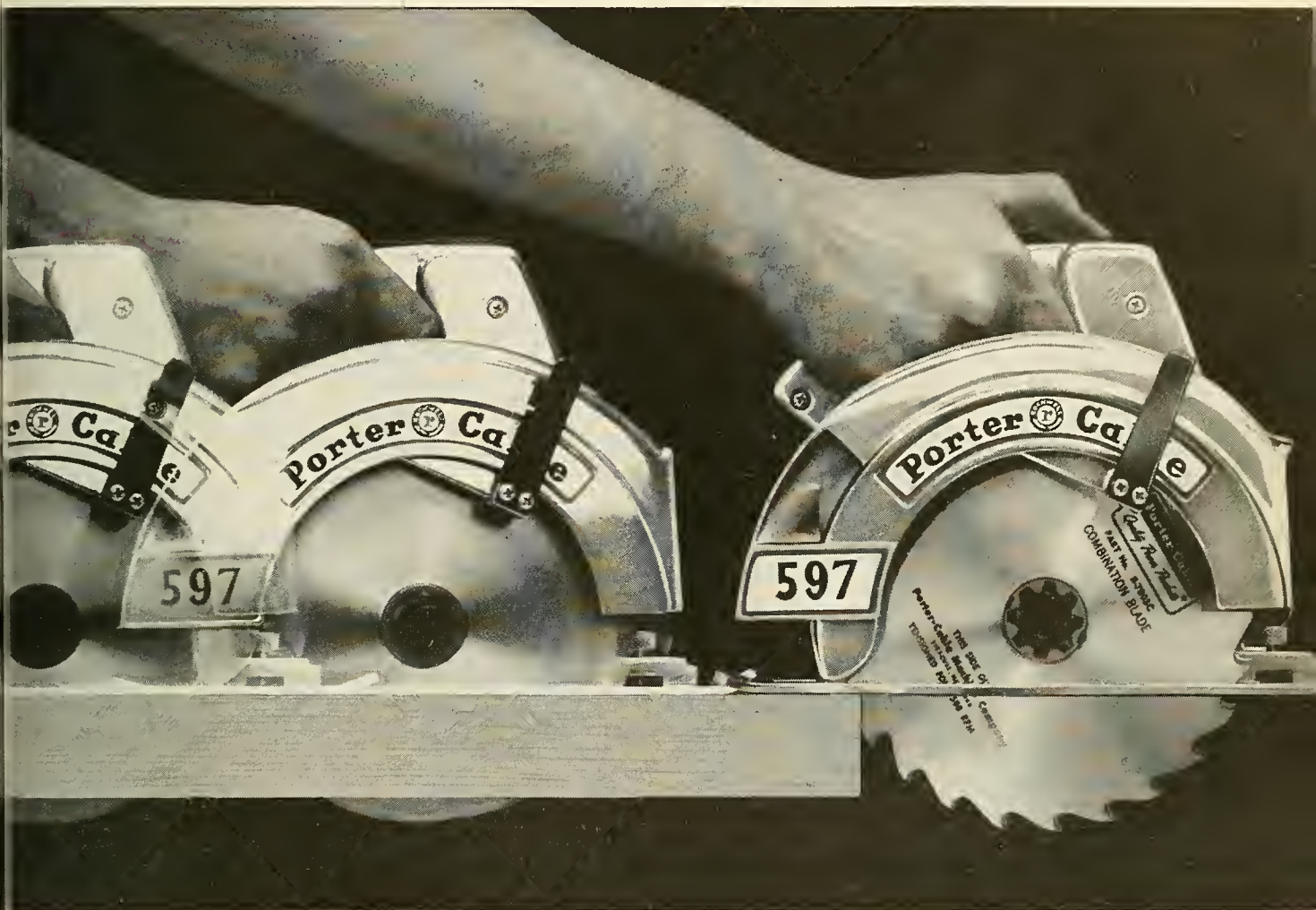
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Hospital Care at \$35 Per Day Beyond Senior Citizens' Reach

THE Department of Health, Education and Welfare reports that the current cost of hospital care averages more than \$35 a day. Very few of the nation's elderly citizens have the means to pay for prolonged hospitalization at such rates. Recognizing the problem, organized labor has been advocating legislation to utilize Social Security to meet the cost of providing medical care and hospital care for the aged.

Bitterly opposed to labor's recommendation is the powerful American Medical Association. The A.M.A. says the Kerr-Mills Act provides an excellent program of health protection for retired people. Experience has demonstrated that the Kerr-Mills Act has not done and cannot do the job that is needed. Figures of the Department of Health, Education

and Welfare disclose that last January the number of elderly persons aided under the Kerr-Mills program totaled 116,000—out of the nation's senior-citizen population of 16,500,000.



Aime Forand, head of Council of Senior Citizens, is looking for Congress action at this session.

and Welfare disclose that last January the number of elderly persons aided under the Kerr-Mills program totaled 116,000—out of the nation's senior-citizen population of 16,500,000.

That the A.M.A.'s stand is incompatible with the facts was made clear a few days ago by Senator Olin D. Johnston of South Carolina in a report to his constituents. The Kerr-Mills Act has been in effect in that state for some time.

There are now about 150,000 men and women in South Carolina who are 65 or older. Two-thirds of them have less than \$2000 a year in income if married and less than \$1200 if living alone. These people are termed "indigent." Senator Johnston says other senior South Carolinians are "merely poor."

How many of the state's aged retired people—indigent or merely poor—get help under the Kerr-Mills Act when they are sick and need hospital care? "Only 587" of them, as of last December, the Senator reveals. In his report to the people of South Carolina, he points out that under the Kerr-Mills program an aged person with life insurance worth \$1500 gets no help. Neither does a senior citizen with savings of \$600. The Senator concedes that a person can make himself eligible by cashing in his insurance and spending all his savings to provide his own health care for a short period, but he asks:

"How long will it be before he is knocking on the door for every type of welfare relief?"

The veteran lawmaker says the aged citizen seeking to make himself eligible for Kerr-Mills assistance in meeting the heavy costs of sickness during old age has the privilege of being investigated "practically [as in] a police state, where bank accounts are checked, deposit boxes opened, life insurance examined, possibilities of employment looked into."

Senator Johnston is a supporter of the Anderson-King bill. This measure would provide insurance protection earned by Social Security contributions "over the forty or so years of a working lifetime" and pay one's hospital and nursing-home expenses "during the fewer years of old age." As the Senator asserts, no other major domestic proposal of recent years has been so "maligned, attacked, distorted and misrepresented." The distortions include a

claim that the Anderson-King program "would dictate to the patient what doctor he could use." They include a claim that the cost of the program "would double Social Security taxes."

These allegations are "not true," says Senator Johnston. On the con-



Americans of advanced years like this retired workingman think A.M.A. stand is wrong.

trary, he points out, it is the Kerr-Mills program that interferes with the so-called free choice of physicians, since the recipients of Kerr-Mills assistance "cannot go to their own doctors but have to go to a clinic to get care." The Senator also asks the Kerr-Mills supporters to "admit that no care at all is provided for a sick person at home and that not over forty days a year of hospital care or ninety days of nursing-home care is provided."

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze and Assistant Secretary Wilbur J. Cohen have told a House Appropriations subcommittee that the net nationwide effect of the Kerr-Mills program has been a very negligible increase in medical care for the aged.

Former Congressman Aime J. Forand, president of the National Council of Senior Citizens, said last month that pressures building up in

Congress for the enactment of medicare will create a major breakthrough by midsummer.

Forand, who retired from Congress in 1960, was a member of the House Ways and Means Committee for eighteen years. He said the committee's work on tax legislation would probably continue until the end of June.

"Immediately after this priority legislation is completed," he said, "I am confident the Ways and Means Committee will turn its attention to the Administration's new proposals to provide hospital insurance for the aged through Social Security.

"I am more optimistic than I have ever been that the committee will report a bill this year which will win the acceptance of the House."

The former Congressman from Rhode Island said that a decision in the Senate before the end of this session would also be sought. He said that the pro-medicare forces in the Senate had improved their position in the elections last November and there was a decisive majority for the President's health care bill in the upper chamber.

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Canadian Section

More Purchasing Power Is Urged

ONE of the arguments raging in Canada is about economic growth. How do you get the economy moving? And if the economy does move, as it did last year to the extent of about 7 per cent, which is good, how do you translate this into jobs?

One group holds that generous tax cuts to corporations would stimulate the economy and, once this takes place, social security measures can follow at some later stage. Another school believes that improvements in social security should not be preceded by economic recovery but should go hand in hand with recovery policies.

While these two views are being argued, the governments of two Canadian provinces have taken steps to improve social security without waiting for the debate to conclude. Ontario has introduced a portable pension plan—the first in Canada to be government-sponsored. And Alberta has come along with medicare legislation.

Both legislative acts fall far short of what the Canadian trade union movement has been asking for. Both acts have definite shortcomings. But the pressure of public opinion, stirred up in good part by trade union campaigning, has forced these measures. They are steps in the right direction. Improvements can now be fought for.

The idea that tax cuts for big business will step up economic growth fails to impress Canadian trade union economists. They believe tax cuts would help very little.

The labor economists point out that big business in Canada already has ample funds for investment, but has not been investing because of existing productive overcapacity.

This question is asked: Why should Canadian enterprises invest in new machinery and equipment when they cannot sell all the goods they are capable of producing with their present capacity?

The alternative argument is that what Canada needs to stimulate the economy is increased purchasing power. Put more money into the pockets of people who really need more money. They'll spend it.

People high up in the income scale are likely to save a large percentage

of their income instead of spending it in the consumer market for homes, food, clothing and other products—of which they already have enough. On the other hand, people low in the income scale must spend most of their income out of sheer necessity. Give more money to people whose incomes are low and they will spend more.

It is asserted that social security takes some money from the high-income group, which the latter would not spend in the consumer market, and distributes it to low- and middle-income groups who most likely will spend it in the consumer market, thereby stimulating demand, production, investment, employment and income.

The conclusion to which the Canadian trade union movement subscribes, then, is that increases in social security can actually help economic growth and should be part and parcel of any sound economic growth program for Canada.

THE Ontario portable pension plan can stand improvement, but at least it is going to make thousands of employers provide a minimum pension program where none existed before. Every employer with fifteen or more employees must adopt a pension plan and pay the premium himself or charge not more than half to his employees. The end result will be a minimum pension of \$80 a month after forty years' service and about \$70 after thirty-five years' service.

Union objections to Ontario's

How Can They Produce?

President Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labor Congress recently said:

"Productivity! Some people seem to regard this as a magic word that holds the answer to all our problems.

"I am absolutely sure our national productivity suffers very greatly from unemployment. Men and women lined up outside employment offices are not producing. How can they be?"

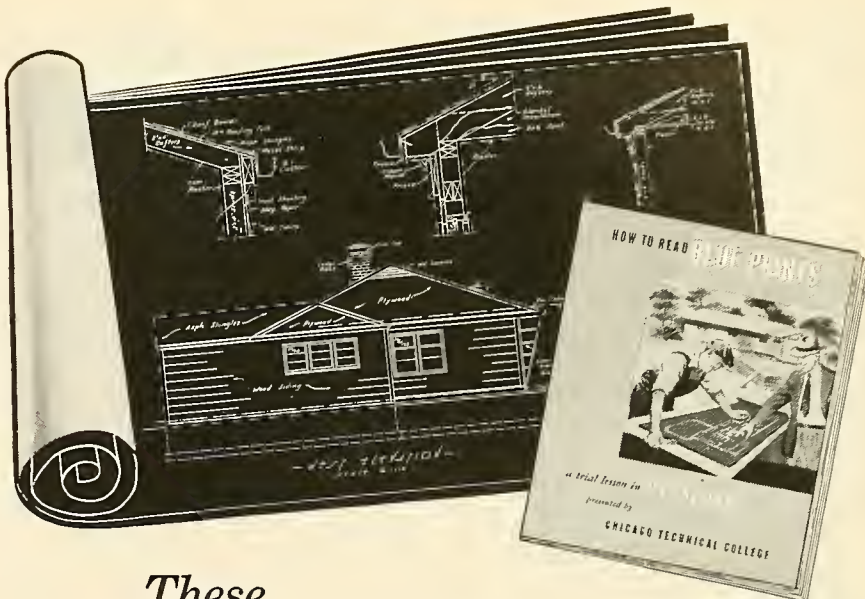
"If measures to increase productivity are to result in major shifts in employment, then they must be preceded by action to protect the employees concerned."

portable pension plan are that it does not include firms with fewer than fifteen employees, the amount of the pension is too low, the money should be vested in the employee from the beginning, instead of after ten years (*i.e.*, both employer and employee contributions should be his at all times), and the pensionable age should be 65 instead of 70.

But a start has been made, and the best way to get what labor wants is through a wage-related universal contributory plan initiated by the federal government.

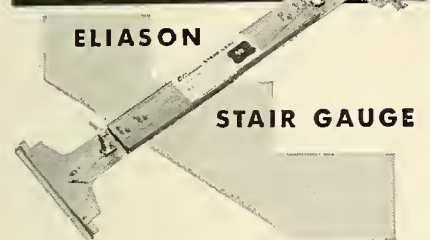
As for the Alberta medicare program, it is more open to criticism than the Ontario pension plan—if only because the province next door, Saskatchewan, has started a plan which is far superior.

To come into effect October 1, the Alberta scheme does not cover the entire population as the Saskatchewan plan does. It covers only those of limited income, probably a quarter of the population.



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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 6858 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Is It a World Record?

That big deer, elk, bear, moose or what-have-you, bagged this past hunting season, might be a world record. If you wish to find out, write to the Boone and Crockett Club, 5 Tudor City Place, New York 17, N. Y., for a registration blank. Specify the animal.

The form has detailed charts and instructions on how to measure your trophy.

While on this subject, we're reminded of a letter and photo from Brother

ord keepers of big game accomplishments.

Here's graphic proof of Gil's feat, a mounted specimen of the brute, estimated weight at 1,300 pounds. Standing in front of the behemoth is Mrs. Gilbert Elton.

"Peak of the trip," says Brother Elton, "was a threatened charge by a monstrous sow and her cub at thirty feet."

The brown bear is the world's largest carnivore. The average brownie weighs in at 800 pounds. As few hunters are equipped with scales capable of weighing a big brown, the weight is estimated. Some of these animals have recorded around 1,600 pounds.

* * *

They Were Immigrants

Brown trout, otherwise known as Loch Leven, German Brown or just plain brownies, were introduced to the U.S. in 1883 from Germany. Brownies are true trout, in the same category as rainbow and cutthroat.

* * *

Steam Works Wonders

With the approach of the fly fishing season around these far-flung areas, it is a good idea to get 'em out and freshen them up a bit.

Dry flies that have become bedraggled after catching several fish or crushed out of shape in your fly box can be restored by first washing them, then drying and holding them over the spout of a steaming teakettle with a pair of pliers for a few seconds.

The steam will bring the hackles back into original condition.

* * *

He Hunts Artifacts

Arthur Dennis, who lives at 1772 Elpyco, Wichita, Kansas, and is a member of Local Union 1280, is an ardent fishing and hunting fan. While



Gilbert Elton, Berkley, Michigan, a member of Local 998. With his trusty .338 Winchester, he downed an Alaskan brown bear and caribou on a recent trip to Alaska. Both of them easily carved a niche in the annals of the Boone and Crockett Club, official rec-

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he's meandering along far-flung waterways and along the hunt trails, he practices another interesting pastime—hunting for Indian artifacts. Here's Art's letter:

"In an old cave I visited recently, I noticed that a picnic had been held there. I dug down about two feet and found a few buffalo bones, a broken flint knife and several pieces of cord-marked pottery. This was evidence that another picnic took place here—several hundred years earlier.

"Some artifacts are found on the surface, others by digging and screening the dirt, a process known as pick and shovel archeology.

"I'm never without my shovel on a fishing or hunting trip. The most productive spot I ever found was a bunch of refuse heaps in a pasture. From these I screened polished bone beads, clamshell ear ornaments, catlinite pipes, a bear-tooth pendant, flint knives and axes.

"My most thrilling find was several pieces of decorated pottery. After identification by the University of Texas, they declared the pottery had been made in Texas and carried to Kansas. I've also dug up skulls, one in particular identified as an Indian who died around 1000 or 1100 A.D.

"If anyone has any inquiries relative to archeology in this part of the country, I'd be most willing to share any information I may have."

* * *

Bobcats Are Curious

Bobcats are creatures plagued with curiosity, oftentimes following the hunter over miles of terrain. They mate in February or March. One to four kittens are born around the 1st of May—in hollow trees, thickets or preferably caves in the rimrocks.



Kits are born blind and remain so about ninety days. Bobcats feed on anything they can catch—chipmunks, squirrels, mice, rabbits, birds, fish, even fawns. (Drawing by Harold C. Smith.)

Lucky Oregonians

Fishermen are talking about the spring trout season. Here's a photo of a lucky trio of "opening day" anglers. From the left, they are Jim Levens, Don and Jane Levens. Jim is a member of Local 226 in Portland, Oregon. This "full bag" of pan-sized

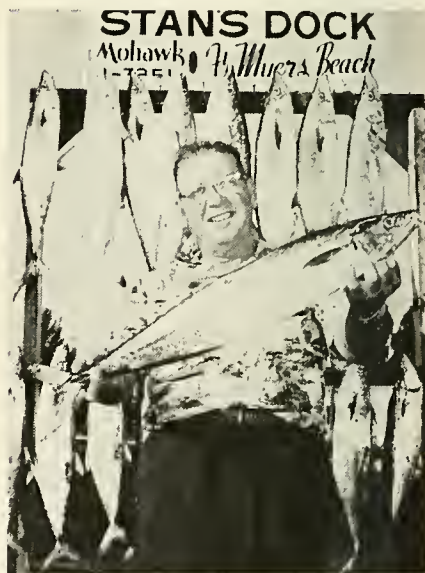


rainbow trout was taken from Timothy Lake on light spinning outfits. They averaged around ten inches and tipped the scales at three-quarters of a pound. Oh, yes, there are a couple of cut-throat trout in the lot. "Trick here," says Don, "is a slow retrieve with super-duper and 88 lures."

* * *

Doug Did Fine

Douglas W. Carney of 320 South Roberts Road, Palatine, Illinois, a member of Local Union 1, Chicago, took a trip to his sister's place at Port



Charlotte, Florida. They decided to do a little spin fishing in the saltchuck and signed up for a junket with veteran skipper Stan Lummis.

Doug and his sister really hit the piscatorial jackpot, and he sends in graphic evidence of same—blue ribbon catch which included seventy-six mackerel and one shark.



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L.U. No. 569, Pascagoula, Miss.

Arrington, A. C.
Inebnit, R. F.
Jones, J. M.

L.U. No. 583, Portland, Ore.

Bennett, Gny V.
Platt, Hugh
Sandman, L. N.

L.U. No. 594, Dover, N. J.

Buschegger, Olen, Sr.
Eckel, Albert

L.U. No. 608, New York, N. Y.

Carroll, Robert
Redder, Max
Wall, John

L.U. No. 620, Madison, N. J.

Bradley, James
Olsen, Benjamin

L.U. No. 621, Bangor, Me.

Stairs, Harry I.

L.U. No. 626, Wilmington, Del.

Laws, Joshua E.
Garber, George
Niemi, Richard

L.U. No. 672, Clinton, Iowa

Gaughn, Frank
Jackson, Stanley
Martinsen, Paul
Vienema, David

L.U. No. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.

Mucha, John
Shairy, Charles

L.U. No. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.

Bartens, Johann
Boone, Floyd E.

- Brown, Clyde
Horn, William
Pacal, Joe
Pellegrini, Albert F.
Thomas, August
Thomson, Charles A.
Yannie, John
- L.U. No. 727, Hialeah, Fla.**
Allen, Howard B.
Thurmond, E. T., Sr.
Ueber, Joseph
- L.U. No. 753, Beaumont, Tex.**
Huckabee, W. J.
Richards, C. O.
- L.U. No. 762, Quincy, Mass.**
Gillis, William
- L.U. No. 764, Shreveport, La.**
Frasure, Luther J.
Gandy, Hubert
Hauser, Elbert D.
Hogan, E. E.
Janssen, F. H.
Meeks, J. N.
Tyler, George A.
- L.U. No. 767, Ottumwa, Iowa**
Albright, Claude
- L.U. No. 769, Pasadena, Calif.**
Bigelow, James
Infantino, Salvatore
Johnson, Ernest
- L.U. No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.**
Palizzi, Anthony
Sigal, Sam
- L.U. No. 795, St. Louis, Mo.**
Chastain, Edward
- L.U. No. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.**
Anderson, John
Ossman, Peter
Radke, William
Ruppe, Joseph
Severston, M.
White, Edgar T.
- L.U. No. 821 Springfield, N. J.**
Ambrosini, Marlo
Pituch, Paul
- L.U. No. 844, Reseda, Calif.**
Schultz, Morris
Simmons, Walter Earl
Warren, Cyrus
- L.U. No. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio**
Thicken, John W.
- L.U. No. 871, Baffle Creek, Mich.**
Wagner, Frank
- L.U. No. 974, Baltimore, Md.**
Fogle, Norman H.
- L.U. No. 982, Detroit, Mich.**
Theakston, Roy H.
- L.U. No. 1022, Parsons, Kans.**
Wilson, Curtis A.
- L.U. No. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.**
Richards, Paul
Walker, William H.
- L.U. No. 1098, Baton Rouge, La.**
Tyler, Eugene E.
- L.U. No. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio**
Cotton, Vincent
Gutwirth, Rudy
Horning, Clarence
Juriki, Joseph
Kuharik, George
Lemon, Lester
McGovern, A. J.
Moore, Mont L.
Sommerville, Joseph
Speck, Carl
Tokkar, S. W.
Uhler, Frank
Wenzel, Louis
Yako, John
- L.U. No. 1194, Pensacola, Fla.**
Pugh, Ralph A.
Snuggs, L. P.
- L.U. No. 1313, Mason City, Iowa**
Wasicek, Clarence
- L.U. No. 1353, Santa Fe, N. M.**
Chene, Joe D.
- L.U. No. 1367, Chicago, Ill.**
Nielsen, John P.
- L.U. No. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.**
Anderson, Gunnar
Kelley, James
- L.U. No. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.**
Walker, C. B.
- L.U. No. 1437, Compton, Calif.**
Jones, George H.
Losson, James J.
- L.U. No. 1497, East Los Angeles, Calif.**
Davis, William B.
Miller, Charles L.
- L.U. No. 1507, El Monte, Calif.**
Clary, Herman
Henson, Henry P.
Hodges, J. W.
Holter, M. C.
Huth, H. C.
Thorne, Sam
- L.U. No. 1513, Detroit, Mich.**
Carlson, Frank
- L.U. No. 1565, Abilene, Tex.**
James, Afton E.
- L.U. No. 1958, Victoria, B. C.**
Spencer, John H.
- L.U. No. 1632, San Luis Obispo, Calif.**
Chatham, Ernest
Daniels, Wilbur
Fuller, Lawrence
Kreinbring, Lou
Perry, Clarence
Ritchie, Frank
Thompson, Maurice
- L.U. No. 1667, Biloxi, Miss.**
Jones, Beryl G.
Sykes, John
- L.U. No. 1693, Chicago, Ill.**
Gabelein, Henry
- L.U. No. 1743, Wildwood, N. J.**
Marine, Harold
- L.U. No. 1779, Calgary, Alba.**
Anderson, Andrew M.
- L.U. No. 1782, Newark, N. J.**
Lubin, Barnet
- L.U. No. 1846, New Orleans, La.**
Beer, Louis
Holden, O. T.
Howe, John C.
- L.U. No. 1888, New York, N. Y.**
Tweed, J. B.
- L.U. No. 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.**
Duzy, John J.
White, George H.
- L.U. No. 2073, Milwaukee, Wis.**
Lewandowski, Eugene
- L.U. No. 2164, San Francisco, Calif.**
Hollington, James B.
- L.U. No. 2236, Bronx, N. Y.**
Pajari, Reino
Pick, Donald M.
- L.U. No. 2396, Seattle, Wash.**
Buer, George
Ducham, Louis
Eastguard, Sewald
Haugen, William
Johnson, Adolph
McGhee, Estel
Miller, Lloyd H.
Ray, Jack
Stroyan, Jack P.
- L.U. No. 2345, Inglewood, Calif.**
Hammond, George D.
Lockyer, George L.
Plummer, Aral E.
Williams, Andrew J.



Our Pre-Stressed Concrete Film Is Now Available

Our Brotherhood has a new film which many members will want to see. Its title is "Building With Pre-Stressed Concrete." Carpenters have a very important role to play in connection with the growing use of pre-stressed concrete in construction. If your

local is interested in borrowing a print of this excellent training film, a letter should be sent to General President M. A. Hutcheson. Be sure to name the film and also give us the date of your planned showing. Please try to allow us a minimum of three weeks.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

L.U. 1209 of Newark Marks Completion of Six Decades of Progress

A GREAT throng, which included First General Vice President John R. Stevenson and Second General Vice President Finlay C. Allan of our United Brotherhood, was present for the sixtieth anniversary celebration of Local Union 1209, Newark, N. J.

General President M. A. Hutcheson, in a congratulatory message declared that Local Union 1209 "can take great pride in its contribution to the Brotherhood."

The local, one of our larger units in New Jersey, has had a proud history since its formation by a group of pioneer trade unionists who were not satisfied with poor working conditions and pay of \$1.75 to \$2.50 a day.

Second General Vice President Allan, in an address, traced Local Union 1209's gains over the years. He also covered some of the problems facing organized labor today and in the immediate future. He placed



Here are the officers of Local Union 1209. In front row, from left to right, Sal T. Cataldo, treasurer; Anthony Rocco, financial secretary; John A. Frank, president; Charles Cany, recording secretary; Walter Regenye, vice president. In rear row, in the same order—Donald McGillivray, conductor; Herbert Hobbs, warden; and George H. Vatter, Charles Inverarity and William Koenig, trustees.

particular emphasis on changes in production methods whose purpose is to replace workmen with ma-

chinery. Shortening hours of work is the most direct way to take up the slack in jobs, the speaker declared.

Cambiano Saluted

(Continued from Page 11)

26, 1954, when, upon the death of General Executive Board Member Abe Muir, Joe Cambiano was chosen to be his replacement.

No individual ever gave more diligently of his efforts than Joe. He was always at the beck and call of any local that needed help.

It is difficult to take a labor leader like Brother Cambiano, who in June will have completed sixty years of consecutive membership in our Brotherhood, and pinpoint every single thing that he has accomplished. Suffice it to say that the Carpenters in California and in the Brotherhood as a whole owe him a huge debt of gratitude. While this must be acknowledged, it is sometimes very hard to find the proper way to express this appreciation.

In a small way this was attempted when the thirty-fifth annual convention of the California State Council of Carpenters was dedicated to marking Joe Cambiano's achievements and devotion to our organization. The climax was a testimonial

dinner on Thursday, February 14.

From all walks of life came 1,200 people. The testimonial dinner was held in the beautiful Palladium. The respect commanded by Joe Cambiano can be measured by the presence of such people as General President M. A. Hutcheson, General Secretary R. E. Livingston, Executive Board Members Charles Johnson, Jr., Lyle Hiller, Leon Greene and George Bengough, and President C. J. Haggerty of the Building Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

After a superb dinner Brother Gordon McCulloch, executive secretary of the California State Council of Carpenters, acting as master of ceremonies, called on a few distinguished people for appropriate remarks. Talks were made by General President Hutcheson, General Secretary Livingston, C. J. Haggerty, former Governor Goodwin Knight and Frank Boice, speaking for management. Then followed presentation of a color television set by Brother C. R. Bartalini, president of the California State Council of Carpenters, in behalf of the State Council.

Armon E. Henderson, vice presi-

dent of the California State Council of Carpenters, made a presentation of a beautifully engraved plaque. William Sidell, in behalf of the Los Angeles District Council of Carpenters, made a presentation of a beautiful leather-bound album containing photographs of the event and also presented an order for two tailored suits.

Earl Honerlah, in behalf of Local Union 162, presented another beautifully engraved plaque in recognition of Brother Cambiano's innumerable contributions.

Gifts are material things and never adequately represent the rewards one likes to bestow upon outstanding individuals in proper recognition of their services. Actually these are better fulfilled by an occasion such as a testimonial affair, attended by hundreds of friends and supporters. Then the gifts can serve as reminders of a once-in-a-lifetime occasion.

Because it was utterly impossible for all of Joe's friends to be at the dinner, we take this means of saying, for all who love him:

"Brother Cambiano, the Carpenters salute you!"

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Meany Urges Unionists To Read More Books

To be better citizens and to understand the changes that are taking place, members of trade unions need to read more books. This view was expressed recently by AFL-CIO President George Meany.

"Libraries are not for scholars only," Mr. Meany said. "The intelligent worker wants to improve his skills and keep abreast of the rapidly changing technology which affects his job. He will find few sources of greater benefit than the public library.

"There he will also find books which can help him better understand the issues of the world in which he lives and to help him make the most of his leisure and recreational hours."

In 1917 the Supreme Court upheld the "yellow dog" contract and ruled that union efforts to organize workers who had signed such documents were unlawful. In a "yellow dog" contract the employee had to sign a statement that he would not join a union.

In 1932 Wisconsin adopted the first U.S. Unemployment Insurance Act.

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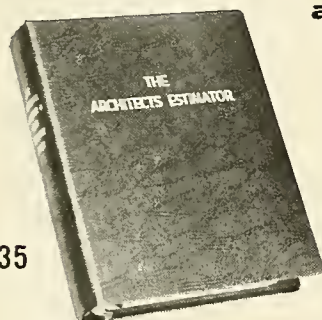
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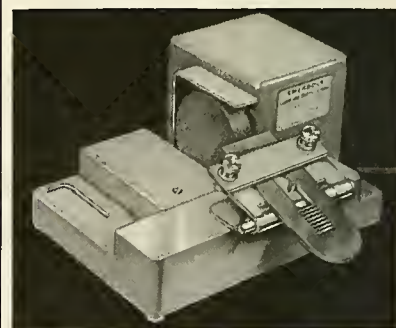
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Boom in Apartment Houses

P RIVATE housing starts in 1963 will total about 1,450,000 units, roughly the same as last year, the U.S. Department of Commerce forecasts. The first of a quarterly series of consumer purchase intentions, issued a few weeks ago by the Department, showed that 1.9 per cent of the nation's households expected, at the beginning of this year, to buy new homes prior to the close of 1963.

The boom in the building of apartment houses is generally regarded as the most striking feature of the housing industry today. Multi-family units started in 1962 numbered 462,000, or 32 per cent of all non-farm private housing starts in the year. In only two years there has been a 92 per cent jump.

"In most market areas—even in parts of cities where the overall vacancy rate is high—builders have

found real opportunity (and profit) in the right kind of multi-family housing built for sale and rental," says the publication *House and Home*.

In the closing month of 1962, apartment construction accounted for almost 45 per cent of all home building contracts reported.

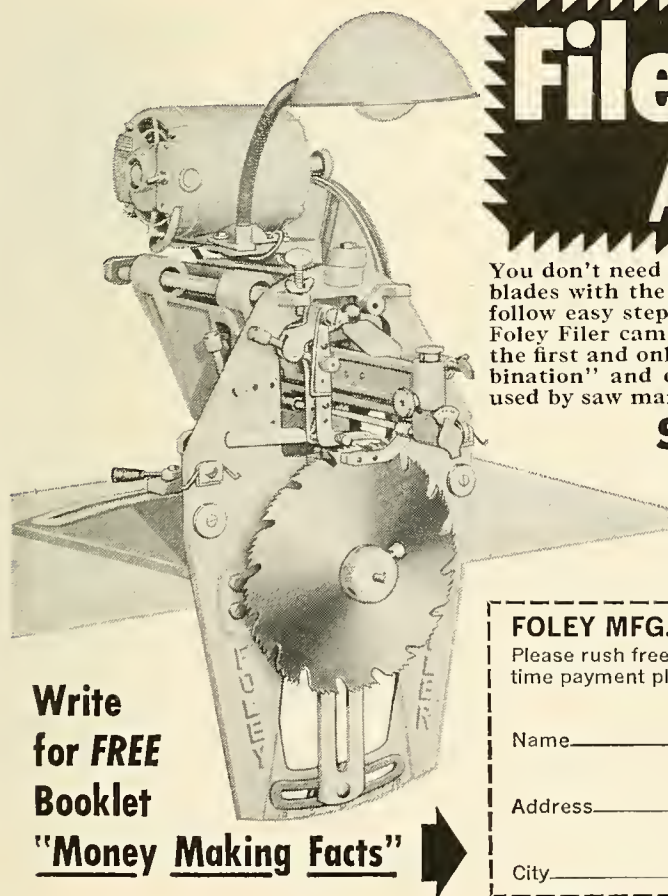
Reports flowing into Washington from around the country indicate that the appearance of new apartment buildings in the suburbs is drawing many potential home buyers away from single-family houses. With suburban land values soaring, builders often find it more profitable to put up multiple-unit structures than single-family homes.

The spread of industry to communities ringing our great cities is creating jobs in the suburbs and providing more customers for suburban apartment houses. Moderate-

priced garden apartment communities, featuring large recreation areas, plenty of parking space and, in many instances, shopping centers, offer an alternative to the detached suburban house.

The trend to apartment living is attributed by sociologists to mounting disillusionment with life in suburban developments, and Louis Winnick, an economist, has suggested that housing "no longer seems to be the symbol of socio-economic status it once was."

Are too many apartment buildings going up now? This possibility has been raised by some who can remember the boom and bust of the Twenties. There was an apartment boom after World War I. After a few years, supply outstripped demand, and between 1927 and 1929 there was a 45 per cent decline in apartment starts.



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NEWS FROM LAKELAND

Arrivals during March:

Brother Peter Feddema of L.U. 224, Cincinnati, Ohio, arrived at the Home March 7, 1963.

Brother E. M. Moxley of L.U. 1723, Columbus, Ga., arrived March 17, 1963.

Brother Porter A. Henderson of L.U. 900, Altoona, Pa., passed away March 8, 1963, and was shipped to Petersburg, Pa., for burial.

Brother Mike Loiko of L.U. 914, Augusta, Maine, passed away March 19 and was shipped to Augusta for burial.

Brother Fred Aszmus of L.U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio, passed away March 25 and was shipped to Cincinnati for burial.

Brother Stanley Leamel of L.U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, passed away March 31 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Emil Johnson of L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill., withdrew from the Home and was dropped from the roll March 27, 1963.

There were 254 occupants on roll as of March 31.

Five cattle, total weight 2,626 pounds, were killed and put into cold storage.

Union members who visited the Home during March:

Charles Arquette, L.U. 1307, Glenview, Ill.
Perly W. Kimball, L.U. 404, Painesville, Ohio.
Emmon R. Smithers, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
Benjamin Schirer, L.U. 124, Bradford, Pa.
F. E. Grigsby, L.U. 1320, Berlin, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. De Fario, L.U. 1613, Newark, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Fhyberg, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Charles H. Werber, L.U. 284, College Point, N. Y.
John E. Muller, L.U. 284, College Point, N. Y.
A. S. Kelemen, L.U. 210, Norwalk, Conn.
Leo M. Briggs, L.U. 517, Washington, D. C.
E. G. Edeno, L.U. 695, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Louis C. Belisle, L.U. 218, Lawrence, Mass.
Wilfred Olson, L.U. 361, Duluth, Minn.
Pedar A. Ness, L.U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.
William Nelson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Arthur Beckman, L.U. 1997, Columbia, Ill.
Carl G. Lysen, L.U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
Charles Engdahl, L.U. 1865, Minneapolis, Minn.
Dominick Romon, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
Lambert C. Loss, L.U. 416, Chicago, Ill.
William J. Miller, L.U. 1609, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mathre Schmalagambey, L.U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.
William Chaplin, L.U. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Carlson, L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
Curtis B. Clark, L.U. 910, Gloucester, Mass.
Charles Grove, L.U. 2163, Long Island City, N. Y.
Henry H. Taylor, L.U. 1250, Homestead, Fla.
John H. Taylor, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Thomas S. May, L.U. 1024, Cumberland, Md.
H. E. May, L.U. 1024, Boynton, Pa.
Courtney D. Young, Sr., L.U. 1268, Sarasota, Fla.
Ray Green, L.U. 2029, Walnutport, Pa.
Charles Rheberg, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill.

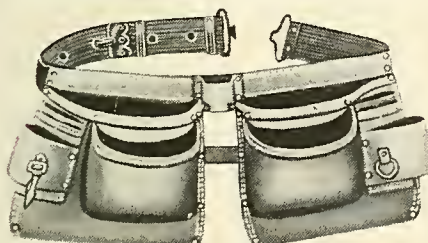
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith, L.U. 20, Cranberry Lake, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Smith, L.U. 982, Bellaire, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, L.U. 3233, Aurora, Ont., Canada.
Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Zuehor, L.U. 998, Pontiac, Mich.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Van Brockhoven, L.U. 490, Clifton, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Alger, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
George Fraser, Sr., L.U. 1670, East Hampton, L. I., N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Caclamoff, L.U. 829, Santa Cruz, Calif.
Mr. and Mrs. Gunnar Anderson, L.U. 15, Bergenfield, N. J.
A. R. McPherson, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill.
Stillman Wharton, L.U. 860, Framingham, Mass.
Gordon R. Woodworth, L.U. 708, Newton, Mass.
Richard Zeschmann, L.U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
Robert E. Little, L.U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Jolmar Marittari, L.U. 1135, Rocky Point, N. Y.
Harry A. Kessler, L.U. 406, Nazareth, Pa.
W. L. Terryman, L.U. 1329, Independence, Mo.
Leonard A. Lester, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
William A. Markstrom, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Anton Mirzik, L.U. 54, Berwyn, Ill.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Vining, L.U. 454, Hi-Nella, N. J.
David Smith, L.U. 66, Jamestown, N. Y.
Alex Breckenridge, L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.
William Breckenridge, L.U. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. J. Seller, L.U. 19, Detroit, Mich.
Frank B. Brooke, L.U. 334, Saginaw, Mich.
Rudy Macer, L.U. 297, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Ludwig C. Schnoeden, L.U. 1573, Milwaukee, Wis.
James R. Moore, L.U. 211, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Edwin L. King, L.U. 1483, East Patchogue, N. Y.
Albert Johnson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Paul E. Pederson, L.U. 787, Sorrento, Fla.
John Swanson, L.U. 62, Largo, Fla.
William C. Colbert, L.U. 413, Bochanan, Ind.

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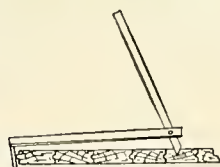
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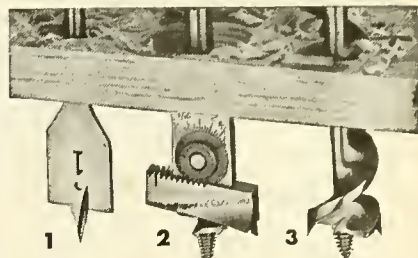
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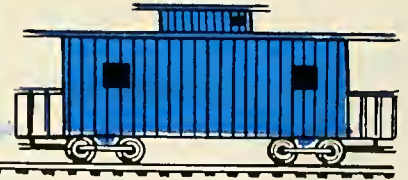
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M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Anti-Labor Propaganda Versus the Facts

The enemies of labor have stepped up their efforts to drive a wedge between working people and the rest of the population. The efforts of those who seek to turn back the clock are designed to sell the idea that labor is a separate segment which can be shoved off to one side and labeled as something strange and peculiar. What a shameful propaganda undertaking this is! Shameful and ridiculous!

Let's analyze this propaganda pitch for a moment. The enemies of effective trade unions would have it believed that everything would be proceeding beautifully in our country were it not for the working people. They would have it believed that we are the ones who cause trouble because we seek better wages and better working conditions. They assail us because, as free men, when confronted with an unfair and stubborn employer, we sometimes find that we have no alternative but to lay down our tools.

A striking characteristic of much propaganda is the absence of a solid foundation for propaganda's assertions. Often the propaganda against labor is unadulterated bunk. As for the current writings and speeches against our movement emanating from the National Association of Manufacturers, it is accurate to describe them as departing widely from the established facts.

Consider the term "labor." What is labor? Who is labor? The answer is that labor is almost everyone—surely the largest group of people, when we think of the wage-earner and also his wife and children, in the country. We work productively and thereby contribute to the greatness of our nation. Because we are people who work, we are called "labor." And we are proud of the term.

But George Smith and Bill Jones are also citizens,

parents, neighbors, taxpayers and patriots. When disaster strikes, who hurries to the rescue? The answer is working people. When the country is attacked by a foreign aggressor, who marches off to defend freedom? The answer again is working people.

Who pleads for more educational opportunities for all? Who are the people who contribute the largest share of the funds raised by our Community Chests and the Red Cross, the heart drive and the cancer drive and all the others? Who are the people we see in church and who are not only concerned about our community problems but who roll up their sleeves and give freely of their time and abilities to help solve these problems?

Who are the people that want our aged citizens taken care of properly? Who are the people that invariably advocate federal, state and local legislation which benefits not the few but benefits everybody?

These people are the laboring people of our country. No one can separate these people from the country and make of them a group apart. The working people of America, from colonial times right down to the present hour, have always been the greatest strength of America—in dozens of important aspects of life in addition to what we have been able to contribute through toil.

When Abe Lincoln, a century ago, said that without labor there is no America, he spoke the plain truth—and it is just as valid today as it was then. Abe Lincoln, careful to speak the truth and nothing but the truth, will be remembered and revered forever. Labor is America. That is the simple and ineradicable fact.

It is a fact that stands there like Gibraltar, and it surely cannot be demolished by the little men—the anti-labor propagandists—who devote their lives to spouting fantastic falsehoods about us.

PLANE GOSSIP



The Sweet Life?

An old Swedish carpenter went to the doctor, his hands shaking like a leaf. "My dear man" said the doctor, "you must have been drinking a lot."

The old gent looked at the doctor with a tear in his eye and replied: "No, Doc, I bane spilling half of it!"

—Alge Olson,
Chicago, Ill.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

I-Love-Me Department

The most egotistical man we know said, on hearing that a certain famous man was dead: "All the great men are dying and, you know, I feel ill!"

—Jerene Behler,
Culdesac, Idaho

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Proof Positive to Boot

A baby boy and a baby girl, sharing the same nursery, were discussing affairs (in baby talk, of course).

"I'm a boy," he said.

"Oh yeah?" she replied. "Prove it!"

"I will, as soon as our nurse leaves," he replied. About then the nurse went out and he pulled down the covers.

"See?" the lad challenged. "Blue booties!"

—Unidentified contributor.

IS YOUR WIFE UNION-MINDED?

When You Gutter Go . . .

A little old lady broke her leg. The doctor put a cast on and said she'd have to wear it for several months. At last he came to take it off.

Eagerly she asked, "Now may I climb stairs again?"

"Yes, indeed!" he said.

"My, what a relief!" the old lady sighed. "You don't know what a chore it was to shinny up and down the drainpipe."

Inspection Point

Foreman: "Isn't that a pretty wide crack in the trim?"

Carpenter: "So what? You can't see it from the beer joint!"

—James E. Lewis, L.U. 622,
Marlin, Texas

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Watch Carefully!

The fourth-rate pug was taking a terrific shellacking in the ring, yet every time the bell rang his second would cheer him on, saying: "Get in there and punch! He can't lay a hand on you!" After several rounds of this the bloodied fighter peered at him through black eyes and murmured through his puffy lips: "Well, if he ain't layin' a glove on me, keep your eye on that referee because somebody in there is pounding the living daylights outa me!"

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Can't Buy Devotion!

Employers take note: Money can buy a dog but it can't make him wag his tail!

Shining Vice President

Vice President Lyndon Johnson as a Congressman:

"As a small boy during World War I, I used to earn spending money shining shoes in my home town, Johnson City, Texas. Servicemen home on furlough were my best customers.

"I was elected to Congress in 1937, in the midst of the depression, and shortly afterward I visited a WPA project underway in Johnson City. A town official was my guide, and he importantly introduced 'Congressman Johnson' to the workmen, who were digging a sewer ditch.

"As we walked along the trench we came to a grizzled World War I veteran who sluggishly swung a pick.

"'Hank,' said the city father, 'do

you know Congressman Johnson?"

"'Know him?' muttered the veteran, without missing a swing. 'Why, he used to shine my shoes.'"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Quick Merchant Marine!

Oscar Carlson, Aurora, Mo., says he has a formula for solving the unemployment problem: Find two deserted islands. Put all the men on one island and all the women on the other. Then watch how quick they all get to work building boats!

BE SURE IT'S UNION

No Cause for Alarm!

Butch called up the stairs, "Ma, I tore a big hole in the seat of my pants."

"Take them off and leave them beside the sewing machine," his mother said, sighing. "Then come and get another pair."

Ten minutes went by, but Butch did not come upstairs. His mother went down and saw the pants by the sewing machine, but no sign of Butch. Then she heard a rattling in the basement. So she called down the cellar stairs, "Are you running around down there without any pants on?"

"No, ma'am," a deep male voice answered. "I'm just reading the gas meter."

—Anon., Seattle, Wash.

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

It's Hall Right Now!

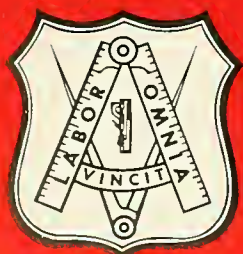
"City Hall," said the switchboard operator. There was no answer for a minute, then a rather nervous female voice asked, "Is this really City Hall?"

"That's right, madam," said the operator. "With whom do you wish to speak?"

There was an embarrassed silence. Then the female voice said softly, "I guess nobody. I just found this number in my husband's pocket. . . ."

—Fred Frieden.

"If I hadn't had the hat...
I wouldn't have the head!"



**DON'T BE HARD-HEADED...
WEAR YOUR HARD HAT!**



Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

JUNE 1963





Why Be All Alone?

IT ISN'T wise to stand alone—not if you're a working man. No, sir! If the foreman or the big boss in the front office is giving you a raw deal, what can you—all by yourself—do about it? Standing all alone, you're in a pretty sad plight. You just have to take it. You can't win—even when you're right—if you stand alone.

Things are different when you become a union man. With a strong union to protect and represent you, neither the foreman nor the top execu-

tives can bounce you around and make you miserable. The handling of employee grievances is as important a part of the work of an effective labor union as is the negotiation of contracts.

If you are qualified for membership, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will welcome you. And once you've become a member of our Brotherhood, you'll never again be in the unhappy position of the man who is isolated and alone.

You Don't Have To Stand Alone . . .

Join the

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



The subject of this page and related topics are discussed in organizing pamphlets published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. To obtain copies of this literature, write to the General Secretary.

THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII

NO. 6

JUNE, 1963



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Bernard Tassler, Editor

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THE COVER

Glorious June is the month when happy girls and boys from Bangor to Honolulu are awarded their diplomas and when many a radiant bride and stalwart bridegroom are launched on matrimony's seas. June is also that time of year when the fast-growing grass clamors for skilled barbering by the head of the family. Even though he has spent five days working hard at his trade and has every right to be a bit fatigued when Saturday finally arrives, our friend cheerfully takes care of his yard duties. Then he grants himself a short siesta—and dreams marvelous dreams of faraway places and blissful vacation days ahead.



POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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Washington **ROUNDUP**

MORE SPEED ON THE HILL: Labor legislative representatives who are in constant contact with key Senators and Congressmen are convinced that the lawmakers will pick up speed in the next few weeks. Thus far it's been a snail's-pace session. This situation is about to change dramatically, many of the labor legislative representatives believe. "We expect Congress to perk up," says a veteran legislative representative, "and there will be action on legislation backed by organized labor." The tax bill, long under consideration, has blocked other measures.

MAJOR EFFORT: The King-Anderson bill, H.R. 3920 and S. 880, embodies President Kennedy's proposal for hospital insurance for the aged through Social Security. The measure will be taken up by the House Ways and Means Committee after it has disposed of the tax bill. The AFL-CIO expects a major effort for the enactment of the King-Anderson bill this summer. The House must act first.

EXTREMISTS RAPPED: Political extremists—sometimes referred to as "the frantic fringe"—were raked over the coals by two Senators on the AFL-CIO's radio program, "Washington Reports to the People." Senator Kuchel, California Republican, assailed the extreme right-wing political operators as "those who prey upon the American public." Senator McGee, Wyoming Democrat, tagged the same groups as "the American Lasters." The Senate recently heard a widely acclaimed Kuchel speech in which he lambasted the Birch Society and similar wild-eyed groups.

LABOR PRESS: At a White House reception for labor editors, President Kennedy put emphasis on the importance of the labor press in informing millions of citizens about programs and issues. The reception was a feature of a two-day Washington conference at which the labor editors sharply questioned Secretary of the Treasury Dillon, Secretary of Labor Wirtz and other prominent government figures. The Secretary of Labor, with the cooperation of the International Labor Press Association, set up the conference. It was the first such gathering for labor editors.

RUNAWAY SHIPS: One of the key bills in the legislative program of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department has been introduced. This is H.R. 6529, offered by Congressman Thomas L. Ashley of Ohio. The objective of this measure is to strengthen the American merchant marine by closing the tax loophole now enjoyed by runaway flag shipping. At present less than 10 per cent of the entire U.S. export and import trade is carried by American flag vessels. General Secretary Richard E. Livingston of the United Brotherhood is a member of MTD's Executive Board.

WAR ORPHANS: A peak is expected this year in the Veterans Administration program of educational and training assistance to war orphans. It is estimated that 24,000 children of deceased veterans will take advantage of the benefits.

FABULOUS FAIR

Our Members Are Building It

**SKILLED BROTHERHOOD CARPENTERS ARE ON THE JOB AS CONSTRUCTION
SWINGS INTO HIGH GEAR ON NEW YORK'S COLOSSAL EXPOSITION
SLATED TO OPEN AT FLUSHING MEADOW NEXT APRIL FOR A TWO-YEAR RUN**

MEMBERS of our United Brotherhood are deeply involved in the New York World's Fair which on April 22 of next year will open its gates to the first of an expected seventy million visitors. The Fair will be a gigantic showcase of the finest labors of mankind—past, present and future. You can't have the colossal, exciting and complex exposition that this World's Fair will be unless thousands of skilled carpenters have been on the job.

Practical and yet visionary, the Fair will dramatize the realities of today's achievements along with the dreams of tomorrow. Within its 646-acre site at Flushing Meadow Park in New York City's Borough of Queens, more than 200 pavilions will display the work of states and

nations, industry and transportation, architect, engineer and builder, scientist and artist, educator and entertainer. Everything seen at the Fair will have been made by working people.

Speaking a few days ago, Fair President Robert Moses commented on the meaning of the exposition. He declared:

"To those who build, it explodes into fantastic shapes. The fact that the effects are temporary encourages experiment, individuality and boldness.

"To the scientist, the World's Fair is the epitome of the age of space; to the artist and educator, the cynosure of culture; and to the merchant, a bird's-eye view of the home and common markets.

"To engineers, the World's Fair presents a golden opportunity to build a permanent system of approaches, crossings and highways of the most modern, ingenious design, which will be the pride of the motor age. To others the Fair will be an Olympics of Progress, open to all in free competition."

President John F. Kennedy officially broke ground last December for the \$17 million Federal Pavilion. Now well under way, the monumental structure, more than a city block square, will house an exhibit based on a theme of "Challenge to Greatness," which was designed, in the words of the President, "to present to the world not a boastful picture of our unparalleled progress but a picture of democracy

—its opportunities, its problems, its inspirations and its freedoms.”

Moses and his associates say their estimate that seventy million will visit the World's Fair during its two six-month seasons in 1964 and 1965 is quite conservative.

This will be the first billion dollar exposition in history. Awesome as this figure is, it holds a personal meaning for many thousands of working people. More than half the total will be in payrolls.

The billion dollar figure does not take into account what seventy million visitors will spend for travel and during their stay. Obviously, the visitors will create a tremendous demand for transportation, shelter, eating places and recreation—in short, more work for more people.

Even now Long Island is experiencing a wave of prosperity as highways are improved and expanded to service Fair visitors, hotels and motels spring up to house people from all over the world, and shops, department stores, restaurants and other service businesses gear their program and staff in anticipation of the tremendous influx.

The economy not only of the New York metropolitan area but of the country as a whole must necessarily be affected in a positive way—just as the construction industry is now experiencing the beneficial results of the monumental task of building a World's Fair.

THE MANY complex problems which have arisen in the course of construction as a result of novel building concepts, advanced use of materials and new technological developments are being successfully resolved under the guidance of the Fair's Engineering Department headed by General William Whipple, Jr., Chief Engineer. Matters involving safety are strictly administered as are requirements for minimum landscaping and similar regulations to enhance the visitors' enjoyment, but in other respects the Fair is giving full scope to the most imaginative architectural concepts.

“Whatever our personal preferences and prejudices may be,” Bob Moses has said, “we advocate no periods or schools at the Fair. Avant-garde, reactionary, eclectic,

rococo, sirocco, General Grant, General Mills—they are all the same to us. It is no more our job to induce a Greek revival than it is to tout the virtues of aluminum. We are for variety, not conformity.”

Construction costs at the Fair are estimated at more than \$643 million, of which some \$370 million will go into payrolls. More than 3,000 construction workers are now engaged on various Fair projects. Several times this number are expected to be at work before long.

While many members of the United Brotherhood are already working, the high point of employment for carpenters lies ahead. All the construction work at the World's Fair is on a 100 per cent union basis.

By opening day it is expected that, excluding construction labor, the total Fair and exhibitor personnel force will number some 25,000.

The building and construction unions and employers of New York City, in March, 1961, presented a declaration pledging that “there shall be no lockouts, strikes, picketing or interference with the progress of construction and building at the Fair sites and on all work relating thereto.” Procedures for the resolution of all disputes by mediation and, if needed, by voluntary arbitration were established.

Peter J. Brennan, president of New York's Building and Construction Trades Council, was designated as the mediator. An Advisory Committee, consisting of an equal number of union and management representatives, was established. Its job is to aid in prevention and resolution of disputes.

Over 8,500,000 man-hours of work have already been put in at the World's Fair and on the vital related highway approaches without a lockout or work stoppage. Construction of dozens of pavilions is well advanced, with many running ahead of schedule. Adequate manpower has been made available as a result of outstanding cooperation given by leaders of labor like Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., of our own United Brotherhood.

Nearly all of the World's Fair utilities work is already in place underground. Fourteen miles of water distribution mains, 22 miles of

drainage and sewage lines and 150 miles of the underground high voltage electric distribution system have been completed.

Paving has been finished on essential construction access roads and most of the 30 miles of paved roads and walkways inside the Fair Site will be finished by next March.

“In every respect,” says Bob Moses, “the New York World's Fair will be a tribute to labor's important and responsible role in the making of one of the world's greatest international showplaces.”

A major consideration in choosing the Flushing Meadow site on the northern edge of the Borough of Queens, near the geographical center of New York City, was its accessibility by every means of transportation.

FEDERAL, state and city governments are spending \$124 million to provide an improved highway access system for motoring visitors. Parking lots accommodating 20,000 cars are being built at Flushing Meadow.

The Fair access routes will tie into New York's \$2 billion arterial program and into regional highways. Traffic lanes are being added to the Whitestone Expressway, Grand Central Parkway, Van Wyck Expressway Extension and Northern Boulevard in time for the Fair's opening.

The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, largest suspension span in the world, will be completed during the 1965 season of the Fair. This mighty span will connect Staten Island and Brooklyn.

New York International and LaGuardia Airports are both in the midst of expansion. A heliport, located atop the Port of New York Authority exhibit, will be the air gateway to the Fair.

New York Airways, Inc., will provide shuttle air-bus service in large helicopters with a cruising speed of 155 miles per hour between the Fair's heliport and Manhattan and the airports.

Dredging has begun on a big \$8.5 million marina in Flushing Bay, adjacent to the Fair. Eventually there will be mooring facilities for 2,000 boats. With a channel 300 feet wide and an anchorage area of about 70

acres, it will be the largest on the Eastern seacoast.

The Unisphere, the Fair symbol, will be the hub of the Fair.

Symbolizing man's perpetual search for truth and his absolute need for peace through understanding, the 250-ton stainless steel armillary sphere will become a permanent addition to Flushing Meadow Park. Land masses on this 12-story high, 120-foot diameter globe are supported by an open grid framework of latitudes and longitudes. Three orbit rings suspended from the structure by virtually invisible wires pay tribute to man's probing of outer space. A tripod-shaped base, surrounded by a reflecting pool, supports the Unisphere structure.

Among the industrial and transportation features which the Fair will offer are:

► A re-creation of the prehistoric age of man with completely authentic full-sized replicas of nine different genera of dinosaurs.

► An automobile trip through a fantasy land of the past, present and future.

► A pavilion featuring a "floating wing," 400 feet long, raised 24 feet above ground, supported at only four points and which includes a ten-minute ride through a series of theaters illustrating the development of communications with narration channeled through binaural speakers set into the chairs which will transport visitors.

► How the world of 6939 A.D. will see us—a reproduction of the contents of the 1939 time capsule and of the supplementary capsule now suspended between three pylons.

► A global Futurama including a ride exploring man's potential development in every area of the planet, in a seemingly suspended building with a ten-story canopy above the entrance.

An instant tour of the world and a pageant of America will unfold for the visitor as he wanders through the Fair. Priceless art work and exotic foods, costumes, dances and theatrical productions, all in authentic settings, will help to reduce the distances between nations, peoples and philosophies.

The "world traveler" will see:

Michelangelo's "Pieta," probably the most important single cultural attraction at the Fair, exhibited in a special setting in the Vatican Pavilion, and the Court of Protestant Pioneers of the Protestant Center, surrounded by 34 columns, each dedicated to a pioneer in the Protestant movement; a Hawaiian village and lagoon, and the pre-stressed laminated timber pavilion of the Philippines, or the A-shaped all-wood Austrian Pavilion; the flavor of New England with a village green, town meeting and historic landmarks, and the conical-shaped buildings of Sierra Leone's pavilion reminiscent of that country's mountain peaks and coat of arms.

The "world traveler" will also see:

A 100-foot scale model of the City of New York which will be viewed from a simulated helicopter ride and a 17-block complex modeled after existing buildings in Belgium, including a reproduction of the St. Nicholas Church in Antwerp with a replica of Rubens' "Descent from the Cross" done in colored sand; Minnesota's plastic and wood pavilion with an air-supported geodynamic sphere exhibiting live native animals and trees, and the reproduction of the Marble Wat Buddhist temple of Bangkok, Thailand's capital; an exhibit of an American Indian village with rites and dances never seen before outside a reservation, and a pavilion of the 13 newly formed French-speaking countries of Africa with a tree house restaurant, an animal exhibit and an elephant ride.

There will be pageants, parades, sports exhibits, dancing and singing

at no charge and varied entertainment throughout the Fair.

For sports enthusiasts, there will be professional baseball and football games in the adjacent William A. Shea Stadium, which is now under construction.

Visitors to the Fair will also have the rare opportunity of witnessing top amateur sportsmen competing in athletic events in preparation for the Olympic games to be held in Tokyo in October of next year. Exhibitions of fencing, gymnastics, judo, weight lifting and wrestling trials will be featured at Flushing Meadow, and close by will be boxing, cycling, swimming and track and field competitions.

The New York World's Fair will be a gourmet's paradise where one can eat one's way around the world. There will be more than 50 restaurants.

Musical shows and cabaret entertainment, a wax museum and circus, boat rides, an overhead monorail ride and the cable car Swiss Skyride will all add to the entertainment available for visitors.

The Fair will have its own post office, a bank and a small emergency hospital. Arrangements have been made for specially equipped buses and tractor trains to enable handicapped persons to see all the exhibits at Flushing Meadow.

All in all, it looks as if Robert Moses may be right when he says:

"The New York World's Fair will be the high point in the lives of this generation, something to look forward to with longing, to enjoy during two golden summers, and to look back upon with fond remembrances."

President Kennedy on Free Unions

Those who may find fault with the labor movement today in the United States, as they find fault with so many things in this country, need only look abroad—in Latin America, in Europe, in all parts of the world—and see labor unions controlled either by the Communists or the government, or no labor unions. And when they find either one of those three conditions, they find inevitably poverty or totalitarianism.

Therefore, I think it is a fair judgment to make that a free, active, progressive trade union movement stands for a free, active, progressive country. And that is the kind of country I am proud to be President of.

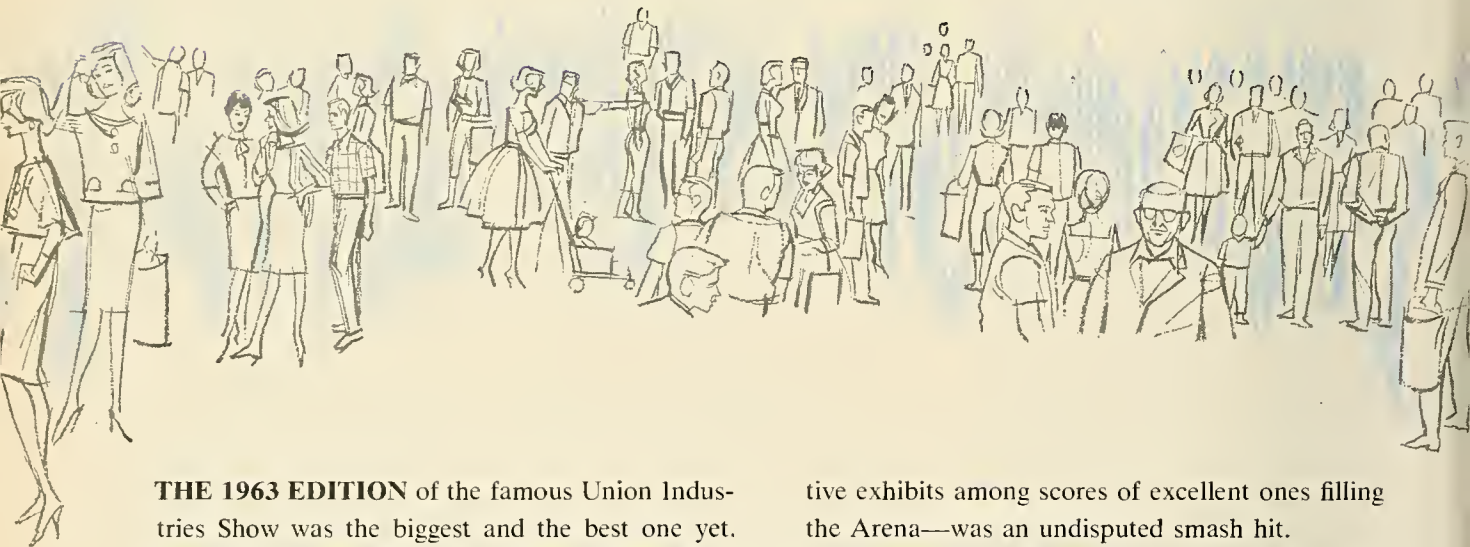
—JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Carpenters' Exhibit Is a Smash Hit at Union Industries Show

Union label message of United Brotherhood conveyed to huge crowds at Arena in St. Louis



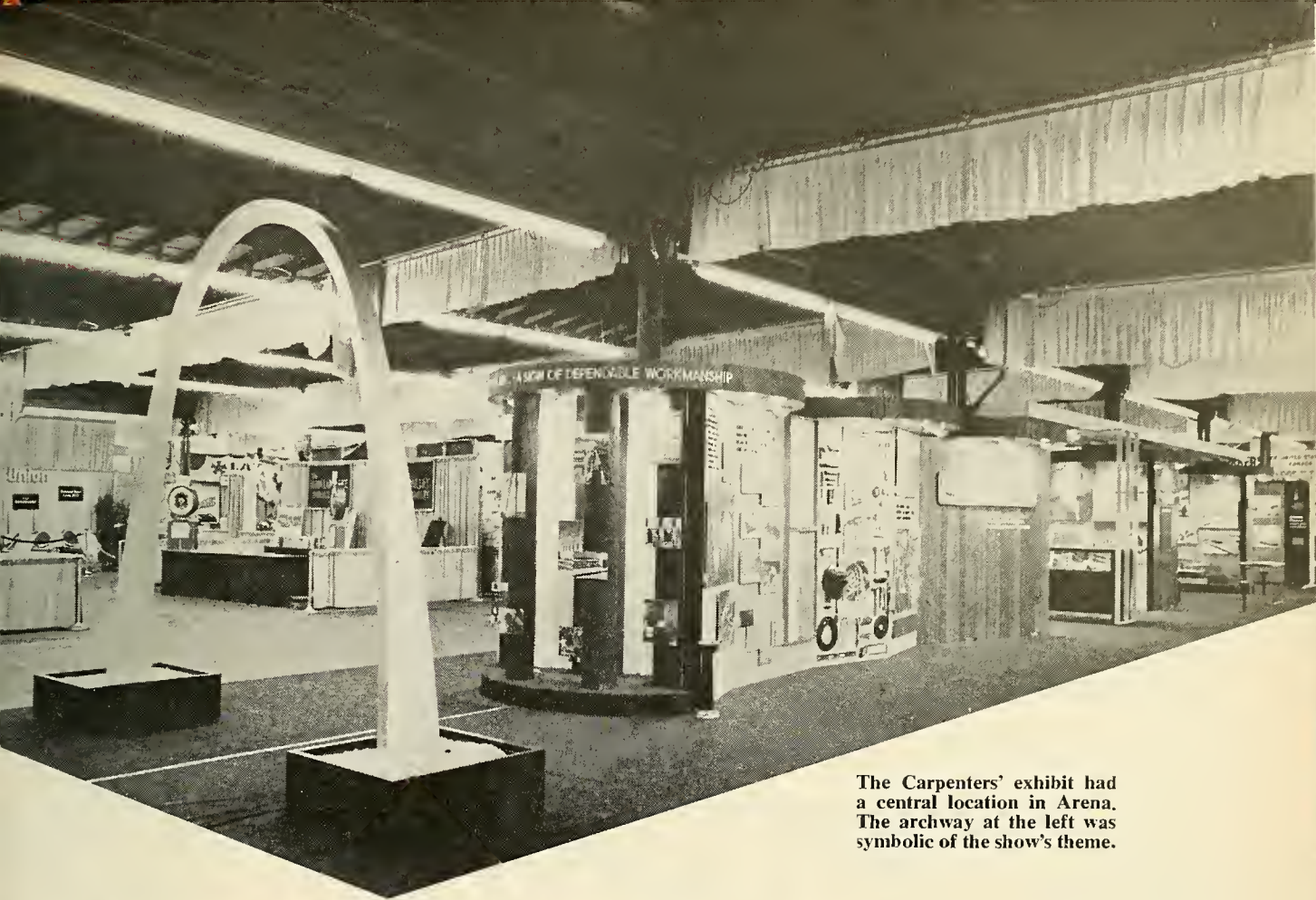
George Meany (extreme right), president of the AFL-CIO, visited our exhibit and praised it highly. This photo was snapped on opening day. From left to right—Richard Walsh, president, Union Label and Service Trades Department, AFL-CIO; First General Vice President John R. Stevenson of the United Brotherhood, Secretary of Labor Wirtz, Show Director Joseph Lewis, General Secretary Richard E. Livingston of the Brotherhood, General President M. A. Hutcheson and Meany. Minutes earlier Meany had cut ribbon to open show.



THE 1963 EDITION of the famous Union Industries Show was the biggest and the best one yet. Staged last month at the St. Louis Arena, the mammoth exhibition displayed the products and services of labor and management in cooperation to vast throngs of men, women and children. The show as a whole was a great success, and within the show the large and strategically located exhibit of our Brotherhood—one of the most attrac-

tive exhibits among scores of excellent ones filling the Arena—was an undisputed smash hit.

Generous credit must be accorded to the St. Louis District Council. The General Office of the Brotherhood arranged to have the space made available for the Carpenters' exhibit. The District Council had the responsibility of setting up the exhibit—and it came through with flying colors. The panels were varied and enlightening in



The Carpenters' exhibit had a central location in Arena. The archway at the left was symbolic of the show's theme.



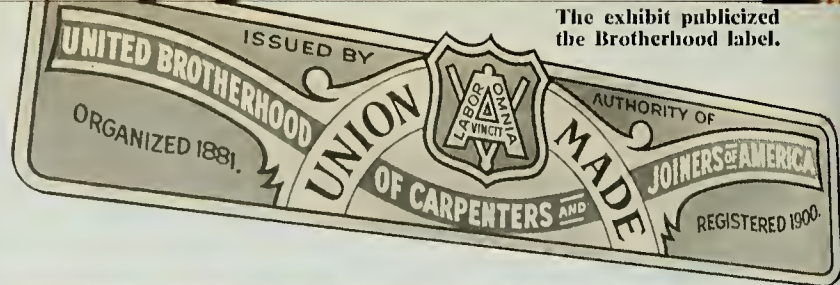
Display of tools used by carpenters more than a century ago was one of the outstanding attractions of the Brotherhood's exhibit.



depicting the many kinds of work performed by Brotherhood members.

A message from President Kennedy was read by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. The Chief Executive called the show a mark of "the mutuality of interest shared by labor and management."

At the opening ceremonies President George Meany of the AFL-CIO told the audience that labor is



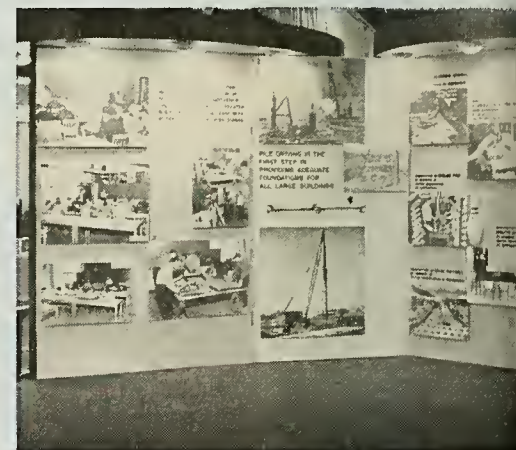
This panel was devoted to logging operations.



From left to right, First Vice President Stevenson, Financial Secretary Theodore Mueller of L.U. 47, District Council Secretary Erwin C. Meinert, District Council Business Manager Richard Adams, General Secretary Livingston and General President Hutcherson.

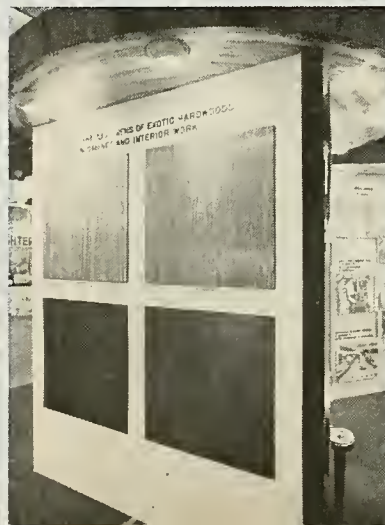
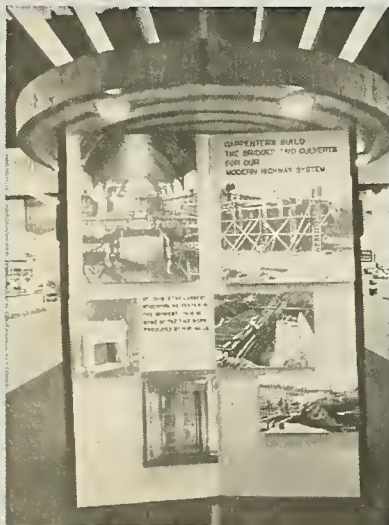


Comprehensive view of Brotherhood's exhibit.



These panels dealt with apprenticeship (at left), pile driving (center) and branches of manufacturing.

Panel at left featured Carpenters' role in construction of roads. Other panel showed specimens of exotic hardwoods.



Little houses with label on roof were passed out.



Photo at the left shows Carl C. Reiter (left), business representative, St. Louis District Council, with General Secretary Livingston (center) and General President Hutcheson. Below, from left to right, are President Bob Saunders of the St. Louis District Council, Secretary-Treasurer Erwin C. Meinert of the District Council and General Vice President Stevenson.



"big in America" and the Union Industries Show is proof of it. He pointed out that labor is "no longer a downtrodden minority, a class apart," in the United States.

"We take our part," he declared. "And this show portrays not only

the skill of the individual workers but the products of that skill and management ingenuity. It shows what can be done when a worker has a say on the conditions and wages of his job, what share he gets."

"Gateway to Progress" was the

theme of this year's show. The theme was drawn in part from the archway 630 feet high now under construction on the St. Louis waterfront. Director of the show was Joseph Lewis, secretary of the Union Label and Service Trades Department.

Don't Slash Foreign Aid, Meany Tells Congress

THE working people of the United States are prepared to pay their share, "out of humanity and enlightened self-interest, toward the cost of preserving liberty and peace," AFL-CIO President George Meany told the House Foreign Affairs Committee on May 23.

Speaking as "the representative of the largest single group of taxpayers in 'America,'" he urged the committee to key its foreign aid authorization bill to "what is required" to achieve the nation's aim, and "not upon a mournful estimate of what we can 'afford' in budgetary terms."

He had dissented from budget-cutting recommendations of an advisory committee headed by General Lucius Clay, Meany said, because events of the past year have proved that "the need for foreign aid has not diminished."

U.S. military power, combined with "a strong, effective foreign aid program," he said, is the nation's "greatest insurance" against a "hot" war which would destroy countless lives "and blow up more dollars in a few hours than our aid programs have cost since their beginning."

Meany sharply challenged the Clay Committee's majority report, which asserted that U.S. aid programs are "trying to do too much for too many too soon."

In 1949, the head of the AFL-CIO pointed out, the U.S. spent 11.5 per cent of its federal budget on foreign aid and "today it is only 4 per cent."

President Kennedy's original \$4.9 billion budget request for aid programs, before it was cut \$400 million in the aftermath of the Clay report, represented "a sound ap-

praisal of the needs," Meany told the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Dollars appropriated for foreign aid, he said, serve a double function by "promoting the nation's economy." In non-military expenditures, he continued, "the percentage of dollars spent in the United States is both high and rising."

In 1960, he noted, 41 per cent of all foreign aid dollars spent for commodity procurement "found their way" to the U.S. By 1962 the percentage had risen to 64 and for the second quarter of the 1963 fiscal year, Meany said, it was 79 per cent.

The Administration's foreign aid bill, he said, "affects 700,000 jobs directly" and even more than that number indirectly.

"These are jobs we can ill afford to lose," he declared.

The World Loses A Man Of Peace

Pope John XXIII is dead.

On the afternoon of June 3rd, this humble son of a tenant farmer who climbed the highest pinnacle of Catholicism passed away as he lived—quietly and prayerfully.

Seldom has the world mourned quite so universally for a single individual. Catholic and Protestant, Jew and Mohammedan, Moslem and Atheist, all recognized in this man a depth of character and of human warmth that transcended religious lines, national boundaries, and every contrived barrier that separates one human being from another.

In less than five years in the Papacy he breathed a new vitality and a dynamism into a post that has been occupied by many men of tremendous stature. Small wonder that his passing is mourned in tiny villages on the Australian veldt and mighty cities that make up the capitals of the world.

His magnetism and his strength stemmed not from his exceptional intellect (though few men matched him in this regard), but rather from his humility, compassion, and



POPE JOHN XXIII

1881-1963

unquenchable respect for the dignity of the human spirit.

Now he is gone, but he leaves behind him a legacy of love and inspiration that will influence the world and the shape of human events of untold eons to come. His concern for the social plight of the down-trodden and oppressed, especially endeared him to all those who must work for a living. His monument will be the tears of this generation and the affection of succeeding generations until the end of time.

A man of peace is gone. He lived in peace; surely peace is his in death.

Spend More and Reduce Taxes, Uncle Sam Is Urged by AFL-CIO

MORE government expenditures and prompt passage of tax-reduction legislation are urgently needed to invigorate the nation's sluggish economy, the AFL-CIO Executive Council said last month. The Council was in session at St. Louis.

The leaders of the AFL-CIO declared they were "not afraid to say that America's special need at this moment in history is deficit financing." The Council acknowledged that there has been some improvement in economic activity in the last three months, but it said continuation of the advance through the rest of the year was far from assured. If there is no change in recent trends, the Council said, the unemployment rate at the end of 1963 will probably stand at the 5.7 per cent level of last April.

In its three-day session the Council also called for a foreign aid program to provide for the nation's security and promote a free and democratic world. Another major theme of the St. Louis meeting was assurance of equality for all Americans. The Council spotlighted the economic and social dangers inherent in "today's unbelievably high unemployment rate among Negroes."

AFL-CIO President George Meany told reporters that he rejected the contention collective bargaining in the United States is now "on trial" or facing a "crisis." He said there is no logical basis for asserting that collective bargaining is not working. While a few strikes receive national attention, these are an extremely small percentage in terms of the agreements peacefully reached, he emphasized.

Sharply stating his differences with the "crisis" approach, the head of the AFL-CIO said it represented a form of academic exercise that failed to comprehend the nature of collective bargaining.

The Council scored the proposal advanced recently by the U.S. Cham-

ber of Commerce to abolish exclusive representation rights for unions. The Chamber's recommendation, the Council warned, "would mean the end of collective bargaining and would destroy any chance of sound, constructive relationships between labor and management."

"No employer who sincerely accepts the principle of collective bargaining and expects to maintain a stable collective bargaining relationship with his employees can possibly endorse this notion," the Council said.

IN ITS tax policy statement the Council emphasized that labor will fight any bill which "fails to concentrate its benefits" among those taxpayers who are in the low and middle income brackets and which "fails to focus on creating jobs and reducing unemployment." The AFL-CIO's leaders pointed out that the "modest" improvement in sales and production during recent months "has been hardly enough to absorb the increase in the labor force."

The Council registered vigorous opposition to "any effort to accompany tax reduction with cuts in the general level of federal expenditures." Such action, it said, would nullify the job-creating impact of tax reduction and would be self-defeating.

Discussing the need for public expenditures, the Council described the nation's unmet civilian needs as "gigantic and growing." These include 750,000 new classrooms in the next ten years, increased college facilities, 1,000,000 more hospital beds, 35,000,000 new dwelling units by 1975, mass transit, urban renewal, water and sewage systems, libraries, outdoor recreation and many others.

In regard to foreign aid, the Council restated the AFL-CIO's support of the aid program, calling it "indispensable to the security of America and to the survival of liberty" and "far cheaper than war."

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EDITORIALS

The Navy Should Stop It

The practice of the armed services using their own personnel to erect projects that rightfully ought to be erected by contract is an old, old custom. All branches of the armed services indulge in it from time to time, but the Navy is the most persistent offender.

Right now in Alaska the Navy is using Navy personnel to erect installations that could and should be erected by private enterprise. At the same time hundreds of our members are out of work in our great new state.

One excuse the Navy uses for continuing this practice is that security is involved. This is a very lame excuse. Carpenters are as loyal and as dependable as any group in the land. They can pass any security checks; thousands of them have done so and are working on missile sites and other extremely sensitive installations. In case of war all of them of draft age would be called up immediately. The question of security would be revised in a hurry in that event. "Security" has become a sort of paper curtain behind which bureaucrats retreat to hide mistakes or cover up failures.

The second excuse the Navy uses is that it must "train" construction workers. With hundreds of trained construction workers unemployed because armed forces personnel is doing their work, this excuse hardly carries water. When and if an emergency arises that requires trained construction workers in a hurry, they will be available, just as they were during World War II. But they will be available only if construction work is made attractive enough to interest young men to undertake apprenticeship training. Steady work is the one inducement that must be present if young men are to be attracted to the construction trades.

When the Navy curtails civilian employment by using its own people to erect projects, it is really working against the goal of plenty of trained construction men for future emergencies. The Navy cannot train enough men itself. When it cuts down civilian employment by doing its own construction, the Navy throws additional road blocks in the path of adequate recruitment of apprentices, the only effective method for keeping the supply of trained construction men at proper levels.

It all adds up to one thing: The Navy should discontinue its practice of using enlisted personnel to do work that can be better done by those who have devoted their lives to construction work.

Ears Deaf to Good News

The nation's daily newspapers give their millions of readers a "seriously distorted" picture of labor-management relations, Secretary of Labor Wirtz recently told the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He appealed to the editors, who were in session in Washington, to stop using "the polarized, loaded, semantically fraudulent catchwords of the intellectual gutter" in news stories and editorials that deal with the activities of labor. He pleaded for a "higher standard" in reporting labor-management news and in editorial comment on developments in this field.

The Secretary of Labor made it clear to the newspaper editors that the constant use of emotionally charged words, in his judgment, hides or twists the actual situation in many a controversy between labor and management.

"It is a significant fact," Wirtz told the editors, "particularly in this labor relations area—although in others as well—that good news is no news. A strike is invariably the subject of extended coverage, with pictures and usually with accompanying editorials. The peaceful signing of a new collective bargaining agreement, even in a major industry, is at best a one-day story, usually on an inside page."

Members of the United Brotherhood know that if any member of the Cabinet had rapped the labor movement or any important industry in the country other than the newspaper industry, his words would have been splashed on the front pages of the daily press. But the newspaper industry—which frequently describes itself as the great defender of freedom of the press—has no qualms about bottling up criticism directed at itself.

According to A. J. Liebling of *The New Yorker*, of the seven New York City newspapers he surveyed, only one carried anything on the blast by the Secretary of Labor. The paper that did not ignore the Wirtz charges was the *New York Times*. So far as this particular story goes, an accolade was earned by the *Baltimore Sun*. It published a lengthy front-page article which faithfully reported the Secretary's speech.

In the labor press those of us who hold union cards have a good antidote available to offset the vicious distortions in the usual daily newspaper coverage of labor news. Working people and members of their families should read the labor press regularly and should be on

the alert against the "fraudulent catchwords" used by the vast majority of commercial newspapers, as the Secretary of Labor has pointed out. It is a tragedy of vast proportions that so many millions of our fellow citizens read no publications other than the daily newspapers and anti-labor magazines—and thus are hoodwinked by the distortions such publications habitually print in regard to labor-management relations.

Anti-Fall Campaign

Because falls are a major cause of serious accidents in the construction industry, the National Safety Council has undertaken a campaign to focus attention on this ever-present hazard.

The purpose of the campaign, which is sponsored by the Council's Construction Section, is to create a greater awareness of the dangers inherent in falls, even relatively short ones.

Like most other accidents, falls can generally be traced to carelessness on someone's part. Special emphasis on the prevention of falls can help achieve the objectives of the campaign. While no parades or proclamations or special ceremonies have ushered in this drive against falls, the seriousness of its objectives makes it important to everyone who works in the construction industry.

A special brochure entitled "Falls—Special Emphasis Program" is available from the National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois.

Action That's Urgently Needed

Our population is increasing rapidly and will continue to increase. A serious shortage of doctors and dentists was apparent two decades ago, when the number of Americans was much smaller than today's total. The supply of doctors and dentists, which was inadequate in the Forties, is much less adequate today. The nation needs thousands of additional physicians and dentists—and needs them just as quickly as they can be produced.

The basic bottleneck has long been the small number of medical schools in the United States and the limited number of students they could enroll. The handful of medical schools might have sufficed for our population back in 1910.

The nation unquestionably must now expand the capacity of existing medical schools and establish additional ones. In addition, we must make it possible—financially—for many qualified young people to attend medical and dental schools. It's a long and very expensive grind—and many who would make excellent doctors and dentists simply don't have the money.

It is gratifying that the House of Representatives has passed a bill to provide \$205 million in construction grants and student loans for medical and dental schools and students, respectively. This urgently needed bill should be enacted into law without delay. Let's see what the Senate will do.

Labor Seeks More Safety for U.S. Contract Workers

FOR more than six months a subcommittee of the AFL-CIO Standing Committee on Safety and Occupational Health has been hard at work drafting proposed safety regulations to protect workers in companies which manufacture goods for sale to the federal government. This voluntary work of the representatives of a number of international unions, including our Brotherhood, recently began to pay off with the submission to the U.S. Department of Labor of the official AFL-CIO "Proposed Revisions of the Safety and Health Standards for Federal Supply Contracts."

It was in December of 1960 that the Secretary of Labor took the first tentative action to provide some real regulations to protect the safety and health of workers coming under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act,

which has been in existence for many years.

The reaction to these first regulations (which are now in effect) could easily have been predicted. Management objected that no such regulations were needed and suggested that they should be withdrawn. Labor, on the other hand, believes that, with their admitted weaknesses, the regulations are a step in the right direction and should be strengthened and expanded to give real protection to workers. This is the viewpoint which governs the proposed revisions of the AFL-CIO which are now under consideration in the Department of Labor.

The fate of these regulations should be a matter of concern to all workers and their unions, whether or not they are now directly concerned with the Walsh-Healey Act.

Good safety regulations on government contract work will not only give some real protection to millions of workers directly; they will also serve as a standard and a lever for obtaining better safety standards on the state level and in other fields where safety standards are low or non-existent.

The Department of Labor is now considering changes in these regulations and will publish its amended version in the near future. We hope and believe that they will be good regulations.

To insure that they are good ones and to counteract management objections and pressures, locals and councils should tell the Secretary of Labor they support the AFL-CIO recommendations for amending safety and health regulations under the Walsh-Healey Act.



**RAPID EXPANSION OF SKY TRAVEL MEANS AMERICA MUST PROVIDE
MORE LANDING AND TAKEOFF FACILITIES FOR PLANES OF ALL TYPES.
FAA'S PLANS SHOULD SPELL WORK OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEMBERS
OF OUR BROTHERHOOD AND FOR MEN OF OTHER BUILDING TRADES**

By N. E. HALABY

Administrator, Federal Aviation Agency

Prospects for more construction activity at airports across the country are bright today and for the years ahead. The continued growth in the number and use of airplanes and an increased dependence by the public and private industry on air transportation mean that existing U.S. airports and facilities will have to be expanded and improved and also that more new airports will have to be developed.

The Federal Aviation Agency has established two special airport development plans that will help promote more construction and, thus, more work for the men of the building trades. One plan, just announced, will stimulate construction of new airports in smaller communities. The other, in progress for two years, will

help develop airports in suburban areas of our larger cities.

A good picture of required airport development for every area in the country for the next five years is provided in the National Airport Plan. Prepared by the Federal Aviation Agency and revised annually, the National Airport Plan is a reliable appraisal of public airport needs. It specifies the general location and type of airport development. It also contains the basic requirements from which a community can make plans for its own airport.

Airports in the National Airport Plan are listed by state with a tabulation which includes recommended development to meet present or forecast needs. If

there is a need for an airport in your area, it is probably listed together with some 3,000 other airports, existing or recommended, which make up the national system of airports as envisioned in the plan.

If the plan recommends development of an airport, it could specify such things as acquisition of land, extension of a runway, construction of a taxiway, addition of lighting, removal of obstructions or the improvement of an access road.

If there is no airport serving your area, the plan will recommend that one be established—if there is a need. The plan will, of course, specify no further development if an existing airport is considered to be satisfactory for the area's requirements in relationship to the national system.

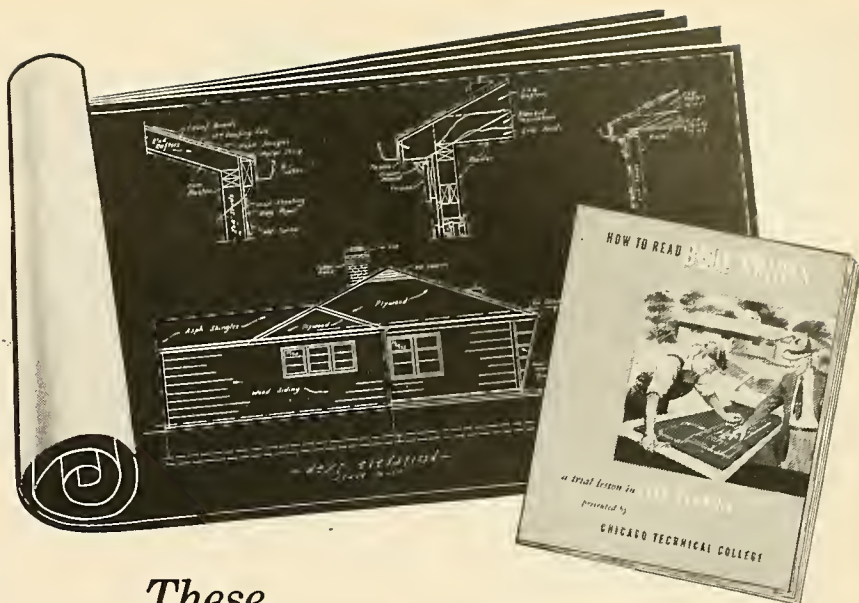
THE basis for the National Airport Plan is the concept that, for an airport to be really useful, it needs other airports. Each airport is dependent on other airports. An airport must therefore be planned not only for its own utility to the area, but also to support and supplement the usefulness of other airports across the country.

What are some of the advantages in having an adequate airport? An airport, of course, serves air transportation. This means commerce—the flow of people and products in business and industry. In some places it also means more tourists, conventions and visitors.

If the airport has scheduled service, there will be not only more passengers but also cargo and mail by air. Only a small percentage of our airports, however, have airline service.

A good deal of Federal Aviation Agency planning is concerned with non-airline airports. These facilities serve mostly private and business flying. Some 34,000 business planes are operating in the nation. Business has found that it pays to operate planes for convenient company travel and shipping. To take advantage of this type of transportation, a network of airports is needed throughout the entire country.

To help promote such a system nationwide, the Federal Aviation



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Agency is introducing new criteria which tailor airport standards realistically to the requirements of a community.

While the Federal Aviation Agency may recognize the need for a new or improved airport, it does not plan nor does it have the authority to build airports itself. It is up to the town, county or state to make the move to improve its airport or plan a new one.

The FAA plan to assist public agencies in the development of an airport is known as the Federal Aid Airport Program. In order to be eligible for participation in this program, a community must first be included in the National Airport Plan. This is assurance that the local airport fits in with the national system.

It should be understood that all construction work at airports does not necessarily reflect federal participation. For example, the only airport buildings eligible for FAA aid in the program today are those needed to house fire and rescue

equipment and field maintenance equipment. However, with new and enlarged airports come additional hangars, terminal buildings and other structures financed from other sources.

In the construction phase of an airport in which FAA funds are involved, the community awards the contracts, usually after open bidding. The only action which the Federal Aviation Agency takes is to inspect the work to make sure that standards and specifications are met.

In fiscal 1963 a total of \$75 million in federal funds has been available for the Federal Aid Airport Program. Requests amounted to \$165 million.

In the next fiscal year \$75 million again will be available. The requests received—over 500 of them—total \$150 million. These applications are now being processed. In midsummer the announcement of the 1964 Federal Aid Airport Program will be made.

Included in this program, as it has been for the past two years, is

a special \$7 million fund earmarked by Congress for the specific development of small airports to help relieve air traffic congestion at large airports having a high density of airline or military traffic.

Primarily this involves airports around our larger metropolitan centers. Listed in the National Airport Plan are a total of fifty-nine specific major metropolitan areas where dense traffic could be relieved by developing some 250 other airports.

These additional airports would be used for business and private flying. Located in suburban areas surrounding these larger cities, they would siphon off this type of traffic from the airline airports. This plan is now stimulating additional construction projects in these particular metropolitan areas.

FAA authority under the Federal Airport Act runs out at the end of fiscal year 1964. However, bills have been introduced to extend the act for three additional years authorizing federal expenditures at the present rate of \$75 million per year.

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JOB IN CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION DUE TO REACH 4,000,000 IN 1970

The following is excerpted from the "Manpower Report of the President" recently transmitted to Congress:

Large government expenditures for construction of schools, hospitals and roads can be anticipated. Construction of industrial plants and commercial establishments such as office buildings, stores and banks is also likely to expand with the general growth of the economy. Altogether, according to projections by the Department of Commerce, new construction activity may increase by 57 per cent between 1960 and 1975.

The rise in construction employment will probably not keep pace with this growth, however, because of further mechanization of work processes and materials handling, prefabrication of components and other changes which will reduce manpower requirements per unit of output.

On the basis of these considerations and other factors, employment in contract construction is projected at about 4,000,000 in 1970, or about 35 percent above the 1960 level. By 1975 it may approach 4,500,000 under the assumed full employment conditions. In both years, however, construction employment will be well below the projected figures if the optimum general level of employment is not reached.

New Construction Rose Sharply In April

THE value of total new construction put in place in April amounted to \$4.8 billion, according to preliminary estimates released by the U.S. Department of Commerce. The figure was 10 per cent higher than the estimate for March. Spending for new construction in April was 4 per cent above the same month of 1962.

Total new private construction expenditures were \$3.5 billion in April. This amount was 11 per cent above the March figure of \$3.1 billion. The normal seasonal movement between March and April is an increase of about 8 per cent.

Expenditures for new private non-farm residential buildings in April amounted to \$2 billion, an increase of about 18 per cent over the March estimate. The normal seasonal change between March and April is an increase of about 13 per cent.

The value of new public construction put in place in April was \$1.4 billion. This was 10 per cent above the level of spending in March, compared to a normal seasonal increase of 16 per cent expected between March and April.

Public construction expenditures in April were 6 per cent more than in April of 1962, the Department of Commerce said.

Total new construction expenditures in the first four months of 1963 amounted to \$17.5 billion compared to \$16.6 billion in the same period of 1962, an increase of 5 per cent. Spending for new private construction in the January-April period of 1963 and 1962 amounted to \$12.6 billion and \$12 billion, respectively, a 5 per cent difference.

For the same period, expenditures for new private non-farm residential buildings increased 6 per cent, from \$6.7 billion in 1962 to \$7.1 billion in 1963.

Substantial gains in construction activity in the months ahead were predicted by George A. Christie, senior economist of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, which specializes in construction news.

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Senate Bill Would Wipe Out Section 14(b) of T-H Act

A BILL to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act has been introduced by Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey. Erasure of Section 14(b) would prevent the states from shackling unions with so-called "right to work" laws. Twenty states now have "wreck" laws.

Senator Williams has strong feelings about the urgent need of a uniform national labor policy. The Taft-Hartley Act, which became law in 1947, allows a union security clause in an agreement between an employer and an organization representing his employees, but under Section 14(b) of the same law the states are empowered to prohibit such an arrangement between labor and management.

"We often hear it asked today,

'What are we doing about the breakdown in the institution of collective bargaining?'" Senator Williams says. "This question is not only misposed, but it is also misleading.

"Over 150,000 collective bargaining contracts are in force in America today. One-third of our non-farm work force is covered by a collective bargaining contract. Yet 98 per cent of the people covered by collective bargaining contracts did not strike in 1962.

"More than twice as many man-days were lost from work injuries as were lost because of strikes in this nation last year. Even more important is the comparison of time lost through unemployment and the time lost through strikes. Secretary of Labor Wirtz put time losses due to strikes in perspective. He said in December that our nation 'lost more man-hours of production . . . in the last eleven months from unemployment than we have in the last thirty-five years from strikes.'

"Although there is no breakdown, there is a crisis in the institution of collective bargaining. It is being emasculated by so-called 'right to work' laws. And without free collective bargaining, we could return to the jungle of unfettered industrial strife—an era this nation abandoned years ago."

If the process of free collective bargaining is to live, the New Jersey solon is convinced, Section 14(b) must be cut out of the Taft-Hartley Act. He says:

"It is inconsistent for Congress to favor union security on a national level and yet allow states to pass laws outlawing union security and benefiting no one but those whom Senator Taft called free riders. No other provision of the National Labor Relations Act subordinates federal law to state law where state law would be more restrictive.

"My basic argument for repealing 'right to work' laws is based on the nature of the community called the bargaining unit and on our democratic concept of majority rule."

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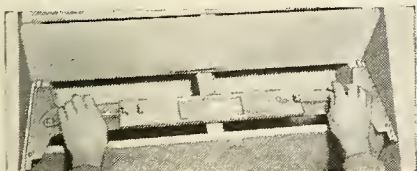
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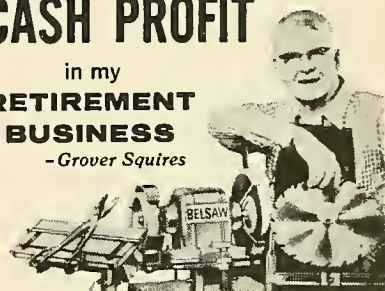
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Canadian Section

A Safety Code for Loggers

TWO and a half years after a royal commission on industrial safety recommended it, Ontario's government has introduced an act to enforce safe working conditions in the logging industry.

The report of the commission had pointed out that the logging industry's accident frequency rate was the highest in Ontario.

The new act provides for a system of inspection of all logging operations and gives Labor Department officers the power to issue stop-work orders where unsafe conditions are found.

Failure to comply with such orders will result in fines up to \$100 a day for every day of violation. Violation of other regulations under the act will mean fines up to \$1000 or one year in jail or both. Operators of logging camps are required to take every precaution to insure their loggers' safety and to insure that each logger knows and complies with the act and its regulations.

The Construction Safety Act, adopted last year, is amended to cover those workers engaged in moving buildings and other structures and those working in trenches, streets, highways and wells. The Labor Department will take over safety inspection in Northern Ontario municipalities with a population of 5,000 or less.

LIBERALS CONFIDENT

As a new Parliament began, the Liberal government displayed confidence that it can weather any as-

sault on its decision to accept nuclear warheads.

The most important development at Hyannisport was the development of an atmosphere of cordiality. There was little more that the Americans could have done to signal their desire to get back on a friendly footing with the Canadian government. Purely as a contrast to the Diefenbaker approach to diplomacy, it was a good exercise in getting along with neighbors.

FLAG AND ANTHEM

Legislation pertaining to a national flag and anthem for Canada is not on the new government's urgent list. However, Parliament may get a chance later in the session to debate the adoption of "O Canada" as the official national anthem.

While the bill to establish a Canadian flag may well get first reading, it will probably be postponed at that stage until the second session of the present Parliament, to give members and the public a chance to discuss the matter widely. The flag issue is much more controversial than the anthem. Thousands of designs for a flag have been proposed. The big issue is inclusion or non-inclusion of the Union Jack.

WITHOUT JOBS

Fewer Canadians are out of work, but the unemployment rate is still much too high. The Labor Department reports 7 per cent of the labor force — 462,000 workers — out of jobs in April.

The report noted that teenagers still constituted a disproportionately large segment of the unemployed—78,000, or 17 per cent of the 462,000 total. The hard core of joblessness continues. In April there were 76,000 workers who hadn't been able to find a job for more than six months. In March this group totaled 68,000. It was 87,000 in April last year.

The Atlantic and Quebec regions still had the worst unemployment records—both with unemployment rates above the national average of 7 per cent. With 82,000 in the ranks of the unemployed, the Atlantic provinces had a jobless rate of 14.1 per cent. Quebec, with 182,000 out of work, had a 9.9 per cent rate.

LABOR FORCE

Canada's labor force totaled 6,471,850 in 1961, says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total includes all those 15 years old or more who had a job of any kind full time or who had been employed and were seeking work.

Manufacturing accounted for 21.7 per cent of the force, the largest slice. Distribution ranged from nearly 27 per cent in Ontario to only 9 per cent on the Prairies. The second largest group at 19.5 per cent was grouped in the classification of community, business and personal service. Agriculture averaged 9.9 per cent—ranging from 24.4 per cent on the Prairies to 4 per cent in British Columbia.

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EVERYONE IN THE BROTHERHOOD FAMILY HAS A STAKE

IN CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF OUR HOME FOR AGED MEMBERS

SUPPORT for H.R. 887 is growing steadily in Congress, thanks to the many letters our local unions, councils and individual members have written to their Congressmen in behalf of the bill.

As all readers of this journal know, H.R. 887 is the bill introduced by Congressman Haley of Florida to afford our Brotherhood relief from the unfair tax ruling of the Internal Revenue Department relative to grove profits which help to maintain our Home for Aged Members at Lakeland.

The bill is still before the House Ways and Means Committee, and the committee is still bogged down in trying to report out the President's overall tax measure. Until such time as the committee disposes of this major item, there is little probability that any action will be taken on our bill.

While this bottleneck is delaying action on H.R. 887, it gives all of our members an opportunity to contact their Congressmen again. If you have not yet written your Congressman urging him to support H.R. 887, be sure to do so at once. If you have already written, write him another letter asking what progress is being made in getting H.R. 887 passed.

H.R. 887 is the bill originally introduced by Congressman Haley. Eight other Congressmen have introduced similar bills on the same subject matter. Some of these bills differ slightly from Congressman Haley's bill, but the intent of all of them is the same—to grant relief from the unfair ruling of the Internal Revenue Department.

The following Congressmen have introduced bills that are acceptable to our Brotherhood:

Steven B. Derounian, Third District, New York

James G. Fulton, Twenty-seventh District,
Pennsylvania

George P. Miller, Eighth District, California

Charles E. Bennett, Second District, Florida

Arnold Olsen, First District, Montana

John E. Fogarty, Second District, Rhode Island

John W. Byrnes, Eighth District, Wisconsin

Spark Masayuki Matsunaga, Hawaii

We owe a debt of gratitude to these forward-looking Congressmen. They are helping Congressman Haley spearhead a fight for simple justice for one of the oldest and finest retirement homes in the nation.

As pointed out in previous issues of this magazine, H.R. 887, because it is a revenue measure, must pass the House first. Before it can pass the House, it must be favorably reported out of the Ways and Means Committee. Virtually all members of this committee have been contacted and, with only two possible exceptions, all members have indicated that they favor the bill and will vote for its approval when it comes before the committee. Of course, the bill must then be voted on by the entire House of Representatives.

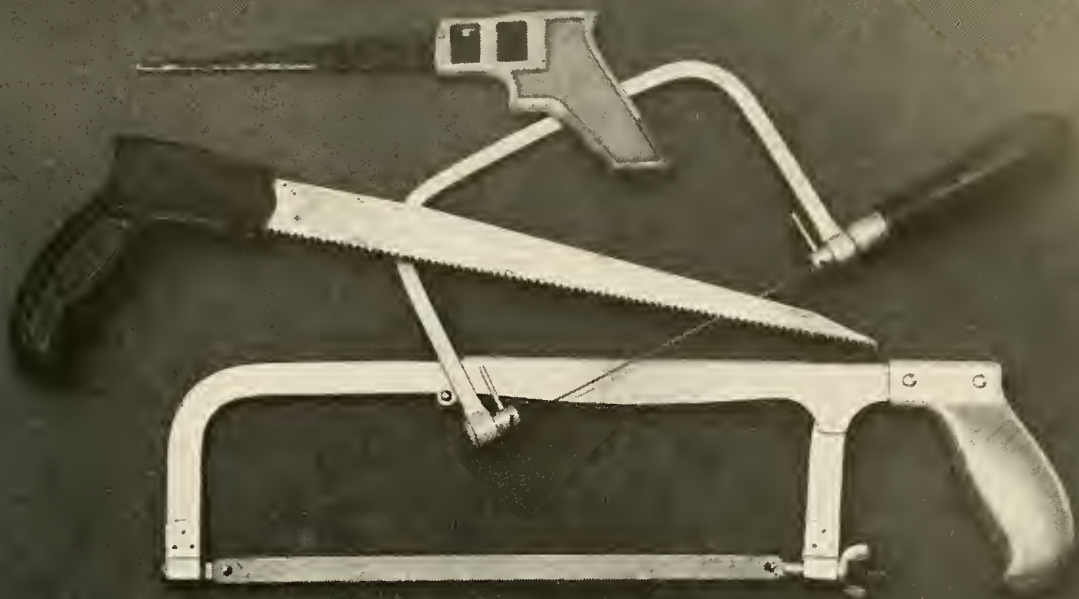
Therefore, it is essential that letters of support for H.R. 887 continue pouring into the offices of all Congressmen.

We can all be proud of the fine response which has been forthcoming from our councils, local unions and individual members. Thousands of letters have been written to individual Congressmen urging them to support H.R. 887. If the response is continued during the time the House Ways and Means Committee is tied down by the President's tax measure, the chances of passage of H.R. 887 appear bright. But there can be no letup in the letter-writing campaign. The more letters that are written by our members between now and the time the bill comes before the House of Representatives, the better will be the chances of quick passage.

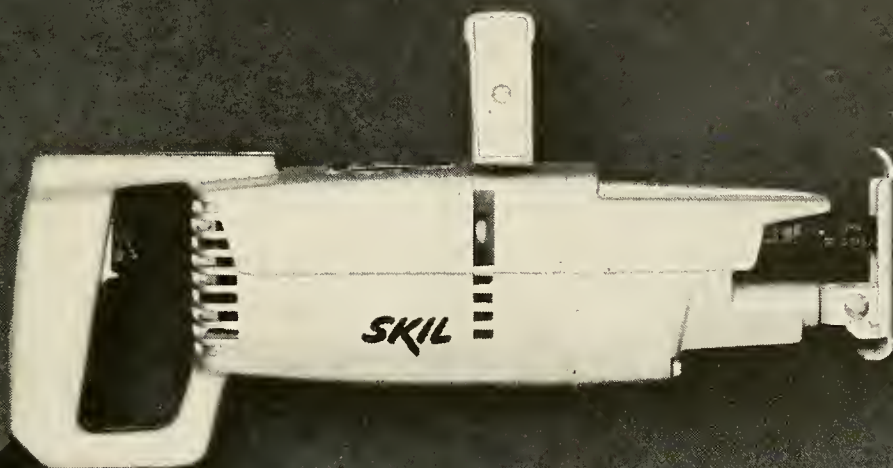
Our sincere thanks to the thousands of councils, local unions and individual members of the Brotherhood who have already taken it upon themselves to inform their Congressmen of our vital interest in H.R. 887.

Because a subordinate body or an individual member has already written once is no reason why another letter cannot be written to a Congressman asking for a report on what progress is being made in pushing H.R. 887 through to enactment this year.

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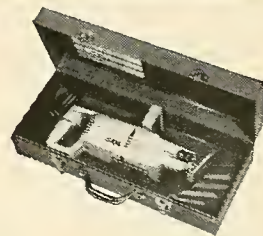
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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

He Used a Tub

Some fisherfolk measure their limit catches by a creel full. Not so Leonard Oppendal of Anchorage, Alaska, a member of Local 1281 of the United



Brotherhood. Here's a photo of Brother Oppendal with a limit of salmon, brought home in a handy carrier—a washtub!

* * *

It's That Time of Year

Trout anglers are a peculiar breed of fisherfolk. Most of them go around during the off season wearing a mournful, lost look. They may be temporarily shaken from the lethargy when fellow sufferers gather and discuss their particular symptoms of trout madness. It's a sort of group therapy.

There is no cure for this piscatorial affliction. Only spasmodic relief, found on trout streams and rivulets, high country lakes and low country impoundments, is to be hoped for.

So lift up your hearts, trout-fishing enthusiasts. It's that time of year! The gates to warm weather fishing fun are open.

In line with all this, here are some

off-the-head trout fishing tips we're throwing on the angler's fire for what they are worth.

Fish the deep undercut banks on both sides of the stream if possible. After you take a trout or two from one hole, move down a bit to another likely spot. Come back to your productive spot again and again, but don't fish too long in any one place. True, there may be lots of fish in the one area, but give that obvious hot spot a chance to cool off a bit—then hit it again.

Regardless of what you're using as a come-on, don't place your sinker too close. If you do, it will cut down on the natural action of bait or lure. The fish teaser at the end of the line should move downstream in a tantalizing fashion.

We've found this holds true in lake fishing, whether bottom fishing or trolling. As a rule of thumb, we place our split shot about two and one-half feet from the lure or bait.

If your catch percentage is down during the opening weeks of the trout season, don't be discouraged. In cold water streams and lakes, particularly those fed from winter snow runoff, the water temperatures may be down so low that the trout are loggy and hesitant about striking anything. Remember, trout don't customarily feed as heavily in the winter months. Give the old sun a chance to warm your favorite trout waters, then watch your luck rise. Contrary to general belief, this situation also affects stream-planted hatchery trout.

We have found it a good idea in trout fishing to stay with small-size hooks no larger than a No. 10 in a single egg pattern or a No. 12 in a bait hook. When one considers that smaller hooks are made of smaller-

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diameter wire, it's easy to see that points are comparatively sharper. Consider, too, that today's rods are lighter, with more give and take, and lines are lighter with more strength. Now go get 'em!

* * *

Are Beavers to Reign?

R. P. Peters, a member of Local Union 1682, Richmond, Virginia, for close to thirty years, says the beavers on his place in nearby Caroline County are taking over. They have caused untold destruction.



This photo, taken the first day of the 1963 trapping season, shows Brother Peters with the day's net of nine beavers, eleven muskrat and two raccoons.

* * *

Letters Invited

An open letter to Wilfred Stone, 3975 Camino Andres, Pittsburg, California, a member of Local Union 2046:

"Yes, by all means, Brother Stone, write any time. I'd be most happy to pass your experiences along to the outdoor-minded members of the United Brotherhood. It doesn't necessarily have to be a hunting or fishing experience. A page-length letter would be just about right."

* * *

They Grew Fast

Getting back to the subject of trout, we're reminded of a letter from Bill Kundy of Three Forks, Montana, a member of Local Union 557.

Bill writes about wonderful cut-throat-trout angling in the railroad lakes near his home.

The Montana Game Commission stocked these lakes or pits, as they are locally called, with fingerling cut-throats two years ago. Now they are averaging around two pounds—excellent growth!

The entire Kundy family enjoys the varied benefits of the angling pastime. They use light spin gear and troll slow and deep with Thomas lures.

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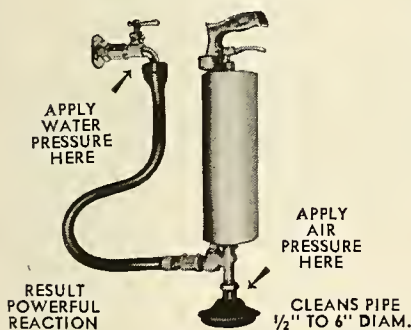
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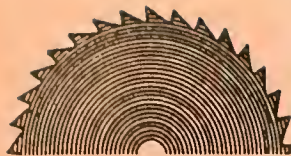
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Trophy Awarded

William B. Morris, Carpenter apprentice of the Tucson Area J.A.C., was awarded a trophy by Governor Paul Fannin as an outstanding apprentice. The award was given at the third annual Arizona Apprentice Awards Banquet in Phoenix.

Morris was one of a group of 40 apprentices who received awards as outstanding apprentices in their respective trades. Some 750 representatives of Joint Apprenticeship Committees, consultants from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, from Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington and Oregon and people closely allied with apprentice training in Arizona heard a timely and interesting address by James W. Cawdrey, past president, Associated General Contractors.

The Carpenters were represented by out-of-state guests—International Representative Leo Gable, Long Beach, Calif.; International Representative Paul Rudd, Tacoma, Wash.; A. L. Henderson, secretary, San Diego Council of Carpenters, and George Hann, secretary, Oregon State Council.

The annual awards banquet is sponsored by the Arizona Apprenticeship Council and by the apprenticeship coordinators in the state.

Old-Timer Honored

A special meeting of Local 1835, Waterloo, Iowa, was held to honor Brother S. A. Dudley on his 50 years of membership in the United Brotherhood.

Brother Dudley served as Building Commissioner of Waterloo for 24 years.

He has in his possession all of the working cards issued to him during his entire membership.

Tribute Paid to Steward



Shown in this picture, from left to right, are President Sal Prezioso of Local 2682, New York; Ben Fields, the guest of honor, and First District Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr.

An award of merit and a gold watch were presented to Ben Fields of Local 2682 in New York in recognition of

his dedicated service to the union in all his years of membership.

In attendance was First District Board Member Charles Johnson, Jr., who warmly commended Brother Fields. The latter has been a shop steward and an active member of the Executive Committee for many years. Brother Johnson referred to the announced decision of Local 2682 to make similar awards on an annual basis in recognition of outstanding devotion and loyal exertion of rank-and-file members.

Brother Fields, in accepting the award of merit, recalled that when he first came into Local 2682 his only possessions were the clothes on his back. The union, he said, had given him the chance to be of service to his fellow man as well as to win recognition and attain economic freedom.

Local 3128 Marks 25 Years



Among those who turned out to reminisce and celebrate the completion of a quarter of a century as a part of our Brotherhood family were the individuals shown in the above photo. They attended a dinner-dance at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel in New York City in observance of the 25th anniversary of Local 3128. Standing, from left to right, are Anthony Sucish, financial secretary; Nicholas Albaneci, warden; George Welsh, general representative; Frank LaGamma, recording secretary, and Alfred Heck, conductor. Seated, in the same order, are William Rabbitt, chairman; Miss Claire Daly, trustee; Bernard Byrne, treasurer, and Myron Rush, vice-president.

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General Secretary Presents Pins to Long-Time Members

General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, at the Carpenters Hall in his home town of Buffalo, N.Y., had the pleasure of formally presenting long-time membership pins to old stalwarts of L.U. 374 and L.U. 1577. The ceremony took place April 23. To Brother Adolph Scheffler of L.U. 374 and Brother John Jameson, also of L.U. 374, went the highly coveted 50-year pins. The other members who were honored are all members of L.U. 1577.

In the photo above, standing, from left to right, are Elias White (40 years), Otis Schmail (40 years), L.U. 374 President Herman (Bud) Bodowes, who also heads the Carpenters District Council, Lessing Stendahl (25 years), Paul Walters (25), Ronald Cameron (25) and Peter Brown, Sr. (40). Seen in the front row, in the usual order, are Howard White (35 years), Adolph Scheffler (50 years), Fred Drews (45 years), General Secretary

R. E. Livingston and Herman J. Bodowes (40 years). Paul Walters is president of L.U. 1577. Herman J. Bodowes is business representative, Carpenters District Council of Buffalo. Missing from the photograph are John Jameson, a Brotherhood man for 50 years, Carl Anderson (40), Ralph Thewlies (30), August Brem (25), Robert Swain (25), Elmer Ouderkirk (25) and Fred D. Keene (25).

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New Mexico Picks Its Apprentices For Western States Contest

New Mexico this year has joined the ranks of those Western states holding annual carpentry and mill-cabinet apprenticeship contests.

The carpentry contest was held in Albuquerque on April 26 and 27. Winner of first place was Bruce Neill, representing Santa Fe. He will be sent to represent New Mexico in the Western States Carpentry and Mill-Cabinet Contest which will be held at Phoenix, Ariz., on July 17, 18, 19 and 20.

The winner of second place was Bernie G. Dominguez of Gallup. In addition to a \$50 bond, he will be the alternate New Mexico representative at the big event in Phoenix next month.

To be eligible to compete in the New Mexico state contest, each aspir-

ant was required to pass the journeyman's examination prepared by the United Brotherhood for apprentices completing their training with a minimum score of 70 per cent. The manipulative project plans and the written examination for the contest were prepared by the Education Department of the United Brotherhood. The contest was supervised and coordinated by General Representative Leo Gable of Long Beach, Calif.

In the top picture, in the front row, are the man who finished second, Bernie G. Dominguez (left), of L.U. 1444, Gallup, and the winner, Bruce Neill, of L.U. 1353, Santa Fe. Standing, from left to right, are Vernon J. Beckwith, director, Carpenters Training Fund, Albuquerque; A. T. Kendrick, judge, of L.U. 1319, Alber-

que; Wilbur Ginbey, chairman of arrangements and financial secretary, L.U. 1319; Stanley Borthwick, judge, Associated General Contractors, Albuquerque, and George S. Wright, judge, an architect.

In the bottom picture, Contestant Dominguez (left) and Contestant Neill are seen in action during the competition at Albuquerque.



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LAKELAND NEWS

Brother Thomas Thompson of L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home April 22, 1963.

Brother Harry O. John of L.U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., passed away April 2, 1963, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother J. F. Chaisson of L.U. 452, Vancouver, B.C., Canada, passed away April 6 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Joseph C. McKinney of L.U. 132, Washington, D.C., passed away April 7 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Fred A. Roberts of L.U. 488, New York City, passed away April 8 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Julius N. Nelson of L.U. 787, Brooklyn, N.Y., passed away April 24 and was shipped to Germantown, N.Y., for burial.

Brother Ernest E. Murray of L.U. 132, Washington, D.C., passed away April 24 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Gustav Listander of L.U. 1209, Newark, N.J., was dropped from the roll April 15, 1963.

Brother Erick Wickstrom of L.U. 48, Chicago, Ill., was dropped from the roll April 15.

Brother Marshall Mount of L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill., was dropped from the roll April 15.

Union members who visited the Home during April:

Stanley Bartosky, L.U. 261, Scranton, Pa.

August Borifase, L.U. 119, Newark, N.J.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Bouchard, L.U. 998, Royal Oak, Mich.

Paul Burke, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

H. W. Carlson, L.U. 416, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Jolen Carlton, L.U. 66, Jamestown, N.Y.

William A. Chaplin, L.U. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ulderich H. Dion, L.U. 2256, Lebanon, N.H.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Edmonds, L.U. 2250, Red Bank, N.J.

Frank H. Ekman, L.U. 217, Westerly, R.I.

Waldemar Ellefson, L.U. 53, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Albert Erickson, L.U. 62, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Friend, L.U. 210, Stamford, Conn.

Gilliams A. Gollnott, L.U. 1367, Vero Beach, Fla.

Bion W. Hage, L.U. 429, Montclair, N.J.

Axel J. Hjalmarson, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.

Arvid B. Hallen, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.

Lloyd Hamilton, Sr., L.U. 2117, Flushing, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawks, L.U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Robert Hayden, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.

H. W. Holland, L.U. 132, Washington, D.C.

Nils G. Holmquist, L.U. 117, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Alvin Johnson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.

Carl Karstram, L.U. 181, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Clarence D. Kilborn, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

Charles R. Kocher, L.U. 17, Belmont, Ohio.

Simo Koski, L.U. 20, Staten Island, N.Y.

Otto Lindberg, L.U. 247, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Everett MacFadgen, L.U. 49, Lowell, Mass.

J. Moore, L.U. 272, Chicago, Ill.

Matthew McConnell, L.U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Padgett, L.U. 2250, Red Bank, N.J.

Frank E. Roe, L.U. 1978, Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Sall, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.

W. B. Sanderson, L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.

George R. Seyhert, L.U. 545, Vandergrift, Pa.

Myron E. Skilton, L.U. 64, Kent, Ohio.

James Smith, L.U. 11, Tampa, Fla.

Carl Swanson, L.U. 53, White Plains, N.Y.

Arvid Wathom, L.U. 21, Chicago, Ill.

Kasti Wicarins, L.U. 2305, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Winkler, L.U. 440, Buffalo, N.Y.

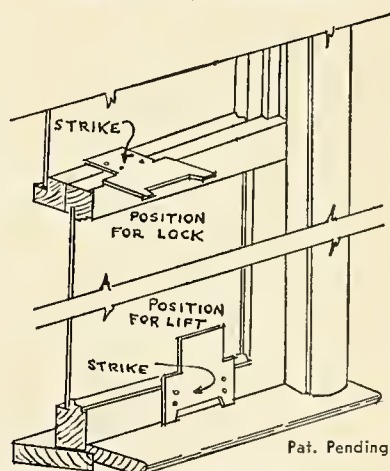
Unionists Asked to Back Mental Health Group

Members of trade unions are urged by AFL-CIO President George Meany to support the National Association for Mental Health. He points out that the labor movement is aware of the plight of the mentally ill and realizes also that many adult victims have received treatment enabling them to return to their jobs, their families and their communities.

The head of the AFL-CIO calls special attention to mental illness among children. He says the plight of many mentally ill children has gone unrecognized.

At least one person in every ten has some form of illness that needs psychiatric treatment, according to the National Association for Mental Health.

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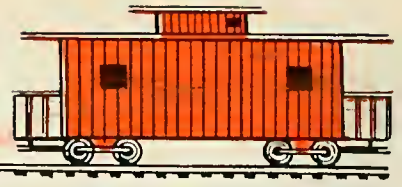
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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

Some Employers Are Foolish

We do not have the slightest doubt about the intelligence, the common sense and the basic decency of large numbers of employers with whom the Carpenters and many other unions have enjoyed good relations over a period of years. We have a great deal of respect for this kind of employer. Guided by his common sense, he takes certain actions—among which bargaining in good faith with the union representing his employees stands very high—that are beneficial to the employer, to the workingman and to the country as a whole.

Unfortunately, there are still many employers who, in their eagerness to injure organized labor, give vigorous support to proposals that would gravely hurt employers themselves as well as the people who toil with hand and brain.

Those employers who are bent on shackling labor even if it means seriously damaging the national economy are the strong supporters of proposed anti-union legislation. They are the employers who contribute to such anti-union organizations as the National Right-to-Work Committee, the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, all of which constantly advocate anti-labor legislation.

Experience should have taught every adult American that the nature of our economy is such that suffering and deprivation cannot be confined to one part of the population. The prosperity of business depends upon the prosperity of our people as a whole. Business is most prosperous when citizens have substantial purchasing power so they can buy the goods and the services we are able to produce in amazing profusion. And business goes into the doldrums—which spells the disappearance of profits—when the purchasing power of millions of Americans goes down. Surely by this time there ought not to be a single employer of mature years who fails to appreciate that his economic success is tied directly to the availability of spendable dollars in the hands of consumers.

Right now, in Congress, there are anti-labor bills which have been thrown into the hopper by Senators and Congressmen who are apparently regarded with great affection by the leaders of the National Right-to-Work Committee, the Chamber of Commerce and the N.A.M. Some of these bills would cripple the effectiveness of

trade unions via the anti-trust approach. Some proposals would hogtie labor through other means. The salient point about all of these anti-union bills is that their sponsors desire to weaken labor.

Any businessman who is in favor of such legislation should not be upset if a question is raised about his intelligence.

Will this businessman be better off if his enterprise becomes depressed as a result of reduced activity and slashed profits? Obviously not. And yet this result is inevitable—if organized labor is rendered impotent.

Good wages are the product of effective unionism. It is because of unions that millions of working people covered by union agreements have the purchasing power needed to maintain our kind of economy. And as a result of the leadership of unions in establishing decent wage rates, there are also millions of working people not yet in the organized labor family who are receiving higher pay than they would be getting if effective unions didn't exist.

We don't want to be repetitious, but we feel very strongly that those employers who are working against their own economic well-being by advocating legislation to weaken labor are behaving very foolishly so far as their own interests are concerned and very irresponsibly so far as the welfare of our country is concerned.

Weakened unions mean reduced purchasing power and reduced purchasing power means hard times—not only for working people but also for employers.

What our country urgently needs is more purchasing power for everybody. And what our country definitely does not need is the ruinous potions now being concocted by the N.A.M. and similar organizations.

Proof of this is at hand in the so-called "right to work" states. Average weekly earnings in these states run far below the national average. Families in "right to work" states, therefore, are poor customers, and business in these states is, generally, not prosperous.



PLANE GOSSIP



A Honey of a Fight!

Two bees got into an argument over nectar-gathering rights in a certain area. They agreed to fight it out for the rights and a date for the duel was set. One bee built himself up by taking a mail-order course in body-building, while the other one took vitamins. Which one was the victor? That should be simple; of course the vitamin B₁!

BE SURE IT'S UNION

No More Push!

As two carpenters ate their noon lunch they got to talking about their families.

"So your wife wants to move to the suburbs?" one asked the other. "What seems to be the trouble?"

"Well, it's like this," the other man grumbled. "Ever since our union got that last raise it isn't any trouble for us to keep up with our old neighbors."

—Wilfred E. Beaver, Chicago, Ill.

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

Considerate Guy!

Two women saw the husband of a third come reeling out of his favorite saloon. "Too bad about Bill," said one, "He's a complete alcoholic!"

"Yes," replied the other, "but he is nice to his family . . . he almost never goes home!"

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Ain't Nature Grand?

Mama Skunk had two little ones named In and Out and couldn't keep track of them. One day she called Out in and told him to go out and bring in In. So Out went out and in no time at all brought In in.

"Wonderful!" cried Mama Skunk. "How in the world did you find him so fast in that great big forest?"

"Easy," replied Out, "Instinct!"

—Andy Bergren, Chicago, Ill.

Fatheaded Fan

Our office Dumb Dora has started a campaign to get younger men elected to the Senate because she heard the Senators were in last place in the American League!

—J. O. Shaw, L.U. 1329, Tucson, Ariz.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETING

Tying the Knot?

The prettiest girl in town was sitting on her front porch, Knitting Little Things. Her mother remarked to a neighbor: "Well, I'm certainly glad that, at last, daughter has taken an interest in something other than running around with boys!"

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Whale and Polite!

A youth from the hill country was being given his Army induction physical, the first in his lifetime. As he concluded the test, the doctor asked: "Do you have any scars?"

"I reckon as how I ain't, Doc," replied the hillbilly, "But iffen I could git mah clothes, I could let you have a cigarette."

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETING

Impatient Patient

"Nurse, did the patient take his medicine religiously as I ordered?" asked the doctor.

"Indeed he didn't," she replied. "He cursed every time!"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Good Company!

A minister, returning home late one night from a sick call, saw one of his parishioners staggering down the street and went to his aid. He helped him to his home and was about to leave but the drunk beseeched him to stay: "Please, Rev'rend!" he pleaded. "Jus' fer a minute . . . I want the wife to see who I been out with!"

So She Gained Weight!

There was a secretary in the next office who was so crazy for a mink coat she said she would do anything to get one. Well, she finally got one but now she can't get it buttoned.

—H. S., L.U. 721, Los Angeles, Calif.

BUY UNION-MADE GOODS

Panting Phrases

The Greek worker had torn his trousers and, on his way to work in Athens, dropped them off at the tailor shop.

"Ah-ha," cried the tailor, "Euripedes?"

"Yes," replied the worker, "Eumenides!"

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Sign Language

The young minister had been fired and was deeply hurt. Concluding his final sermon, he said:

"I will not say goodbye, for that is too common. I cannot say farewell, for that is when friends part. I don't want to say au revoir for I'm not sure what it means. But I hope all of you will know what it means when you see the mistletoe pinned to my coattails!"

—Clara Trester, Center Point, Ind.

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

No Reservations!

"I'll never go out with that guy again!" said Mary Lee. "He's an Indian wolf!"

"You mean a 'timber wolf,' don't you?" asked her girl friend.

"Heck, no! I learned right quick he was a Paw-knee!"

PATRONIZE UNION SERVICES

Color It Red

Bob Hope says they have a different kind of TV system in Russia . . . there it watches you!



AREN'T YOU GLAD
YOU WORKED SAFELY YESTERDAY?

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

JULY 1963



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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII

NO. 7

JULY, 1963



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Bernard Tassler, Editor

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THE COVER

Nowhere else in the Western Hemisphere does there exist such brotherly friendship on a long-term basis as is found in the warm relationship between the freedom-loving people of the United States and the freedom-loving people of Canada. We know we are not identical. We know we are two distinct countries, each with its own history. On some matters Canadians and Americans don't always see eye to eye. All this is granted. The all-important point is that the United States and Canada have absolute faith in each other. Both of us believe wholeheartedly in liberty and democracy — and more than once have we fought side by side in their defense.

Among the nations of our Hemisphere and the world, Canada and the United States have been, are and will continue to be the best of friends, as symbolized by our cover.



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Employment Practices Program Adopted By Presidents of Building Unions

The statement below was adopted on June 21, 1963, at a meeting of the General Presidents of the unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

C. J. HAGGERTY, President
FRANK BONADIO, Secretary-Treasurer

M. A. HUTCHESON, 1st Vice President
PETER FOSCO, 2nd Vice President
L. M. RAFTERY, 3rd Vice President
GORDON M. FREEMAN, 4th Vice President

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RUSSELL K. BERG, 9th Vice President
HUNTER P. WHARTON, 10th Vice President



Building and Construction Trades Department

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR — CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

815 SIXTEENTH ST., N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

District 7-1461



The Presidents of the International Unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department (AFL-CIO), which represent a substantial percentage of the employees in the construction industry, have held a series of meetings to discuss the factual conditions of employment practices within the construction industry.

In these discussions it was brought out that the daily dialogue in the press and by spokesmen of minority groups on the subject of employment opportunities and alleged discriminatory hiring practices in the construction industry indicates a serious lack of knowledge of the facts.

As a practical matter, in recent years most mechanics have been brought into the construction industry by means of apprenticeship training programs. The differentiation between those young men who have applied for and taken the positive steps of learning a trade by means of apprenticeship programs and have successfully completed their apprenticeship training and those who have not done this is based upon many factors, most of which are totally unrelated to any form of discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin.

The trades and the industry, with the practical objectives of training an adequate number of men to meet the employment needs of the

industry and with the anticipation that those trained would be able because of their skill and the average job opportunities to earn a decent livelihood, have of necessity avoided training excessive numbers of young men for the purpose of training alone. The number of young men brought into apprenticeship training programs in the construction industry each year is geared primarily to job opportunities based upon past experience.

The relative impact of the available jobs through apprenticeship, when compared to the number of unemployed youth, is quite minor and, regardless of procedure followed in selection, the apprenticeship programs have very little impact upon overall job opportunities.

It is the firm view of the General Presidents that the elimination of problems real or imaginary with respect to job opportunities is to take positive steps to create more jobs.

It is felt it is just as important today as in the past, in view of the skill and craftsmanship required in the construction industry, that applicants for entrance into the industry must possess qualifications that will indicate they can be taught these skills. Accordingly, we do not intend to delegate to outsiders the right to decide the qualifications for entrance into the industry and union membership.

The skills of our craftsmen are our main stock in trade and represent a bulwark of strength to our nation. They cannot be diluted or fragmentized without destroying economic conditions in the industry and the ability of our employers to perform efficiently.

It is totally unrealistic to train people in particular crafts in greater numbers than can be reasonably employed. The impact of such a program would inflict chaos upon the entire industry. We recognize the government's interest and its duty to correct economic injustice and we pledge our good faith to work toward that goal. Accordingly, we adopt the following program:

1. In order to avoid discrimination, local unions are urged to accept into membership any applicant who meets the required qualifications regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

2. If a local union has an agreement which provides for, and operates, an exclusive hiring hall, all applicants for employment are to be placed upon the hiring list in accordance with the applicable law and their collective bargaining agreement. There is to be no identification of applicants as to race, creed, color or national origin, and they are to be referred without discrimination as their turn comes up on the hiring list, if their qualifications meet those required by the employer.

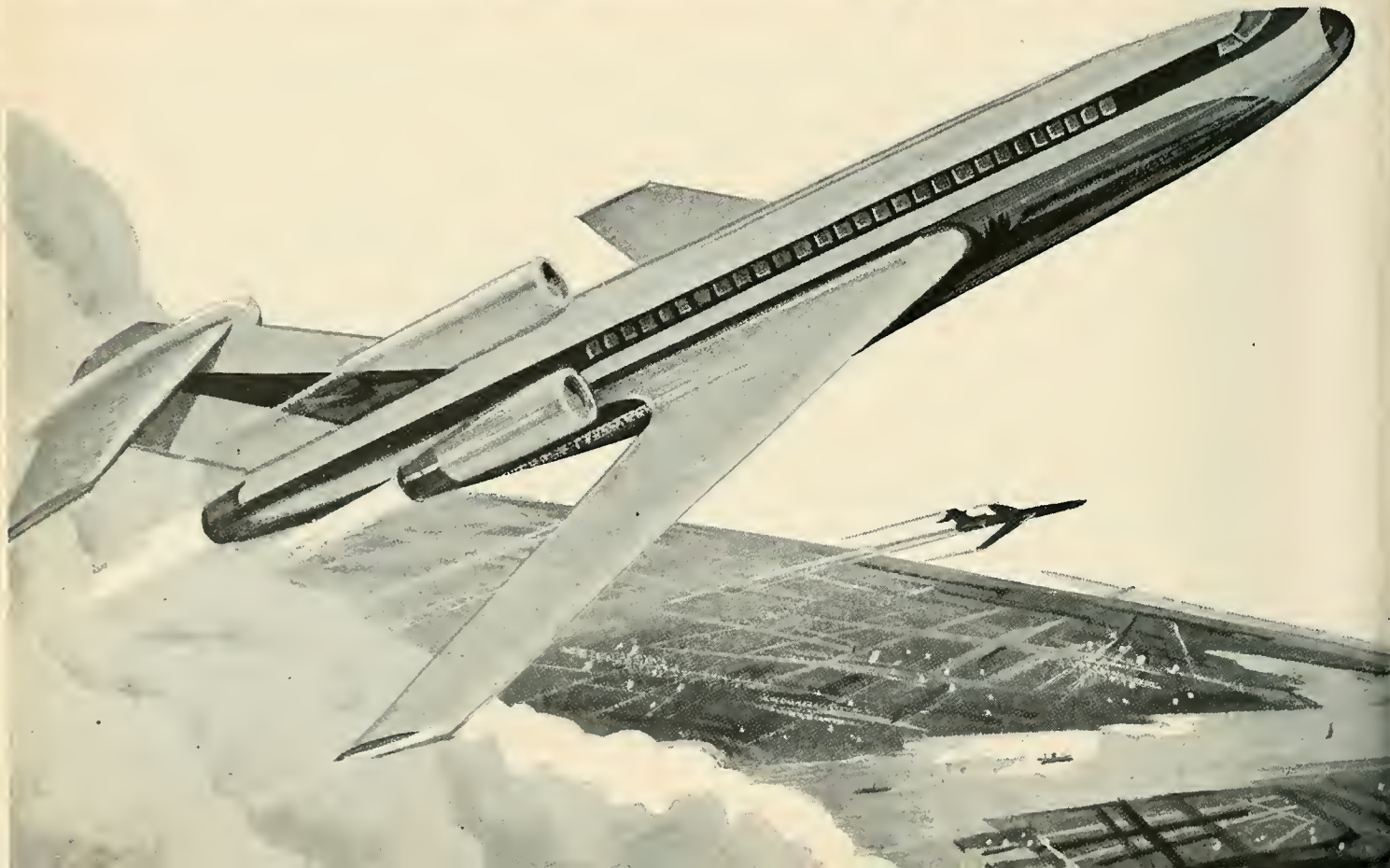
3. If the local unions do not have an exclusive hiring hall, but do have a referral system set forth in their collective bargaining agreement, qualified applicants for employment are to be referred without discrimination as to race, creed, color, or national origin.

4. With regard to the application for, or employment of, apprentices, local unions shall accept, and refer, such applicants in accordance with their qualifications and there shall be no discrimination as to race, creed, color or national origin, and the local unions shall adhere strictly to their apprenticeship standards.

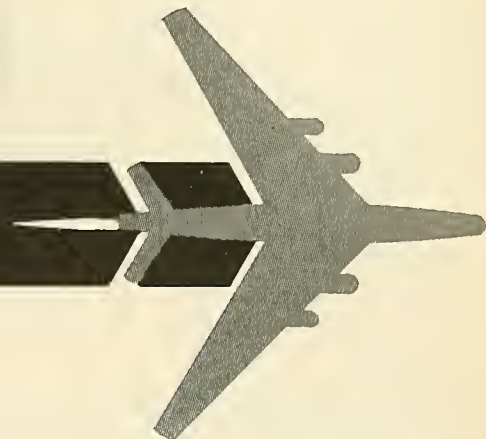
America's Air Travelers Are And They're Cramped for Space

New construction is needed to meet the demands of the jet age, say aviation authorities

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following picture story is a sequel to the article by Federal Aviation Agency Administrator N. E. Halaby, which appeared in the June issue of The Carpenter.



on the Move . . .



AT O'Hare Airport in Chicago a plane takes off or lands every eighty-four seconds. The airport has 374,000 movements of commercial aircraft per year.

At the big and busy Los Angeles International Airport there were 345,486 takeoffs and landings in the past fiscal year—one every ninety-one seconds.

Miami International Airport, a port of entry for the West Indies and hub of countless vacationers, had 311,915 arriving and departing flights last year—one every 100 seconds.

Though these are the top three airports in the country in air traffic concentration, there are many oth-

ers almost as busy — LaGuardia, Idlewild, Dallas, St. Louis, Memphis, Houston, San Francisco and National Airport in Washington.

The nation is on the move as never before — business executives, salesmen, tourists, baseball teams, families, men and women in the service. They're carrying mountains of luggage; they're consuming loads of catered and short-order meals; they are bringing commerce to more and more population centers.

And unless America starts building new airport facilities, we as a nation are going to find ourselves desperately unprepared for the jet age.

Less than a dozen metropolitan

'Congestion' is the right word for highways, schools and housing. Certainly it applies to the conditions at major U.S. airports, as these pictures indicate.



airports have the facilities to handle the big new jets in service today. Travelers who want to fly by jet plane from Washington to the West Coast must take a bus to Friendship Airport near Baltimore. National Airport can only handle piston planes or turbo-jets.

The problems of National Airport over the past decade offer a case in point. Plagued with accidents and near-accidents because of air traffic congestion, the air terminal finally came under the scrutiny of Congressional committees.

Only piecemeal efforts to remedy conditions resulted.

Runways were extended slightly and all-weather lights and other equipment were added—but not suf-

ficient to handle the mammoth jets.

Finally, Congressional action was taken to build a new airport. Funds were appropriated and plans drawn for the big Dulles International Airport in nearby Virginia. Though airlines have been slow to move flights to these new facilities, because of the terminal's greater distance from the city and other factors, aviation authorities wonder now if even this big airport will be enough.

In many terminals, like one below in the nation's capital, ticket counters have had to extend into passenger concourses.



Now served only by so-called "feeder" airlines (Lake Central is an example), many communities will some day be thrust suddenly into the jet age by local industries and strategic defense planning.



Most major airports now have "lay-over" accommodations for passengers awaiting connecting flights—like these Airwayte rooms cantilevered beside the terminal. More such accommodations are needed.



The whole family is on the go by air these days. Air travel becomes a big time-saver when visiting distant loved ones.



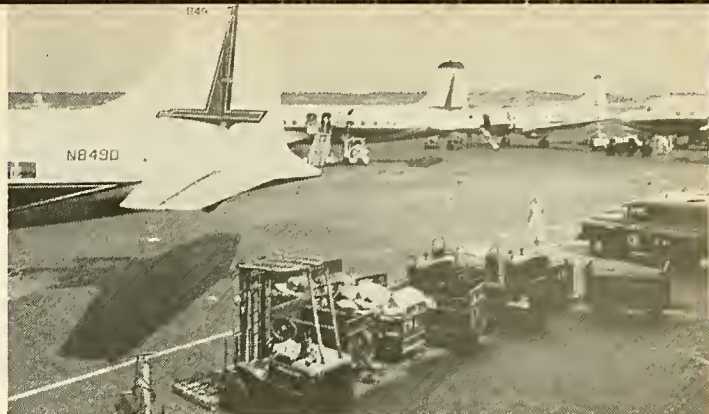
As a stopgap measure, federal authorities added a North Terminal to facilities at jammed Washington National Airport.

A member of the younger generation peers through a viewer on an airport observation deck. Will nation be ready for mushrooming jet age when she grows up?





Air travel is today a 24-hour hum of activity in scores of U.S. cities. This view of National Airport in Washington was taken on a week night last month. Federal government is pushing ahead with a crash program to obtain adequate, nationwide day-and-night traffic control facilities.



Lined up beside the aprons of all major air terminals is an array of equipment—baggage carts, refueling trucks, fire fighting units, rollaway steps, etc. As air travel increases, the amount of this equipment increases and need for airport facilities to maintain, repair and accommodate it becomes greater.



Increased air traffic brings fringe needs . . . including fringe parking. Commuting businessmen and salesmen leave their cars at the terminal. They pick them up when they return.



A view of the waiting facilities at the North Terminal of National Airport, Washington, D. C. The terminal was built to serve increased passenger traffic in the busy capital city.

One airline has boosted traffic with "air shuttle" flights—a pay-as-you-board, no-reservation procedure.





Washington **ROUNDUP**

CONGRESS MUDDLE: Lawmaking has been meager during the first six months of the session. Now it is feared that the civil rights controversy may prevent passage of other legislation for which the outlook had been favorable. A Senate filibuster on civil rights is certain. Many solons say they now expect the session to drag on until Thanksgiving. Criticism of the leadership of Senator Mansfield and Speaker McCormack is being heard on the Hill. Some Democrats are blaming them for the lack of legislative output. Loudest complainants are liberals.

ROADS FAVORED: The House Public Works Committee was urged by spokesmen for the Automobile Manufacturers Association to push construction of planned highway networks. They said studies sponsored by their organization show that freeways are the most economical answer to metropolitan development.

CONSERVATION CORPS: Advocates of the Youth Conservation Corps point out that the young men who will be working on conservation projects if the bill becomes law will receive schooling in the evening after the day's work. It is also pointed out that the cause of physical fitness will be promoted. The Youth Conservation Corps will cost less than \$4000 annually for each enrollee, says one lawmaker supporting the bill. He adds pointedly that every delinquent youth under charges in juvenile courts costs the taxpayers in the neighborhood of \$25,000 a year.

AIR FARE BATTLE: The Civil Aeronautics Board will press for "substantially lower" fares for travel on the transatlantic routes when this matter comes up for renegotiation next April. The CAB is convinced that reduced fares will increase traffic and benefit both U.S. and foreign airlines. Transatlantic fares are established by an international rate body. CAB's task won't be an easy one.

FARM MIGRANTS: Two bills to alleviate the plight of the children of migratory farm workers have been approved by the Senate. One would place restrictions on the hiring of these children. The other would impede their exploitation by unscrupulous crew leaders. The two bills are regarded as a start toward correcting what Ohio's Senator Stephen M. Young has called an "unconscionable" situation.

PRESIDENTIAL DISABILITY: A subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee has approved a proposed amendment to the Constitution which would authorize Congress to specify a method for determining when a President is mentally or physically incapacitated. The Administration is on record in favor of the proposal.

ATOMIC ENERGY: The Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy is tightening its reins on the Atomic Energy Commission. Senator Pastore of Rhode Island, who heads the committee, says: "We are finding that we have the responsibility, but we don't have the control." The thinking is that AEC has had too free a hand.

Retraining Is No Panacea

IT WILL be a grave error, a University of Michigan economist believes, if too much reliance is placed on the retraining of jobless workers as a solution to the nation's continuing problem of a high rate of unemployment.

The United States may continue to have substantial unemployment even in generally prosperous times, the economist, William Haber, warns. He points out that each of the last three recessions has left the country with a higher rate of unemployment than before. If the trend

persists, says Haber, the next recession may end with 6 or 6½ per cent of the labor force out of work even after recovery has been "completed."

The economist emphasizes that experience has shown "the warm sun of a more vigorous rate of economic growth" does not quickly melt away the problem of unemployment. He also underlines the fact that technological changes are producing a "withering away" of occupations.

The economist believes the "hard core" unemployed may need more

than a retraining program before they can be fully returned to productive employment. He suggests that many of the jobless will require individual rather than mass treatment.

Full employment is the heart of any manpower program, says Haber.

"Unless more jobs are developed," he observes, "all other measures are palliatives which evade and avoid the only solution to unemployment consistent with a job economy. Manpower is a vital factor and may well be the limiting factor in our economic growth at all times."

R. E. ROBERTS DIES AT 71

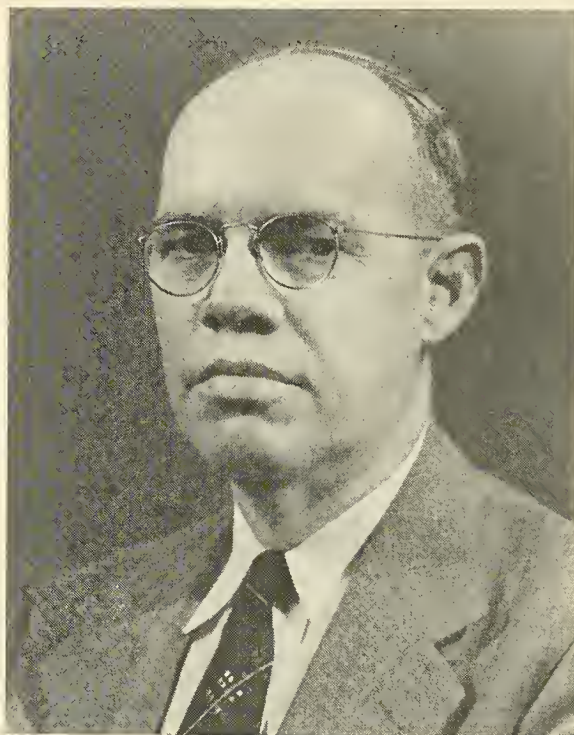
ONE of the best known figures in the United Brotherhood, former General Executive Board Member R. E. Roberts, is dead. He passed away May 14 at the age of 71.

For a quarter of a century, beginning in 1935, Brother Roberts had served our Brotherhood as an Executive Board Member representing the Fifth District. He was originally appointed to the Board to fill the vacancy created when J. W. Williams was elected president of the A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Department. Brother Roberts served with great distinction as a member of the Executive Board until 1960, when impaired health caused him to tender his resignation. On November 1, 1961, Brother Roberts was presented with a certificate of lifetime membership.

An ardent and dedicated trade unionist and an excellent orator, he was a master of the art of "getting through" to people. He had a magnificent sense of humor and was never at a loss for an apt story. When he deemed the situation right, he would call upon his listeners to join him in a song. He was a dynamic personality.

A Texan by birth, Brother Roberts was 18 when he was initiated in Local Union 379, Texarkana, Texas, in 1910. The following year he transferred to L.U. 520, Dallas, and was later elected president. L.U. 520 consolidated with L.U. 198, Dallas, in 1913, and in 1915 Brother Roberts was elected president of L.U. 198. He was named business agent in 1917.

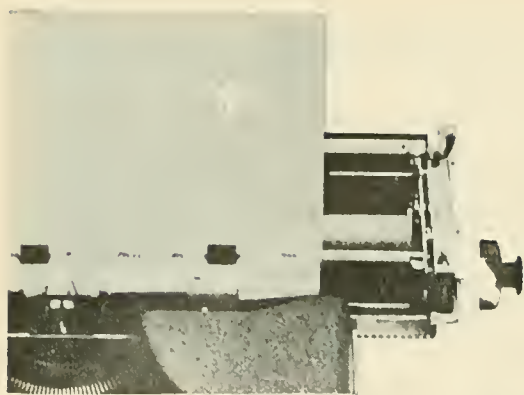
The following year he became secretary-treasurer of the Texas State Council of Carpenters, holding that office until 1925, when he was appointed a General Representative.



R. E. ROBERTS

Brother Roberts served on important committees at a number of Brotherhood conventions. At the 1924 convention held in Indianapolis he was secretary of the Old Age and Pension Committee.

Funeral services for Brother Roberts were held May 19 at Omaha, Neb. The Brotherhood was represented by Fifth District Board Member Leon W. Greene and Sixth District Board Member James O. Mack. Also present were General Representatives C. P. Driscoll and Mark Bagby.



'Wreck' Laws Hurt All

It is likely that not more than a handful of our members have had the opportunity to read a timely and enlightening article which appeared recently in a magazine of moderate circulation called *Challenge*. The author is neither an employer nor a trade union leader. He's a professor at the University of Vermont. His subject is economics. The man's name is Milton J. Nadworny.

Writing in *Challenge*, Professor Nadworny presented figures to back up the charge made by organized labor that in the states shackled with so-called "right to work" laws the working people receive wages which are conspicuously lower than wages for the nation as a whole.

There are now twenty "right to work" states, but at the time Professor Nadworny was preparing his analysis the number stood at nineteen.

"In 1950 hourly earnings in the nineteen 'right to work' states under study averaged \$1.26—21 cents less than the United States average of \$1.47," he reported. "By 1961 hourly wages in the 'right to work' states stood 23 cents below the national average—\$2.09 as against \$2.32."

Professor Nadworny noted that in only one year since 1950 did the average for the "right to work" states come within \$283 of the national average. During the other years that difference exceeded \$300 and twice it went above \$400.

The labor movement has often said that the misnamed "right to work" laws are injurious not only to trade union members but to all working people, merchants, dentists, doctors and many others living in the states that have been saddled with such legislation. Labor has pointed out that when most wage-earners in a state regularly receive inadequate pay, the entire economy of that state must suffer. The findings now spread on the record by fact-digging Professor Nadworny confirm what the organized labor movement has been saying for a dozen years.

There is no need or justification for such legislation as so-called "right to work" in a country like ours. These laws serve no constructive purpose whatsoever. Business people in Kansas, Indiana, Georgia and other states, in increasing numbers, are discerning that they

were hoodwinked by the sponsors of the "wreck" measures.

The sooner the twenty unfortunate states rid themselves of their "right to work" laws, the sooner they will narrow the wage and income gap between themselves and the rest of the nation.

America Needs Railroads

The men who work on the nation's railroads are not too fortunate in some of the employers they have. We have in mind those heads of railroads who, driven by greed, seek to continue slashing employees off the payroll with no regard for decent human relations in industry and even though the reductions appear to have reached or passed the point where the safety of train crews and the traveling public may be jeopardized.

The deplorable attitude of some of the bull-headed managerial chieftains of the railroad industry is exemplified by what happened in Georgia just the other day. The Southern Railway took over the Central of Georgia. Brutally, the Southern posted announcements which gave hundreds of employees of the Central two hours' notice of their discharge, effective immediately.

The railroads have been crying poverty, but the financial pages of the daily newspapers hand the lie to this claim. The Pennsylvania and the New York Central, which have been arguing that Uncle Sam must allow them to merge, are currently in very good shape.

Rampant "mergeritis" should be halted. If the disease runs on unchecked, thousands of towns will find themselves completely deprived of service.

Our country does not have a need for less railroad service. Not at all. What is urgently needed is *better* service. A large and growing nation like ours needs all forms of transportation—highway, air and rail. The time has come to slap down those railroad industry executives who harbor strange notions—men who have been acting as though their mission in life is to figure out how to make their industry smaller and weaker from week to week and from year to year.

We wish we had space here to discuss at length another malodorous abuse of which the industry is guilty. This is the vicious smear campaign against railroad labor which has been going on for more than a decade.

Nation's Students Aren't Taught About the Labor Movement

ISN'T it about time the children of our land learned something about the labor movement? This question is asked by E. L. Wheatley, president of the International Brotherhood of Operative Potters, an AFL-CIO affiliate.

He charges, in an article in *The International Potter*, that "practically all educators in today's high schools, colleges and universities have almost completely disregarded organized labor in their history and social science lectures." Wheatley adds:

"The inescapable conclusion must be drawn that this is in obeisance to the dominant business interests on school boards and college boards of trustees. Are these interests timid? Do they fear the truth? Are they book-burners at heart?"

The Potters' president says that the diplomas received by college students at graduation are supposed to mark them as educated men and women. He continues:

"Yet most of them do not know a picket line from a secondary boycott. Many of them never heard of Samuel Gompers, the American Plan, the Ludlow massacre, the Pullman strike, the Wagner Act."

Wheatley emphasizes that these "uneducated" college graduates will become doctors, lawyers "and, perhaps most importantly, the newspaper editors of tomorrow."

"Why should newspaper people be most important?" he asks. "Because, as Ben Franklin once sagely observed, 'newspapers are the universities of the common people.' Anyone who reads a newspaper carefully and continually can learn. But if what he learns is based on ignorance, half-truths, misinformation and lack of comprehension of the social needs served by the institution of organized labor, he will be wrongly educated."

The head of the Potters, discussing the situation in the elementary, junior high and high schools of the nation, says that "no significant institution touching on U.S.

existence is in general avoided except one—organized labor."

"Organized labor is today—and has been for many years—a powerful influence on the lives of U.S. citizens," Wheatley declares. "It is not a small, voiceless, ineffectual minority group campaigning for federal protection of albino chipmunks or other ridiculous or insignificant goals. It is a large, vocal, important and powerful force working in the best interests of millions of people."

Many individuals fear labor, he says, simply because labor, to them, is "a great unknown."

The article, which is entitled "Why Isn't Organized Labor in the History Books?" asserts:

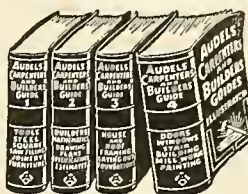
"Our children should be informed about what the institution of organized labor has done—both good and bad. (And the good far, far outweighs the bad!) They should come to realize that the labor movement is not a few unfortunate strikers carrying placards in the rain."

Wheatley wants the nation's youngsters "made to realize that organized labor is a great movement, benefiting not only its members but others who come in contact with it." The students in schools and colleges should know that organized labor fights for the downtrodden and presses for better medical care for older people, better housing, better schools and better roads, "to name only a few" of labor's objectives.

"Certainly others may feel free to disagree," the Potters' president concludes. "This is the free, democratic, American way. Organized labor would not have it any other way. Both sides should be presented."

"But to raise children—and presumably to educate them—without telling them of the great and significant force which organized labor has exerted on their nation's history and on their present lives, and is certain to exert on their future careers, is to turn out, deliberately, undereducated men and women."

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Toward a Better Day for THE NATION'S CHILDREN

By ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

CHILDREN are the future. How they fare today will determine to a very great extent how our nation fares tomorrow. This is why I like to think of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as a working partner with every parent in every community, helping to realize our fondest dreams for each of our children.

What do we want for our children? We want each of our children to be physically and emotionally healthy, to have a happy childhood, to be well educated, to be prepared to make a significant contribution in the world of the future, where he can carry forward and enrich the traditions to which he is heir.

Most children in the United States today have a fair chance to achieve these objectives. But for far too many the chance is remote or nonexistent.

Too many babies die in infancy. Many who survive grow up physically, emotionally or mentally crippled because we don't yet know how to prevent these conditions or are not sufficiently applying the knowledge we have.

Many schools are hard pressed to

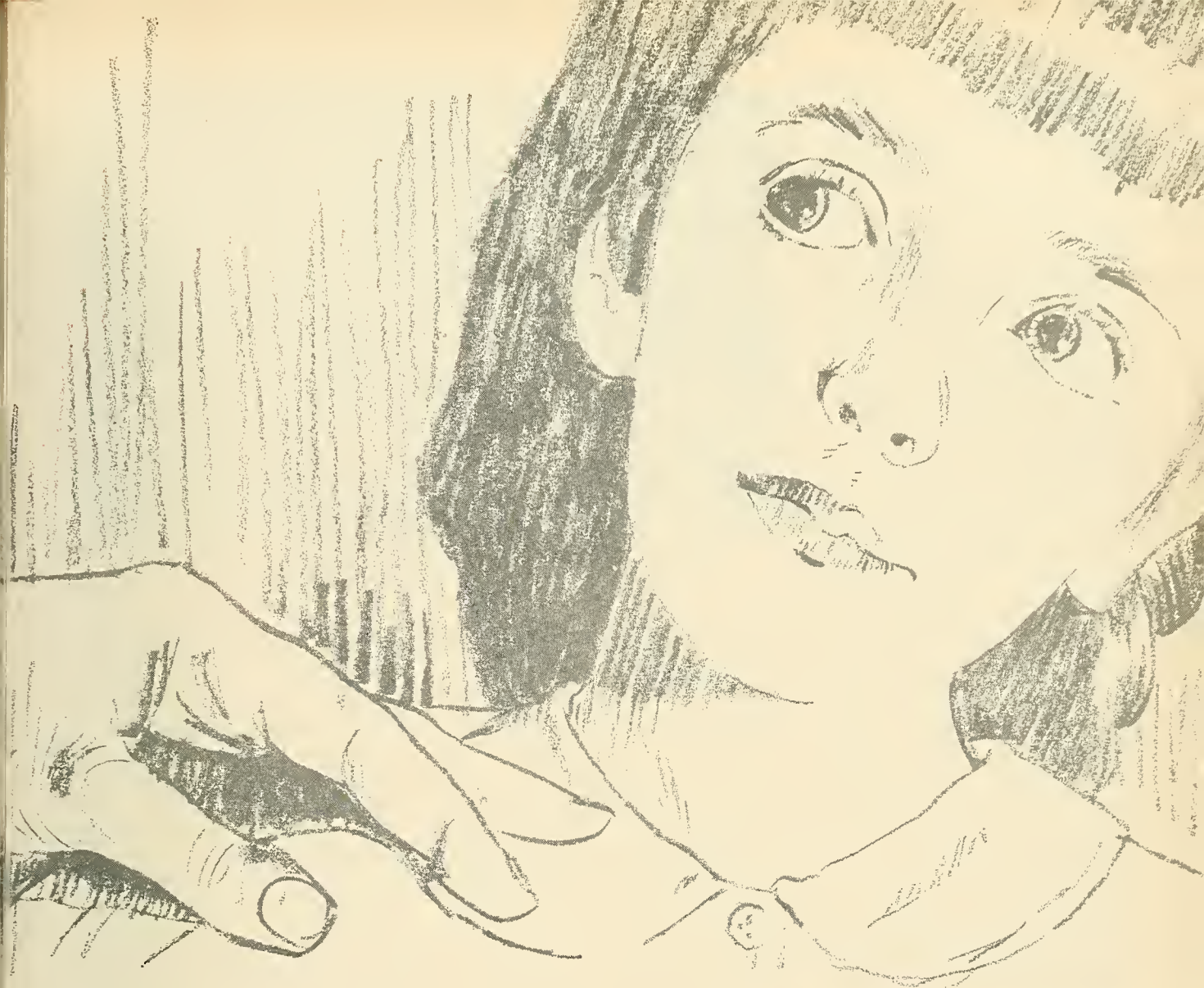
provide their pupils with even the rudiments of an education, to say nothing of providing them with opportunities to stretch their minds. In fact, more than seven million young people will quit school altogether during this decade without attaining a high school diploma.

The sad truth is that we have a national juvenile delinquency problem of major proportions. Far too many parents have no dreams for their children. Many of these children will grow up dependent and neglected, destined to spend their "happy" childhood in foster-family care or institutions. Unless they are

adopted by someone who will give them the love and affection that should be each child's birthright, there is small hope for their future.

I read recently a graphic illustration of what this kind of deprivation means to a child. At Junior Village, in our nation's capital, an overcrowded institution which tries to care for the dependent and neglected children of this city, the children have to stand in line even to get a bath. Volunteers from the city bathe the very young ones, and one little girl, desperate for human affection, went through the bath line twice just to have someone give





her the attention she so anxiously wanted.

Even when children are able to remain in their own homes, poverty all too often robs them of the opportunities we like to regard as the rightful heritage of every American child. In 1960, out of every thousand children in the United States, 292 lived in families with annual incomes of under \$4000, and two-thirds of these children were in families that were supporting three or more children on less than that amount. Also, out of every thousand children, seventy-nine lived in families whose total annual incomes

were under \$1500, and most of those families had three or more children to support.

It is obvious that children in these circumstances will be deprived of many of the things that are essential to healthy growth and development.

Who is to blame for these conditions? The answers lie in history. As recently as the last century and, indeed, early in this century, children worked in mines for pennies, some of them were indentured, and many states kept dependent and neglected children in jails with adult criminals. Nor was that all. There was also disease. So little was



SECRETARY CELEBREZZE

known about the major crippling and killing diseases that there was very little for a parent to do but hope when the inevitable fevers and chills of childhood set in.

It is hard for today's young parent to realize that it took determined effort on the part of a great many people to convince Congress that the nation should pay more attention to raising its children—that something could and should be done to give them a fair chance in life. It was not until 1912 that this effort paid off and the Children's Bureau was established.

It is a matter of gratification that the United States was the first country in the world to set up a national agency solely devoted to the health and welfare of children. But the Children's Bureau faced formidable tasks in carrying out its mission. It still does.

Today, however, the Children's Bureau does not stand alone in its concern for children. It is now joined by a host of other agencies, large and small, public and private, working in various ways to protect the health, safeguard the welfare, and ensure the education of our children.

OUR goals are many, our approaches are as ingenious as we can make them, our sights are high. They must be, for the rapidly changing pace of our times gives us a sense of urgency to do well what can be done well now so that we can move quickly as new problems and new opportunities arise.

By 1970 the population of the United States will be an estimated 215,000,000, and of this number 90,000,000 will be boys and girls under the age of 21. Between 1970 and 1980, the Census Bureau estimates, some 62,000,000 babies will be born in our nation.



Education in the U.S. is now in difficulties, says Secretary Celebrezze, because of tendency to be complacent about its present and future. He points to the nation's needs for more schools and more teachers.

Four-fifths of our people will be living in urban areas by 1980. Providing the schools, hospitals and other facilities needed to safeguard and promote their general welfare will require sustained and effective action. And time is short. The needs come on apace. Indeed, most of the major needs of the years immediately ahead are clearly defined in the cities and suburbs of today.

Let me outline some of the jobs that can and must be done to give the nation's children a fair start in life.

Today accidents take the lives of more children than cancer or any other disease. Accidental injuries, in a recent two-year period, cost 12,000,000 days of lost schooling for children from 6 to 16 years old. We are doing everything we can in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to develop facts and conduct research which can help cut this appalling waste of human life and health.

The Children's Bureau and the

Public Health Service have developed easy-to-read bulletins for parents so that they can be fully informed on how to prevent accidents. A new law enforced by the Food and Drug Administration requires accident-prevention labeling on hazardous household substances. But it is up to the parents to see that the accidents are prevented.

Much also remains to be done in the prevention and control of childhood diseases. Safe immunization against many of these diseases has been developed and is available in every community. The means are at hand to prevent unnecessary suffering and death, but they are not being used to the extent they should be. For example, there have been intense educational campaigns on the menace of polio, but less than half of the nation's pre-school children are adequately protected against it.

Two-thirds of our children under 5 are not fully immunized against such diseases as smallpox, diphthe-

ria, whooping cough and tetanus. It is disturbing that so many parents are not taking advantage of these well-known safeguards for their children.

We now have still another weapon against childhood disease. Just recently, on the recommendation of the Public Health Service, I ordered immediate licensing of two types of measles vaccine, which not only will be a boon to today's children but will protect those of the future.

ABOUT 4,000,000 children come down with measles every year. It can lead to pneumonia, middle-ear infections and brain inflammation. Measles causes over 400 deaths a year.

We hope to include immunization against measles in the program which Congress last year authorized to help states and communities carry out a truly effective attack against the preventable but still-prevalent diseases of childhood. But in the last analysis it is up to the parents of the nation to see to it that children benefit from measures such as these.

Immunization is one way to promote the general welfare of children. Another is to keep track of new means of treating childhood ailments and take steps to make these means widely available.

We know that 30,000 babies are born each year with congenital malformations of the heart. As recently as two decades ago, these babies were doomed to early death or to a life of very restricted activity.

In the Forties, at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Dr. Helen Taussig and Dr. Alfred Blalock perfected the first successful operation on a child born with a congenital heart malformation. This was the now familiar "blue baby" operation.

Other surgeons learned their techniques. The Children's Bureau of our Department encouraged the training of doctors in the special skills needed to perform this delicate operation. By 1950 the Bureau, working with state crippled children's programs, had a plan under way for the establishment of a series of regional heart centers in strategic parts of the country so that any child with an operable congenital heart malformation could be given the blessings of this new knowledge.

But the story does not end there. As more and more doctors learned to perform these operations, more and more knowledge and skills were developed, and the way was opened to help children with other kinds of congenital heart malformations, culminating in the open-heart surgery which is now in widespread use. The statistics tell the story: In 1950 these operations were performed on

2,000 children under the state crippled children's programs. By 1961 the number had grown more than tenfold, with more than 20,000 children receiving such operations under the state crippled children's programs.

The National Heart Institute, one of the nine National Institutes of Health in this Department, was established in 1948 to find new and better ways of preventing, diagnosing, treating and curing heart disease. Since its Surgery Branch first opened in 1953, its surgeons have also sought ways to save the lives of children born with congenital heart defects.

Grantees of this Institute have reported 400 consecutive operations performed since 1954 on infants who were less than 2 years old, 60 per cent of them less than 3 months old. Seven out of every ten of these babies survived the operations. This

survival rate is matched by the experience in the state crippled children's programs.

An equally dramatic example is the heartening breakthrough in preventing one cause of mental retardation. Phenylketonuria is an inborn metabolic error which, though relatively rare, can produce such severe retardation that it will require lifetime institutionalization of any child born with it. On the other hand, if it is detected early enough in life, it can be controlled by a special diet.

A number of simple tests were developed and were used by over half the states in their health services for infants. As a result, nearly 500 babies were diagnosed as having PKU and were placed on corrective diets. These tests, however, had the drawback of not being effective until a baby was several weeks old, by which time much valuable time in correcting the condition leading to mental retardation had been lost. Moreover, these screening methods were reaching only 10 per cent of the infant population.

Now the Children's Bureau is carrying out an extensive field study of a new screening test, developed by Dr. Robert Guthrie of the University of Buffalo, which can be applied before a baby leaves the hospital. If this test proves accurate, it could be applied uniformly to all newborn infants, and one source of mental retardation could be wiped out.

Since 1956 the Children's Bureau has been encouraging state health departments to set up special clinical and diagnostic programs to help mentally retarded children. The number of such state-administered programs has grown dramatically—from four in 1956 to fifty-one at the present time. But the war against mental retardation has just begun.

As President Kennedy pointed out to Congress in his special message on mental illness and mental retardation, it disables ten times as many people as diabetes, twenty times as many as tuberculosis, twenty-five times as many as muscular dystrophy and 600 times as many as infantile paralysis.

"Mental retardation strikes children without regard for class, creed or economic level," the President



The health and well-being of children is the concern of units in Department.

said. "But it hits more often—and harder—at the underprivileged and the poor; and most often of all—and most severely—in city tenements and rural slums where there are heavy concentrations of families with poor education and low income."

Better health care for pregnant women is a critical concern for the Department on the research level. We know, for example, that one in every sixteen babies born in the United States suffers from some form of brain damage, such as cerebral palsy, mental retardation and related handicapping conditions.

THE National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness and fifteen cooperating research centers have an intensive study under way to get more information about how injurious events or conditions during pregnancy, at birth or soon after birth can trigger mental or physical abnormalities in the child.

Thirty thousand women are enrolled in the study, and the number will ultimately reach 50,000. When the study is completed, its findings will be made available to our nation's obstetricians, pediatricians, neurologists, and other physicians and health personnel—and every parent and child could be benefited—and hopefully will be.

Cancer is a major disease problem among children. It is second only to accidents as a child killer. The National Cancer Institute is conducting research within the federal government and supporting a substantial amount of research out-

side the government, on the causes and treatment of children's cancers.

On the laboratory level, leukemia, the most common form of childhood cancer, is a prime target of efforts being made to find out whether viruses play a role in causing human cancer. Through this intensive study, we may find ways to prevent leukemia as well as other types of cancer. Progress in conquering this child killer already has been made. Since 1947 there has been a 400 per cent increase in the median survival time of children who have acute leukemia. This has been brought about by the introduction of drugs that can produce temporary remission of the disease and by the development of therapeutic methods for such complications as hemorrhage and infection.

At the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, research is being supported to probe the secrets of heredity and to learn how disturbances in the structural, chemical, regulatory and functional aspects of the reproductive process can be avoided.

The National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases has established a new branch to study such childhood metabolic diseases as cystic fibrosis, now recognized as being among the leading causes of death in children. We know that cystic fibrosis is an inherited disorder, but we are far from learning what causes it.

We are seeking answers in myriad ways to make our national future—and the future of every individual—

(Continued on Page 28)

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How to

STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS



Tips on Your Best July Buying Opportunities

By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**

Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

JULY is one of the two best months of the year for finding sales on many important items. January is the other. This month, if you carefully time your buying for sales, you can cut costs of many family necessities.

We especially recommend watching the July sales for buys in clothing, rugs and household equipment. Next fall the tags on some of these are going to be higher.

Among important items on which you will find reduced prices in July are shoes for all members of the family, women's dresses and sportswear, handbags, rugs, curtains and draperies, and refrigerators.

The July sales of men's wear are an especially good chance to buy shirts and summer suits and slacks at reduced prices. Sales of hosiery give women an opportunity to buy stockings for next fall. Fuel dealers give you a special summer discount if you fill up your tank now. Prices of both new and used cars also start dropping in July.

But better watch your food bills carefully, and especially your use of meat. Consumers never did get much benefit from the recent lower wholesale prices on meat, and now the wholesale prices are going back up. This spring beef carcasses sold at wholesale approximately 10 per cent below last year's prices. But retail prices hardly budged. In three major cities checked by this reporter, retail prices of five popular cuts of beef averaged 2 cents a pound less

than last year, while wholesale prices were down about 4 cents.

Now consumers will pay even higher prices as the result of the usual summer increase in livestock quotations.

In general, wage-earners have lost a little ground so far this year. The cost of living has gone up about 1 per cent from a year ago, while wages have risen just a little over one-half of 1 per cent. The "real" pay or buying power of a worker with three dependents has dropped to \$81.02 a week, after taxes and after allowing for price changes since the 1957-59 base period. The figure for a year ago was \$81.30.

SUGAR prices have leveled off at new highs after jumping as much as 5 cents a pound recently. The boost has affected prices of carbonated beverages, candy, jams, jellies and baked goods. Significantly, you can make flavored milk and fruit punch drinks for your children during the hot months at little more than half the price of cola and other soda pops.

It's revealing to see how the price of sugar varies according to the form in which you buy it. For example, a recent survey found that ordinary granulated sugar in a bag costs 14 cents a pound. If you buy the same sugar in a box you pay 16 cents. If you buy the "very fine" type, you pay 23. In tablet form you pay 26. For "sugar and cinnamon" you pay 65 cents a pound.

Here are tips on July buying opportunities:

If you're in the market for a car, consider taking advantage of this year's high trade-in values and the price concessions available this summer on the 1963 models. Reports from Detroit indicate that 1964 models will be much the same as this year's, except for some of the Ford products. Most significant changes will be another increase in the size of the compact cars. Consumers thus will be able to enjoy the biggest small cars of any country.

The "economy car" trend really didn't last long. Horsepower has been increased, in a few cases will be increased again in 1964, and more cars will need the costlier grades of fuel.

July is the month to buy a lightweight suit at reduced prices. Price tags will be higher this fall.

Your best all-around choice for the money is likely to be a blend of Dacron or other polyester wool worsted, in approximately a 50-50 blend. This is a medium-price fabric which also is unusually durable and wrinkle-resistant.

The polyester-worsted blends usually retail around the \$35-\$40 bracket. At a little higher price the polyester-worsted blend may also include some mohair. The mohair aids shape retention.

A man who wears workclothes all week and needs a suit just for special occasions can find an even more reasonable buy in blends of poly-

ester and rayon. These suits are available under \$30. The more polyester in the blend, the more the suit will resist wrinkles and hold its shape. Check the fiber-identification label on the suit to see if the fabric is at least 50 per cent Dacron or other polyester fiber.

Some moderate-price lightweight suits and slacks are made of blends of Arnel and rayon. Arnel makes a relatively durable, wrinkle-resistant and crease-retaining fabric.

FOOD BUYING CALENDAR: Pork will be expensive this month, with beef still comparatively reasonable. Many people avoid buying the slow-cooking pot roasts in favor of quicker-cooking steaks and chops during the hot months. Thus you will find your best buys in the roasts and stews. Turkey is the buy of the month. The cold spring pushed up prices of fresh produce in many areas. You will find values this month in several canned vegetables, especially canned corn and tomatoes.

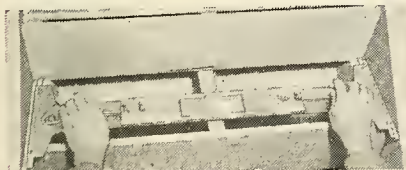
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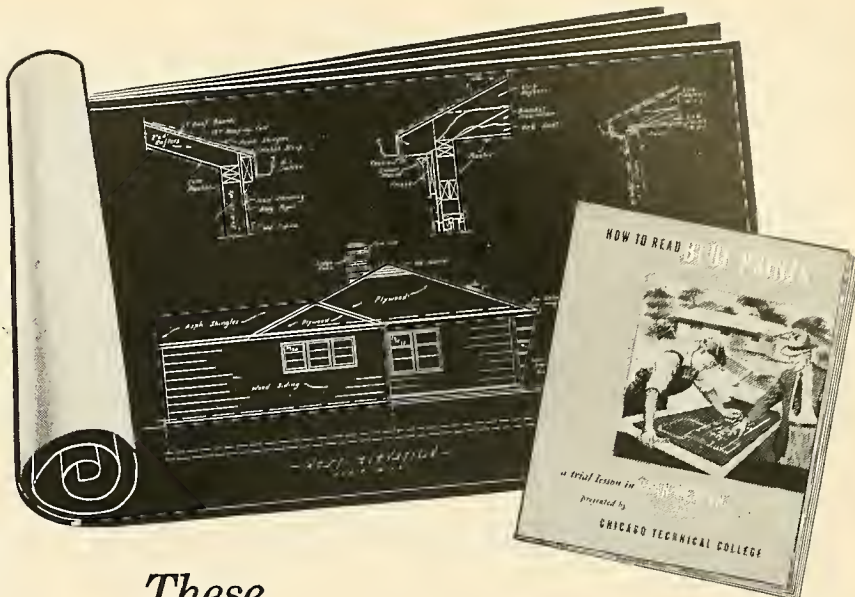
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Canadian Section

Labor Bill Offered in Quebec

THE first part of a new labor code for Quebec has been introduced in the provincial legislature. Labor Minister Rene Hamel favors the proposed legislation.

The bill includes a provision requiring employers to check off union dues when asked to do so by their employees. Another provision would give union organizers in lumber camps the right to carry on their work without interference and would make it mandatory for employers to advance the necessary funds to enable their workers to make their first union dues payments.

Strikes during the life of a contract would be prohibited and would be legal only upon secret vote of union members. The bill sets up a system of voluntary arbitration with findings given the force of law, and does away with the present conciliation boards, whose reports are not mandatory.

Minister of Natural Resources Rene Levesque is given credit in labor circles with inspiring proposed changes in the Quebec labor code.

LABOR COLLEGE

The Labor College of Canada was officially opened in Montreal last month. Establishment of such an institution was recommended by the Canadian labor movement as long ago as 1911. The plan was endorsed by Canadian labor five years ago.

The new Labor College has been established as an independent body.

Enough money has been raised to insure operations for three years. Organized labor feels that the next step should be planning for a permanent national labor college with full-time personnel.

The courses now in progress last seven weeks. They embrace history, economics, political science, sociology, and the theory and practice of trade unionism. Eighty-seven students are enrolled. Two of them are from Malaya.

Three hundred local unions have contributed to get the Labor College of Canada under way. The federal government is putting up \$5000 a year for three years. The Alberta and Saskatchewan governments are donating \$9000 each.

The initial attendance is almost double what was originally proposed. A six-week travel scholarship to Britain and France covering all expenses and lost time is to be awarded to the best student.

HEALTH INSURANCE

Canada's best known and highest paid columnist and telecaster, Pierre Berton, has been fired by *Maclean's* magazine—but not before he had his say on health insurance. In his last column he said:

"How soon, I wonder, will the general public understand that it is being duped and deceived by the medical profession, the insurance companies and the politicians on the subject of health insurance? How soon will they cotton on to the big

lie, told over and over again, that the vast majority of Canadians are now adequately protected against sickness and accident by the existing private health plans? * * *

"You can't manipulate statistics forever. You can't maintain day in and day out the pleasant pretense that everything is grand when it obviously isn't. Let the doctors and their friends put up or let them shut up. But let them stop hoodwinking the public."

SASKATCHEWAN PLAN

Dr. E. R. Weinerman, a professor of medicine and public health at Yale, told the Saskatchewan branch of the Canadian Public Health Association that Saskatchewan's health care program was the culmination of "a long and systematic series of pioneering efforts" from which "sister provinces and cousin states have an enormous lesson to learn."

The success of the Saskatchewan plan, which paid \$7 million in medicare bills for 730,000 accounts in the first four months of 1963, has come in the face of violent opposition from the organized medical profession and its political allies.

It has put pressure on the governments of other provinces to introduce medicare programs. Two of them have now made gestures in this direction. The Alberta government is introducing a medical care scheme effective October 1. The Ontario government has recommended a similar plan.



OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

A Brow-Raising Letter

Many brow-raising letters come across my desk. Here's one such from a long-time friend, Karl Bear, formerly of Canton, Ohio, now living in Turkey and working there on some sort of building project:

"I have traveled all over the world, Fred, and at present I'm working in Izmir, Turkey. Here, believe it or not, I'm enjoying some of the finest fishing in the world as well as wonderful hunting.

"You can fish the year around here, and there is no limit. Last time out, my wife and I went up into the mountains to fish for a day and a half. We hooked over 150 brown trout, the largest of which was a 25-pounder, and



I'm enclosing a photo of same. We used Mepps Spinner which are made in France. It was a ball!

"Most of the browns run from 12 to 18 inches, and we caught ours in the Manavgat. I guess they were planted here many years ago.

"In winter around Izmir the ducks fly down from Russia. Again there is no bag limit. Last time out we shot two dozen boxes of shells and got 21 ducks—18 of them mallards.

"The best boar hunting in the world is in Turkey. We hunt them from the first of October to the first of May. There is no closed season, but the weather gets so hot that hunting is out

of the question in the high, dry mountain terrain. The boars range from 100 to 500 pounds on the hoof. The last one I shot weighed 250 pounds—with the tusks measuring over six inches each."

* * *

Another View on Digging

Recently I received a letter from Mett Shippee of 3682 Russell Road, Kansas City, Missouri. Mett has been an archaeologist for 30 years and a carpenter for 43 years, currently maintaining his Brotherhood membership in Local Union 1904, Kansas City. His missive takes exception to a recent letter in this column written by Arthur Dennis of Wichita, Kansas, a member of Local Union 1280. The Dennis letter was in our May issue. Readers will recall that Brother Dennis, in addition to being an avid fish and hunt man, is a hunter of Indian artifacts. Here's the letter from Mett Shippee:

"Arthur Dennis is probably unaware of the fact that his digging in caves and burial sites is destroying the only records of pre-history that remain. The pitiful fact is that the artifacts he gouges out of a site will eventually be thrown out of the house by his wife or heirs.

"The looting of archaeological sites destroys our last hope of learning the way of life of a people who, unlike us, never came out of the Stone Age.

"The state of Kansas has six archaeologists at the University and the State Historical Society has two, but they can't keep up with the investigating of reported sites before said sites are destroyed by vandals.

"I am highly in favor of conservation, be it fish, game, forests or our many other heritages in this great nation, and I fervently hope that our relic collectors will stop digging."

Your points are well taken, Brother

Shippee. As I recall, Brother Dennis has had some contact with professional archaeologists, particularly with the University of Texas. He has also expressed his desire to share his enthusiasm and knowledge with others on the aforementioned subject. Should any reader care to contact him, his address in 1772 Elpyco, Wichita, Kansas.

Nice to hear from you, Brother Shippee.

* * *

Stevie Was Bumped

Brother L. A. Kaiser of 8239 124th Avenue, Kirkland, Washington, a member of Local Union 1184, Seattle, has been scoring handily on the salmon in his neck of the woods.

He submits a photo of his youngsters posing with a recent catch and explains a situation of "mixed emotions" as follows:

"It looks like little brother Steve is crying because he didn't catch one.



The real story is that Dad caught 'em out of Westport, a famed salmon-catching port. Reason for Steve's dismay is that during the picture-taking his sisters, Kathi and Kristi, accidentally bumped him with the 'old smelly fish.'

To each his own, huh, Stevie?

* * *

Bully of a Pike

Mrs. G. Svaluto, 6778 Balfour, Allen Park, Michigan, wife of Gene Svaluto, a member of Local Union 19, Detroit, had an unusual experience on a lake fishing junket one fine morning.

Seems like all she had to show for her morning's effort was a small perch wiggling on the end of the line, and as she was plumb out of bait, this was the end of the line.

She slowly worked the tiny hooked wiggler through a nearby weed bed when "kapow," the lake surface near her exploded and she was fast to the lunker of her piscatorial career.

She vigorously reefed back and set the hook, then waged a 20-minute "touch and go" battle with whatever-it-was at the other end of the line. A nearby fisherman came to her aid and helped her boat the critter—a 33-inch, 8½-pound bully of a pike that'll never pick on a little perch again.

Down Mexico Way

A pulse-raising letter has come in from M. K. Quimby of 330 Pioneer Drive, Glendale, California, a member of Local Union 374, Buffalo, New York. Brother Quimby retired in 1958 after being a member of that local for 44 years and a delegate for 15 years. He writes:

"I arrived in California in November of 1962 and made friends with Jack Reske who wanted a fishing partner. He had a nice camper, which we stocked with groceries and water and headed for Mexico.

"We fished out of the little town of San Felipe, about 240 miles south of the border on the Bay of Cortez, Gulf of California. It was March and the fishing season was in full swing.

"Our competent guide led us to the yellow croaker beds about eight

miles offshore. These fish are also called Tatuava, a fish that is found in the Gulf of California and the China Sea. They taste more like chicken than fish.

"We came back with ten fish weigh-



ing from 87 to 113 pounds. My friend Reske, who owns the Monterey Cafe, put on a big, free fish fry for two days.

"Needless to say, I'm enjoying my retirement, especially the winters, which are very mild in Glendale.

"Enclosed is a photo taken immediately after our catch. I'm on the left, Jack Reske on the right, and the fellows in the middle, without the caps, are members of the Tatuava clan."

Idaho Story

Idaho's famed lake, Pond Oreille, is back in the limelight again thanks to



Milwaukie, Oregon, fisherman Ralph Munson.

Munson tripped to Pond Oreille, intent on catching a large Kamloops trout on two-pound test line. He got more than he bargained for—a new world record in that line class, a 24-pound, 14-ounce specimen.

He played the finster for an hour after hooking it on a pear-pink Lucky Louie lure. The big lake rainbow measured 34 inches from tip to tail and 24½ inches around the girth.

Actually the line was labeled at 134-pound test.

Why Is a Fish Slimy?

The slimy secretion is a mucus which acts as a protective device and is very important. The slippery nature of this coating allows a fish to swim with least resistance, and it protects the fish from its natural enemies by making it difficult for the attacker to hold on.

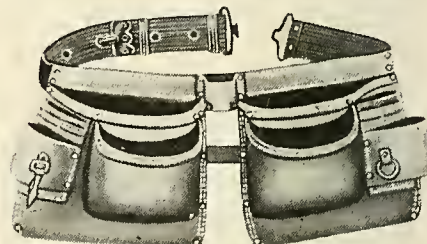
The coating also aids in resisting disease.

After a fish has been handled, much of this mucus is removed. This tends to leave the fish vulnerable to possible attack by fungus, which often proves fatal to the fish.

In a recent survey of outboard motor purchases, nearly half were intended for use while fishing.

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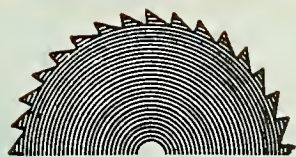
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LOCAL UNION NEWS



Part of the great throng of well-wishers who paid tribute to Oscar Larson on his 70th birthday.

L.U. 80, Chicago, Honors Its President On 70th Birthday

President Oscar H. Larson of Local Union 80, Chicago, was the guest of honor on May 24 at a sparkling party marking his 70th birthday. In attendance for the happy occasion were many of the staunch friends Brother Larson has made in two decades as president of L.U. 80 and over forty years of activity as a member and officer of his organization. The celebration was held at Chicago's Ophir Club, of which Oscar Larson is a member.

A featured speaker at the celebration was First General Vice President John R. Stevenson. Brother Larson succeeded Brother Stevenson as president of L.U. 80. The festivities were opened by Brother A. W. Robertson, business agent of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters.

Among those participating in the well-deserved tribute to an admired and respected leader who has served his organization with outstanding devotion and impressive competency were Stanley Johnson, executive vice president, Illinois State AFL-CIO;



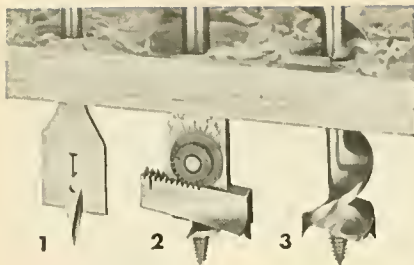
In this photo are seen, from the left, Mrs. Oscar H. Larson, Oscar H. Larson, A. W. Robertson, Chicago Carpenters District Council business agent, and General Vice President John R. Stevenson, head of L.U. 80 before Larson.

Earl Welch, president, Illinois State Council of Carpenters; and Ted Kenney and Charles Thompson, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters.

"Happy Birthday" was sung in both English and Swedish. Several solos, in Swedish, were beautifully rendered by Ole Erland. Gifts—serious and humorous—were presented to the guest of honor. On behalf of L.U. 80,

a watch was presented to President Larson. His Ophir Club friends gave him "an Oscar for Oscar"—a block of wood holding a bent spike—and a clock that runs backward. A very skillfully executed and attractive oil painting was another gift presented to Brother Larson.

Veteran trade unionists in attendance agreed that the occasion was one of the most heart-warming events of its kind within their memory.



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2. **Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial** expansive bit. Fits all hand braces. Bores 35 standard holes, $\frac{7}{8}$ " to 3". Only \$4.00. No. 21 small size bores 19 standard holes, $\frac{5}{8}$ " to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". Only \$3.60.

3. **Irwin 62T Solid Center** hand brace type. Gives double-cutter boring action. Only 16 turns to bore 1" holes through 1" wood. Sizes $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ". As low as \$1.05 each.

EVERY IRWIN BIT made of high analysis steel, heat tempered, machine-sharpened and highly polished, too. Buy from your independent hardware, building supply or lumber dealer.

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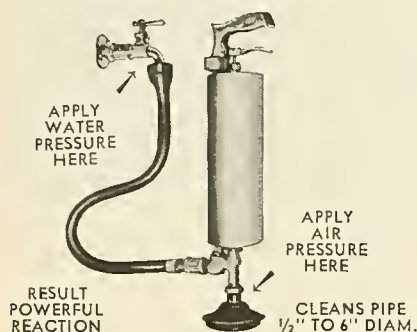
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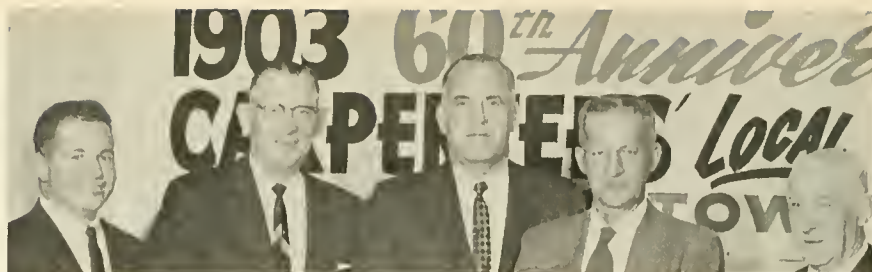
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Standing proudly before a sign commemorating the 60th anniversary of L.U. 1419 are, from left to right, John W. Howard, business representative for the area; Carl T. Westland, secretary-treasurer of Pittsburgh District Council; Second General Vice President Finlay C. Allan; James C. Kantz, president of the Johnstown local, and H. Dale Horner, vice president of the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters.

60th Anniversary Is Celebrated By L.U. 1419, Johnstown, Pa.

An address by Second General Vice President Finlay C. Allan highlighted a banquet marking the 60th anniversary of Local Union 1419 in Johnstown, Pa.

Brother Allan, after tracing the history of the local since 1903, paid a warm tribute to the officers and members for all that had been accomplished. He expressed confidence that the present and future officers and members will work to see that in the next six decades Local Union 1419 will "grow and prosper and render

even greater service to its members and the community."

The speaker alluded to the predictions by U.S. Labor Department experts that 50,000 new carpenters will be needed every year during the Sixties.

"It is up to us," Brother Allan emphasized, "to do everything we can to provide these new craftsmen and to insure that they and all carpenters make their contribution to our society at union wages and under union conditions."

SAVE TIME AND TAKE THE GUESS WORK OUT OF ANGLES WITH THE **SPEED-GUIDE** COMBINATION PROTRACTOR & SAW GUIDE

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His Proud Boast Is 72 Years Of Membership

On July 16 of this year it will be the unusual span of seventy-two years since Fred E. Reinecke became a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. He has been a loyal member continuously since 1891. He joined up at Keokuk, Iowa. At that time the Brotherhood itself was not yet ten years old.

Brother Reinecke, now 93, lives in Maplewood, a subdivision of St. Louis County in Missouri. He has held membership in St. Louis since he moved to that city from Iowa in 1896, joining what was then our Local Union 4, a cabinetmakers' local. Later his membership was in Local Union 1739, to which he belongs to this day.

Born in Germany, Fred came to the United States when he was 8 years old. Before he became a journeyman, he served a four-year apprenticeship. He lived with his employer, getting his room and board and 25 cents a week pocket money. He was initiated into Local 700, Keokuk.

In St. Louis, Brother Reinecke recalls, he worked on some of the finest homes erected in that metropolis as



FRED E. REINECKE

well as buildings on the Washington University campus, the Chase, Melbourne and Statler Hotels, the Southwest Bell Telephone Building and the Union Electric Building. He was employed on a full-time basis at the Union Electric until he was 70. Back in 1904 Fred Reinecke worked on a number of World's Fair structures.

Bill Johnson Dies

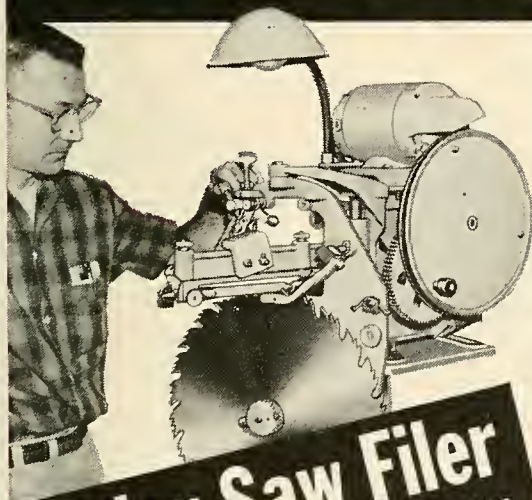
The Brotherhood and our members in the District of Columbia and vicinity have suffered a heavy loss in the passing of General Representative Willis A. (Bill) Johnson. He died June 9 at the age of 62 after suffering a heart attack while driving to his home.

A native of Goodwater, Ala., Brother Johnson became a member of Local Union 1723 at Columbus, Ga., in 1920. He was elected president of Local Union 132 in Washington in 1936. He became president of the District Council and served that body as business agent from 1938 to 1952. He also served as a member of the board of governors of the Washington Building Congress.

Brother Johnson was appointed a General Representative of the Brotherhood in September of 1952.

A dedicated trade unionist with a very deep understanding of the principles of the labor movement, Bill Johnson was highly respected by Carpenters and other union men and also by employers.

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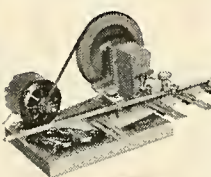


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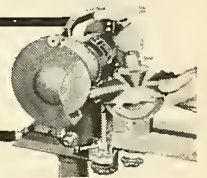
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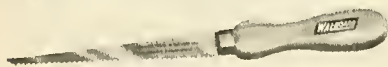
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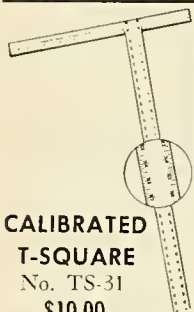
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The Nation's Children

(Continued from Page 16)

brighter. And as we acquire new knowledge, it is worked into the programs of states and communities so that it can reach every individual quickly.

Thanks to the law and the scientists in the Food and Drug Administration, we were spared the tragedy of thousands of babies born without arms and legs—a tragedy which occurred in Germany and several other European countries during the past year. The absence of these limbs was traceable to a sleeping pill containing the drug thalidomide, which mothers had taken early in pregnancy. Because of questions about its safety and, particularly, because of the outstanding public service of Dr. Frances O. Kelsey, thalidomide was not given a safety clearance by the Food and Drug Administration.

This was an instance in which the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, and its diligent application, provided protection from positive harm. But harm can also take a negative twist.

A few years ago FDA scientists learned of a number of instances of unexplained convulsions among children. An investigation was launched, and the cause was traced to a lack of vitamin B-6 in a formula for infants that was widely sold at the time. Today vitamins that may be prescribed to promote the health and growth of children must meet FDA requirements.

Nor is it enough that drugs be safe. They can also do harm if they are not effective for the intended use, as the case just cited illustrates. This is why the basic food and drug law was amended last year to provide that any new drug cleared by FDA must be proved *effective* as well as safe. This is a measure of how far we have come since the days when the medicine quack dispensed his wares from the tailgate of his wagon—some harmful in themselves, some harmless but doing harm with the false sense of security they engendered.

As in health, so have we moved forward in education. But just as

in the field of health, so too is there much yet to be done to assure that national progress and individual fulfillment are not hampered by lack of educational opportunity.

The voice of American labor was loud and clear in the battle for a system of free, compulsory public education in this country, and the value of that approach has long since been proved. We now have compulsory education in all the states. As a result, this nation has provided more education for more people than any other country in history.

Ironically, this is one reason why education is in such difficulties in the United States today. Because education as a whole *has* been more available than anywhere else, there is a tendency to be complacent about its present and its future.

There is little justification for this complacency today. More than 1,000,000 children are attending school in overcrowded classrooms, and almost 2,000,000 are forced to study in outmoded, unhealthy and even hazardous school buildings. We need more classrooms at all levels.

There are still not enough well-qualified teachers in our schools. This problem exists even though many localities have made strenuous efforts to raise teachers' salaries and improve their professional standing. Few teachers have the opportunity to update their knowledge, although major advances in learning are continuously being made in most fields of study. Unless our teachers are given access to this abundant new knowledge, what they impart to their students will be obsolete.

The school dropout problem persistently plagues us. In this decade alone, about 7,500,000 youngsters will leave high school without a diploma. Set adrift in a competitive world of work which requires more, not less, education and training, youngsters who drop out constitute a tragic waste of our human resources. Their hopelessness and disillusion are a matter of great concern.

Our country has not yet given adequate attention to the educational

needs of 22,000,000 men and women over the age of 25 who have had less than eight years of schooling. Even more pressing is the problem of the several million who completely lack the ability to read and write.

We have not yet met the educational needs of 5,000,000 handicapped children who require specially trained teachers and specially tailored programs.

Opportunities for able high school graduates to obtain higher education—already narrowed by financial considerations—will soon be even further restricted by space limitations if college facilities are not immediately expanded.

The pressures of our growing population are being increasingly felt at all levels of education. College enrollments alone will almost double in this decade. The first sharp increases are only two years away. Without new buildings, begun immediately, our institutions of higher education will not be prepared to receive the additional students.

These are some of the disquieting realities in education today. They are facts which will yield only to a massive cooperative national effort on behalf of education at all levels.

The complex problems of juvenile delinquency deserve and are receiving special attention. For years, the Children's Bureau has worked with states and communities in efforts to plan effective programs for the prevention and control of delinquency.

A new weapon against juvenile delinquency came into existence when Congress passed the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act in 1961, authorizing \$10,000,000 a year for three years in grants to local and state, public and private organizations for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency.

The emphasis in this program is on fresh thinking, creative action and, above all, community planning, for there are no elements of our social structure that are not touched by this acute problem.

I serve as a member of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency. We are encouraging every community to plan and carry out comprehensive programs to pre-

vent delinquency. An ambitious program is now under way for the prevention of delinquency on New York's Lower East Side. Preliminary planning grants have been made in other areas.

The extent to which juvenile delinquency grows out of conditions in the home cannot be accurately measured, but the home environment is unquestionably a major contributing factor. For this and many other reasons, it is imperative that society do what it can to promote the well-being of families.

Last year's public welfare amendments were a major new step in this direction. These amendments represent the most significant social legislation since the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935. They are symptomatic of how much our country has changed and is changing. The Social Security Act went on the books in a time of economic depression. The 1962 public welfare amendments were passed at a time when it had become of crucial national importance to anticipate psychological, social and economic changes and their effects on individuals, families and the community.

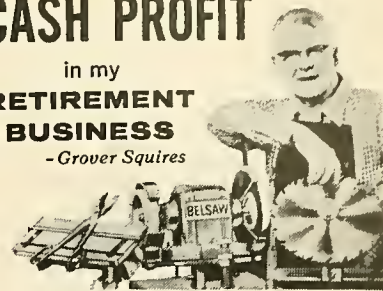
It is because of the difference in our national climate in this relatively brief span of time that I decided to reorganize some of the functions in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and identify more clearly the social goals we are trying to reach for the children of our country and for their families.

Social Security—specifically old-age, survivors' and disability insurance—is now the primary mission of the Social Security Administration. Social Security benefits for children have grown steadily over the years. These benefits are now an accepted part of American life. Nine out of ten children now have this protection should the family breadwinner die or become disabled. At the end of 1962, more than 2,500,000 children were receiving monthly Social Security benefits, most of them because of the death of the father, others because a parent had become entitled to old-age retirement or disability insurance payments. These Social Security payments, partly replacing lost income, help families to

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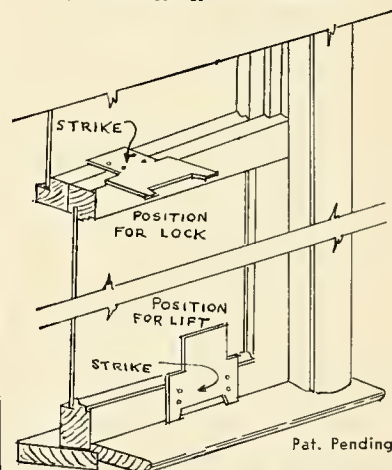
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stay together and help to keep children at home and in school.

Alongside the Social Security Administration, we now have a new Welfare Administration in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Here is centered the federal responsibility for a new and stronger attack on the modern causes of an ancient social ill—dependency.

With a strong focus upon the needs of deprived children, the 1962 public welfare amendments authorized additional federal funds for social services and the training of skilled workers to provide them. The legislation gave our states the means to make an all-out effort to strengthen family life, rehabilitate persons with a capacity for self-support and improve the level of self-care of others.

This is the richest nation the world has ever produced. Yet nearly 4 per cent of all children in this affluent society of ours are dependent upon public aid in 1963.

WE MUST learn more—so that we can do more—about poverty in the United States. We need to understand and help solve the problems of job discrimination and technological changes, which make it impossible for many men to support their families today. We should learn more and do more about the social problems of crowded slums, inadequate educational facilities and restricted horizons for young people so that we can reduce the incidence of dependency in the future. This is one of the challenges the new Welfare Administration is facing.

The Bureau of Family Services in the Welfare Administration is charged with carrying out a joint federal-state responsibility for aid to families with dependent children.

Almost a million families with children were aided by this program last year. These families were in need because of the death, disability, absence or unemployment of at least one parent (usually the father) and the necessity for the mother to remain at home to care for the children. Some of the children aided had no parents to care for them and would have had to enter institutions had it not been possible to help a relative to care for them. Although

the amount of aid given for these children is small, the benefits have been great.

There are today successful businessmen, professional people and scientists holding prominent and responsible positions who got their start through the aid to dependent children program. They were able to work their way through college only because they did not have to leave school to support their younger brothers and sisters. That the children receiving aid today are equally promising is indicated by the fact that about 10 per cent of them receive awards or other special recognition during the time their families are dependent on public aid.

The Children's Bureau in the Welfare Administration is charged, in addition to its health functions, with helping the states to establish, extend and improve child welfare services. The object is to help children to grow up in a secure family setting or, where that is not possible, to enable children to be adopted by couples who will give them the love each child needs.

Through counseling, parents often gain a better understanding of their children and themselves. Through homemaker services, the mother who is sick or the family far from relatives or close friends at a time of crisis can know that the children will be taken care of in their own familiar home surroundings.

With the impetus of the 1962 public welfare amendments, the states can move forward to see to it that more trained child welfare workers are added to meet the needs of these children. Now less than half the counties in the country have them.

This review of the efforts of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to transform problems affecting the health and well-being of America's children into opportunities for a good life is by no means complete. But in the light of the magnitude and complexity of the task, in the light of all that is at stake, the most complete review would add up to one inescapable conclusion—that the children of this country are everybody's responsibility.

They are the responsibility, first

and foremost, of their parents. There can be no question about this. To the extent that parents cannot or will not discharge those responsibilities, providing opportunities for children to grow and develop—each according to his individual capacities—becomes the responsibility of the community, the state, the nation.

This is a field that is as important as it is complex. It is a field that calls for that old American habit of helpfulness, of cooperation, of teamwork. By its nature it is a field that calls for a partnership approach.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare considers itself a partner of all those who are working to promote the welfare of the nation's children. We hope that all who work to make this a better world for America's children will so consider the Department.

Together, we can transform problems into opportunities for children all across the land.

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LAKELAND NEWS

Brother Thomas Eling of L.U. 1006, New Brunswick, N. J., arrived at the Home May 1, 1963.

Brother William Brackenridge of L.U. 2159, Cleveland, Ohio, arrived at the Home May 2, 1963.

Brother Minard G. Hatch of L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio, arrived at the Home May 9, 1963.

Brother Fred Kick of L.U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., arrived at the Home May 15, 1963.

Brother Robert L. Hawks of L.U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., arrived at the Home May 20, 1963.

Brother William A. Reichard of L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill., passed away May 7, 1963, and was shipped to Chicago, Ill., for burial.

Brother Thomas Eling of L. U. 1006, New Brunswick, N. J., passed away May 8, 1963, and was shipped to Jersey City, N. J., for burial.

Brother Henry Frieberg of L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill., passed away May 20, 1963, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother J. M. Wilson of L.U. 1149, San Francisco, Calif., passed away May 25, 1963, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Union members who visited the Home during May:

Charles Benson, L.U. 257, Yonkers, N. Y.
 William F. Bould, L.U. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.
 Harry Dahlquist, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
 E. H. DeFrees, L.U. 399, Leavenworth, Kans.
 Douglas W. Corney, L.U. 1, Palatine, Ill.
 James B. Dowling, L.U. 2024, Miami, Fla.
 David H. Downey, L.U. 1345, Cheektowaga, N. Y.
 J. A. Echols, L.U. 256, Patterson, Ga.
 Otis Gibbs, L.U. 2895, Port Charlotte, Fla.
 Carl W. Harris, L.U. 215, Lafayette, Ind.
 Lorenz E. Keicher, L.U. 1554, Miami, Fla.
 William A. Kendrick, L.U. 8, Cape Coral, Fla.
 R. Muench, L.U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.
 Jack Olsen, L.U. 488, New York, N. Y.
 Edward J. Russell, L.U. 612, Guttenberg, N. J.
 Henry Sappar, L.U. 1164, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 J. A. Scals, L.U. 110, St. Joseph, Mo.
 Jack Seabright, L.U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.
 Anton Tackman, L.U. 1397, Glen Cove, N. Y.
 John Van Gelder, L.U. 119, Maplewood, N. J.
 Robert Vogel, L.U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.

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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Safety Merits Every Member's Constant Attention

Keep your eye on the ball. We are all familiar with this expression, and we know that it is applied to many things in addition to the great game of baseball. Most people would agree that keeping one's eye on the ball is just another way of saying: Pay very close attention to what is clearly of major importance; don't allow yourself to be distracted or deflected.

For more than eighty years our Brotherhood has been keeping its eye on the ball. To state the proposition another way, our organization has consistently tried to put first things first. We know that when working people form a union, they have certain objectives in mind. They want their human dignity recognized and respected by their employers. They want to secure fair wages for the work they perform. They want to enjoy decent working conditions.

Over the years, in the United States and Canada, the members of our Brotherhood have been successful in winning both higher wages and improved working conditions. No one would claim that the millenium has been reached. Much remains to be accomplished, of course. But history records that, so far as wages and working conditions are concerned, we Carpenters have made tremendous strides forward, not only since 1881 but within the last ten to fifteen years. We are proud of what has been accomplished. It was done by riveting our attention on matters important to us as Carpenters—by keeping our eyes on the ball.

And when we as trade unionists make economic gains, let it never be forgotten that this means happier, more secure homes—a better life not only for the man on the job but also for his wife and children.

Unfortunately, a family's happiness can be transformed into agony and sorrow in a twinkling. This is the result when the family breadwinner is the victim of a serious or even fatal on-the-job accident. Every day, in construction and other industries, there are such accidents—accidents that should never have happened. And while in this discussion we have put the

spotlight on the family breadwinner, this doesn't mean that a light view is taken of a bad fall or any other kind of job accident that sends some other member of the family to the hospital.

Some progress in the field of on-the-job safety has been made in recent years on the construction site, in the mill, in the woods and various other places where members work. But the amount of safety progress has been small and inadequate. We must do much better. Each one of us should try to become more safety-conscious than we have been. Every member should be constantly alert to the hazards on the job. Each of us should do his part to eliminate such hazards without delay. We should all be talking safety, thinking safety, studying safety and, above all, *practicing* safety. Don't gamble with your safety and that of the people working with you. Don't take a chance on unsafe working conditions. Learn and apply the rules of safety.

The United Brotherhood has long been active in promoting safety. We believe we have succeeded in bringing about a heightened interest in safety on the part of a great many members in recent years. We have benefited from our work with the AFL-CIO Committee on Safety and Occupational Health and with the National Safety Council. These activities have contributed to the advances in safety which we have achieved.

What we must never forget is that the safety job is never finished. Each one of us must do his part—*constantly*. Bear in mind that the significant economic gains you have been able to make through the instrumentality of effective trade unionism won't do you much good if you should get killed in a job accident.

Let's all get into the fight to stop needless injuries and needless loss of life. Let's remember that safety, like good citizenship, is the responsibility of each and every one of us. Safety is of tremendous importance. The question is: Will you keep your eye on the ball?

PLANE GOSSIP



Did the Trees Bark?

A shapely young WAC, trying one of JFK's 50-mile hikes, was dusty and tired as she came to a beautiful little lake surrounded by a thick grove of trees. Unable to resist the cool promise of the water, she took off her clothes and enjoyed a swim and a sunbath. Hearing a noise, she saw an officer approaching. She jumped into her clothes quickly and was dressed before he came through the trees. He paid her no attention, but walked to the water's edge where he turned and barked a command: "Camouflage detail . . . forward march!" And the grove of trees marched away.

—Joyce Kilmer,
Grove City, Ind.

BE SURE TO VOTE!

Three Good (?) Reasons

Three prisoners in a Czechoslovakian labor camp were whispering together one night. "I'm here because I was accused of being in sympathy with Radak," said the first. "I'm here because I was suspected of plotting against Radak," said the second. They turned and asked the third: "What about you? Why are you here?"

And he replied sadly: "I'm Radak!"

—C. P. Radak,
Seattle

UNIONISM IS PROTECTION

It's Still Coffee

Sometimes it just doesn't pay to use passing-the-time-of-day type talk.

Last summer a man stopped at a cafe in the Kentucky Lake section and ordered a cup of coffee. When the waitress had delivered the coffee, he tried to make conversation.

"Looks like rain, doesn't it?" he ventured.

"I can't help what it looks like," said the waitress. "It's still coffee."

Happy Fourth of July!

The little five-year-old was singing: "Oh, beautiful for spaceship skies," so I pointed to the American flag and asked him what it was.

"It's the flag of my country," he replied.

"And what's the name of your country?" I asked.

To which he replied: "'Tis of thee!"

—Jim McElhiney,
Lebanon, Oreg.

USE UNION-MADE TOOLS

Fast Pick-up?

The local lady's man drives a car he calls a "Darknspark". Every Saturday night he and his girl park in the dark 'n spark.

—J. C. Grant,
St. Catharines, Ontario.

UNITED WE STAND

Misjudged Talent

It was reported from Houston, Texas, that three chimpanzees were given a try-out on the production line in a furniture factory. They didn't do well.

Obviously an example of bad judgment by the personnel department. They should have been assigned to management positions.

The Green Little Chemist

A green little chemist

On a green little day

Mixed some green little chemicals

In a green little way.

The green little grasses

Now tenderly wave

O'er the green little chemist's

Green little grave.

—Judy Ann Myers,
Joplin, Mo.

Mahogany-top Psychiatrist

Our Favorite Bartender says he has evidence that there are more men than women who suffer from female trouble!

—Ben Morrell, L.U. 1715,
Vancouver, Wash.

CONTRIBUTE TO COPE

Dead Serious!

Thomas G. Hunter, L.U. 448, Waukegan, says he was working on a job in Chicago a few years ago when, during lunchtime, some boys wandered in and one asked: "Hey . . . what's this building gonna be?"

"A mortuary" replied Hunter.

"No kiddin'?" replied the boy. "I thought it was gonna be a funeral parlor!"

UNION-MADE—WELL-MADE

Same Old Gas!

One day as Mrs. Brown was doing dishes she noticed her cellar door open and, as she went to close it, saw her son's pants lying on the stairs. She called down: "Honey, are you down there without your pants on?"

A strange voice replied: "No ma'am. I'm just reading your meter!"

—Janice Russell,
Navasota, Tex.

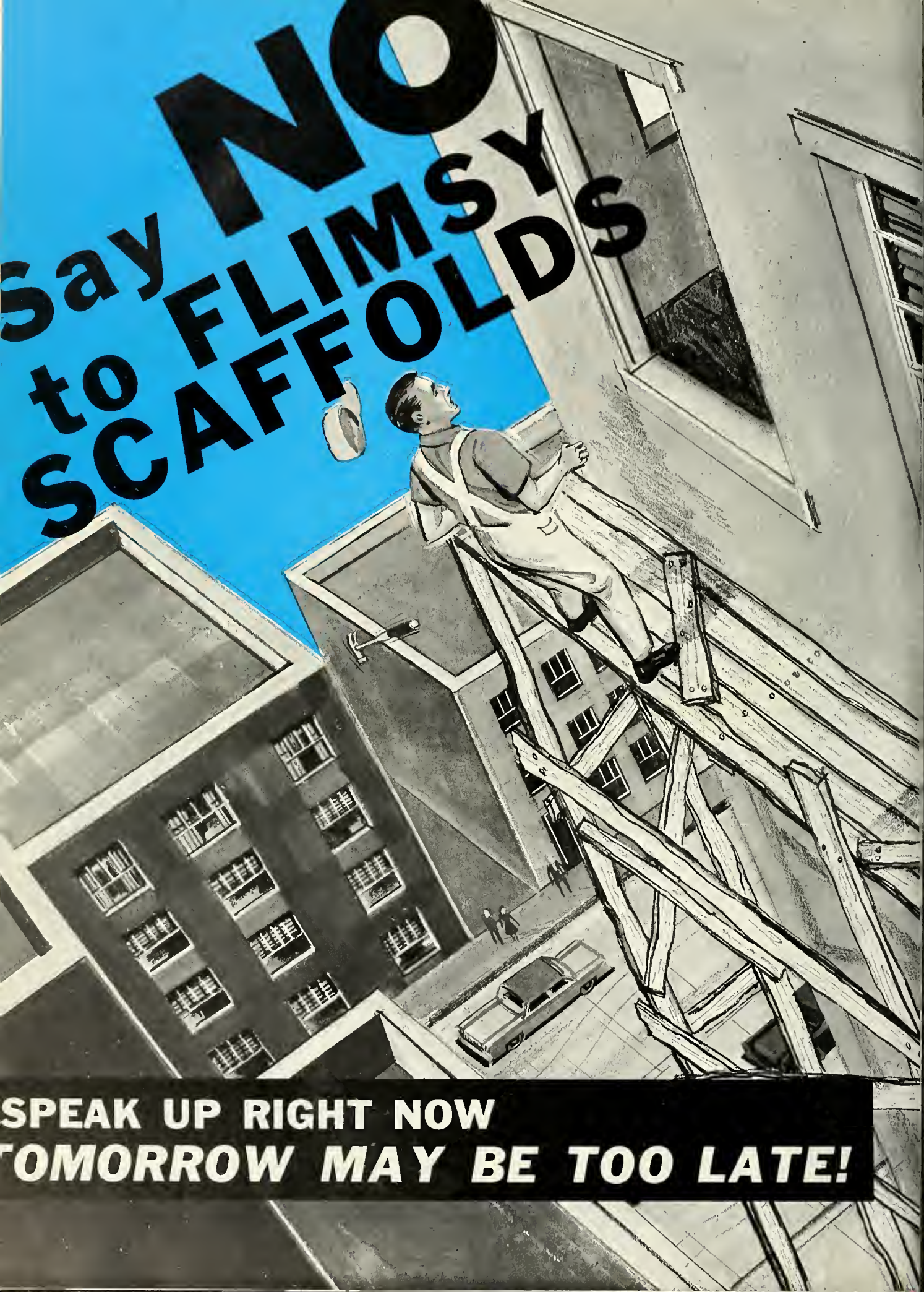
YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Hard- vs Soft-sell

A roughneck is a guy who will say to a girl: "Baby, your face would stop a clock!" The gentleman tells the girl the same thing with a soft touch: "You know, my dear, as I look into your eyes, time stands still!"

—H. E. Schlegel,
Bryan, Tex.

NO
Say
to FLIMSY
SCAFFOLDS



SPEAK UP RIGHT NOW
TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE!

Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

AUGUST 1963



A hand-drawn illustration of a nail protruding from a wooden surface. The nail is shown in profile, with its sharp point angled upwards and to the right. The wood is represented by a series of horizontal, wavy lines. The background is a solid orange color.

***this can put you
in the hospital***



**PROTRUDING NAILS
SHOULD BE REMOVED**

THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII

NO. 8

AUGUST, 1963

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Bernard Tassler, Editor



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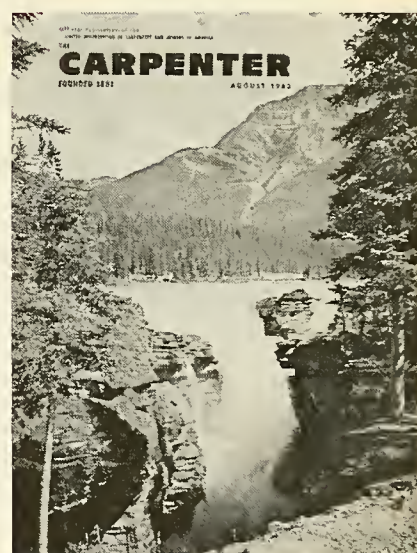
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THE COVER

This beautiful view is at Jasper National Park in Alberta. That Canadian province is known throughout the world for parks and the majestic scenery they encompass. Jasper National Park lies to the northwest of Banff National Park. Jasper covers an area of 4,200 square miles and has myriad attractions that delight tourists from all sections of North America. This month, among the many thousands of vacationers who will be visiting Jasper and feasting on its natural glories, there will be American and Canadian members of our Brotherhood and their families.



POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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Washington **ROUNDUP**

MEANY'S POINT: Basic to non-discrimination in employment is the attainment of full employment, President George Meany of the AFL-CIO told the Senate Commerce Committee. He said: "Equal opportunity has meaning only if there is full employment for all." The AFL-CIO continues to push its program for full employment.

BARGAINING IS WORKING: Collective bargaining "is working extremely well," the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee was informed by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. He also predicted a happier era of labor-management relations after the railroad work rules dispute is settled. The Administration strongly opposes compulsory arbitration, the Secretary emphasized.

JAVITS BLAST: Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York, a Republican liberal, warned that the Eighty-eighth Congress may go down in history as "the standstill Congress" or worse. In a Senate speech he said: "The deliberative process was not meant to be an exercise in continuous futility, but that is precisely what the record of the past seven months has demonstrated. Congress is in grave danger of seriously jeopardizing its reputation with the American people."

AREA REDEVELOPMENT: Established in 1961, the ARA is in serious trouble. Poorly conceived ARA projects in various localities have drawn the criticism of organized labor. Many observers feel the area redevelopment program has made the error of deviating from its original concept. In two years the ARA has used up its original appropriation of \$375 million. This sum was supposed to last four years.

SUPPORT FOR KUCHEL: California's liberal Republican Senator Thomas H. Kuchel is confident that moderates will retain control of his party. He says his feeling is bolstered by the overwhelmingly favorable response to his attack on right-wing extremist "fright peddlers." Kuchel, who has proved a stalwart friend of labor, asserts most Americans—Republicans and Democrats—do not support extremists.

CULTURAL CENTER: Legislation allowing three more years to raise the \$30 million needed to build the National Cultural Center in the Foggy Bottom section of Washington has been approved by the House Public Buildings Subcommittee. Contributions and pledges now total one-third of the sum required. The project has had organized labor's vigorous support from the outset.

IN THE RED: In the last thirty-one years the United States has balanced its budget only six times.

LEGISLATURES RAPPED: Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Anthony J. Celebrezze is irked at the lack of interest shown by "rural Legislatures" in regard to the big cities' slum problems. How he feels about the Legislatures was disclosed as he testified in favor of the proposed domestic Peace Corps.

Policy of Brotherhood Enunciated by Board

The General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, meeting in special session at the call of General President M. A. Hutcheson, adopted the policy statement which appears below.

THE FOUNDERS of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America wrote into our constitution a principle which still stands: "We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all."

Discrimination by one citizen against another has never been countenanced in our Brotherhood. Such discrimination has no place in the labor movement. It will not be tolerated in our Brotherhood.

Accordingly, we have today met in special session at the call of our General President to consider a specific program of action in conformity with the pledge given to the President of the United States in November, 1962.

First, we have decided unanimously to give full endorsement to the policy statement adopted June 21 by the General Presidents of the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO.

We hereby direct all our local unions to comply with the four points set forth in that statement. These points are:

1. Local unions are to accept into membership any applicant who meets the required qualifications regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

2. If a local union has an agreement which provides for, and operates, an exclusive hiring hall,

all applicants for employment are to be placed upon the hiring list in accordance with the applicable law and their collective bargaining agreement. There is to be no identification of applicants as to race, creed, color or national origin, and they are to be referred without discrimination as their turn comes up on the hiring list, if their qualifications meet those required by the employer.

3. If the local unions do not have an exclusive hiring hall, but do have a referral system set forth in their collective bargaining agreement, qualified applicants for employment are to be referred without discrimination as to race, creed, color or national origin.

4. With regard to the application for, or employment of, apprentices, local unions shall accept, and refer, such applicants in accordance with their qualifications and there shall be no discrimination as to race, creed, color or national origin, and the local unions shall adhere strictly to their apprenticeship standards.

Secondly, we have directed the General President to take whatever steps may be necessary to bring about promptly the elimination of racially separated local unions, if it is found that any such local unions exist. Any such unions as may exist have been kept segregated not at the behest of our Brotherhood, but because of the insistence of

their own members who are members of minority groups.

We have decided that to be consistent our Brotherhood cannot maintain segregation at the request of the same minority groups who are justifiably anxious to wipe out all segregation.

However, with the best will in the world to be helpful in correcting any discrimination, we cannot under any circumstances permit the imposition of quotas, either by a government agency or by any outside private organization. We consider quotas totally undemocratic and out of line with sound trade union practice.

Union membership must depend upon meeting the established qualifications, and jobs must be assigned on a first-come, first-served basis. To do otherwise would be to create new discriminations.

We wish to point out that those anxious to make the building trades a target in this civil rights issue have given the American press and the American people a badly distorted picture of actual conditions within the construction industry. Discrimination is not the rule, but rather the exception. Certainly, it is not typical of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Furthermore, it should be realized that even a substantial

increase in the number of Negro apprentices in the skilled trades will not provide any cure-all for the present unemployment problem.

Still, we believe that a great deal of good can be achieved toward the objective of providing equal opportunity of employment in the construction industry, as well as other industries. Even greater good can be accomplished if employers will increase the number of apprentice openings far beyond the present number.

The labor movement, let us remind those with short memories, enlisted in the fight for integration long, long ago. Over the years we have made great forward strides in organizing Negro workers, in raising their wage income and in assuring them a degree of equality and dignity on the job they never could have attained without unions.

It should also be noted that the labor movement has acted of its own volition to reduce discrimination in employment, in union membership, as well as in politics, in government and community affairs. We did this because we believed in it. We still believe in it. Those who understand this truth will welcome labor as an ally in the cause of human justice and not an opponent of it on the North American Continent.

Report on Construction in '63

THE year's total for construction contracts of all kinds will be about \$43.5 billion, the F. W. Dodge Corporation reported July 25. A forecast of 1963 construction contracts at \$43.4 billion, or 5 per cent above 1962, had been made last autumn by the Dodge organization, which specializes in construction industry news.

George A. Christie, senior economist, predicted that the housing market will continue strong for the balance of 1963, with total starts adding up to 1,550,000. Apartments will amount to 35 per cent of the total. Residential contracts will reach a record \$19 billion, a gain of 5.5 per cent over last year.

"Homebuilding certainly exceeded expectations during the first half of 1963," Christie reported, "as the demand for rental units continued

unchecked. Through May, contracts for apartments led 1962 by no less than 17 per cent, with the Western and Southwestern regions showing the greatest gains."

The economist termed the availability of credit a "supporting factor" as total housing starts—both single family and rental—topped a rate of 1,700,000 in May. He said this probably exceeded the peak reached in the period of VA loans following the close of World War II.

"The total of all the non-residential building types was ahead of the comparable 1962 contract value by 7 per cent at the end of five months," Christie said, "although this composite lead covers everything from a plus 59 per cent for public buildings to a minus 24 per cent for social and recreational buildings. For all of 1963 the total value of non-resi-

dential building will likely show the full 7 per cent increase."

He predicted that commercial building will step up slightly in the remaining months of 1963 and register a gain of 1 per cent for the full year. Office building should finish 1963 a little above the record figure for last year. As for manufacturing construction, the economist said capital spending intentions for the second half of 1963 point to a gain in this category of about 10 per cent for the full year.

Christie forecast that contracts for educational buildings — elementary school, high school and college—will be 3 per cent higher than in 1962. In the hospital category a 12 per cent increase had been predicted for 1963, but Christie said that hospital construction this year will top 1962 by twice that rate.

Going somewhere over Labor Day?

COME HOME ALIVE!

OUR Brotherhood is deeply concerned over the large number of deaths and injuries suffered by American working people—members of the Brotherhood, members of other unions and others—while traveling the nation's highways. The sorrow wrought by the slaughter that cuts down many thousands of drivers and passengers every year is incalculable. The situation has been aptly called a national disgrace.

The concern of the Brotherhood is shared by the labor movement as a whole. The AFL-CIO and many of its affiliates have been urging highway safety on a year-round basis, with special emphasis placed on organized labor's annual campaign to lower the accident toll over the Labor Day weekend.

It is particularly fitting that organized labor, which under the leadership of our own Peter J. McGuire established the labor holiday to honor the contributions made by working people, should take the lead in fighting to reduce the sickening statistics of highway accidents that the Labor Day weekend always brings.

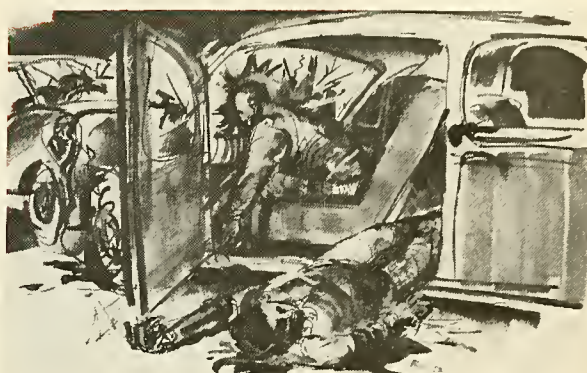
This is the fifth annual nationwide campaign sponsored by the labor movement, in cooperation with the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council, to reduce the tragic toll of deaths and injuries over the Labor Day weekend. Last year 678 lives were lost in avoidable accidents during the weekend. Traffic accidents killed 501. Drowning ended the lives of fifty-seven Americans, boating mishaps killed twenty-three and miscellaneous avoidable accidents accounted for ninety-seven fatalities.

AFL-CIO President George Meany has sent a moving appeal to all affiliates to get behind labor's own 1963 Labor Day safety campaign.

Success in eliminating unnecessary injuries and deaths during the coming three-day holiday, he said, depends on the broadest possible participation "at the grass roots." General President M. A. Hutcheson of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America fully agrees that this is the essential approach. Every unit of the Brotherhood and all our members are asked to make sure that they put 100 per cent effort into this year's Labor Day safety campaign.

As George Meany has said, "We will all be proud and happy on September 3 if, through our mutually coordinated efforts, this year's Labor Day weekend results in a dramatic decrease in the unnecessary loss of lives among trade unionists and their wives and children during labor's own holiday. Who knows? The life you save may be your own or one of your loved ones."

As its contribution to the campaign, the National Safety Council has prepared a special kit of materials for local unions and district councils interested in



HOLIDAY HOLOCAUST . . . LET'S STOP IT!

furthering the Labor Day safety program. This kit is available without cost to unions. Simply drop a card or letter to the Labor Department, National Safety Council, 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois. Ask for the Labor Day safety campaign kit. When you write be sure to identify your union.

Here is a chance for every local union and council in our United Brotherhood to get into the effort to save lives during the coming Labor Day weekend.



Daughter of Chicago Member Captures Miss U.S.A. Title

The beautiful daughter of Maksis Ozers, a member of our Local Union 1539 in Chicago, thrilled her parents last month when she was chosen as Miss U.S.A. at a pageant in Miami Beach before an audience of 4,000. She was the winner among fifty contestants. A few days later Marite Ozers competed in the Miss Universe beauty contest and became a semi-finalist.

Marite, a 130-pound blonde, is 19 and a model. She is seen above with her Miss U.S.A. trophy.

The Forest Service

A Builder for America

There's a tie between Carpenters and the Forest Service, for wood is one of the nation's resources with which the Forest Service is concerned, while the Carpenter makes his career by working with wood.

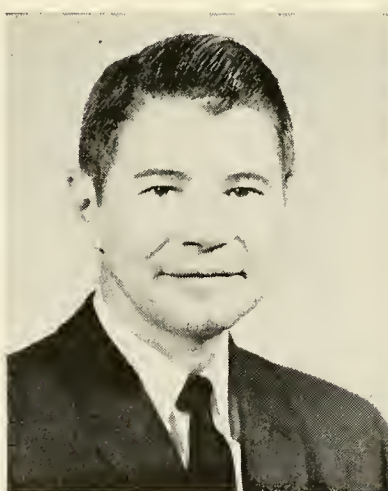
By ORVILLE L. FREEMAN
Secretary of Agriculture

THREE workmen were busy with some boards at the foundation of a new structure. A stranger stopped and asked each in turn what he was doing. Said the first, "I am sawing a board." Said the second, "I am starting a new building." And the third said, "I am building a new school where the youngsters of today and tomorrow will live and learn and grow."

The third man understood his work and its full meaning; he was building for today and the future, for people and for a whole nation.

As the Carpenters are builders for a nation, so the men and women of the U.S. Forest Service have been for fifty-eight years and are today builders for America.

There is a common tie between the Forest Service and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in that one of the principal resources with which the Forest Service is concerned is wood, the versatile raw material that literally surrounds our lives from



SECRETARY FREEMAN

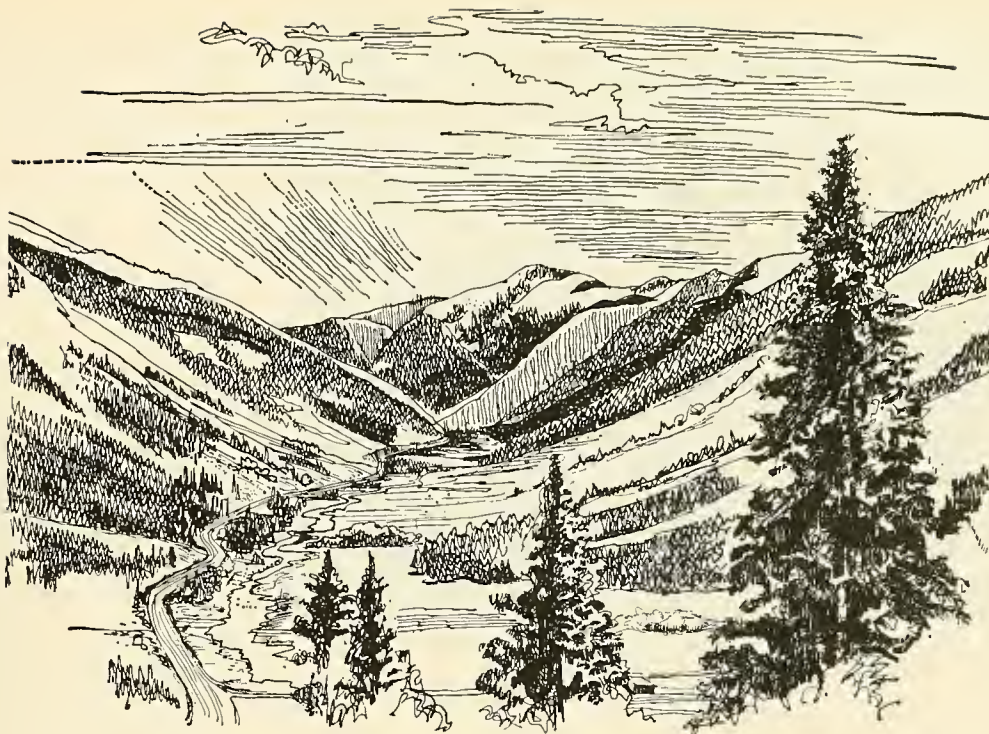
the cradle to the grave. And the carpenter makes his career by working with wood.

For this reason, and because I know your union to be one with a progressive outlook for the common good, I am pleased to have this opportunity to reach you with a message about the Forest Service.

Wood is one of the major resources the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service is concerned with. Another is water, which in some areas is the most important of all. There is also outdoor recreation—camping, picnicking and hunting—which is the fastest growing National Forest resource use and the one that more people have a first-hand experience with. The range resource is important to ranchers and stockmen, while the wildlife attracts millions of hunters, fishermen and sightseers each year.

Few people watching a skilled carpenter in action have much of an idea of all that went into his training and the full scope of his work. In the same way, few people seeing a Forest Ranger—the key man out in the forest—would have any idea of the full scope of his job and his responsibilities.

Some would think that he sits in a lookout tower and reports forest fires. Some would think that he only fights forest fires; others perhaps



Forest lands controlled by the U.S. Forest Service are larger than Italy and Japan combined. The acreage of Tongass National Forest almost equals that of Ireland.

would think that he supervises campgrounds and puts up Smokey Bear posters. While all of these things come under the Forest Ranger's supervision, his real job is much bigger. And it grows more complex as the population grows and more people come to share the various National Forest resources.

To find out about his job, let us ask a Ranger.

Here's how Ranger Howard Burnett, whose office is in Chatsworth, Georgia, described his work. Ranger Burnett is tall and lean, with the tanned look of the outdoors and sharp blue eyes that are warm and friendly.

"The Ranger is the man in between," he said. "Most people don't know about a Ranger and his life. Actually he is the man between the timber cutter who wants to log the whole forest, the picnicker who wants electric lights and running water behind every tree, the wilderness lover who wants no roads, no people, nothing except pristine wilderness, the fisherman who wants privacy at his favorite spot, the hunter who wants to go everywhere on wheels and the citizen who wants to know all about how his taxes are being spent!"

"How to satisfy everybody—at least a little bit—is the problem. The only answer is in 'multiple use' of our forest land and the conservation of its resources," Ranger Burnett concluded.

The Forest Ranger is a professional land manager, a college graduate, and is usually in charge of from 100,000 to a half million acres of National Forest land.

Just as few people understand the full scope of the Forest Ranger's job, even fewer realize or have the opportunity to grasp the vast scope and many benefits of the total Forest Service program.

THE Forest Service is the largest of sixteen agencies within the Department of Agriculture. It is an organization that controls forest lands larger in area than Italy and Japan combined. One hundred and eighty-six million acres make up its physical domain—a total larger than any one of seventy independent nations of the world.

A single forest—the Tongass National Forest in Alaska with its sixteen million acres—is nearly as large as Ireland.

The Forest Service sells more timber than any company in the world.

It runs the world's biggest fire department. Its road system, measuring nearly 180,000 miles, would circle the earth at the Equator seven times. The headwaters of the biggest developed hydroelectric power system on earth are located on these public lands.

This organization is varied and complex. It is behind the legend of the solitary Forest Ranger leading his packhorse along a mountain ridge. It is behind the modern smokejumper parachuting to a remote woods fire and the business administrator with his electronic computers.

These lands under Forest Service management—National Forests and National Grasslands—are your lands. They belong to you and 188,000,000 other Americans.

The Forest Service today is far different from what it was in the early days when its main job was that of custodian and protector against forest fires. Gone are the days of the packhorse Ranger, gone with the pioneers.

In his place is a Ranger who maintains a business organization, carries out work plans and oversees a hundred activities, such as timber cutting, recreation, grazing and wild-



The Forest Service engages in many types of research activity. Through waterflow research the Service strives for better and more water. Here a forecaster checks on stream flow in Wisconsin.

life management. He is today a sort of outdoor executive, often in charge of properties worth more than those of large corporations.

The new Ranger is typical of the whole organization. Computers, airplanes, slide rules and antibiotic sprays are some of its work tools. And along with the Ranger are other Forest Service men trained in dozens of professions, all carrying on the vital and varied work of managing the National Forests and providing leadership for the nation's forestry progress.

Established fifty-eight years ago, in 1905, this agency, through its forestry and conservation leadership, has brought powerful benefits to the nation and all its people. Its first chief, Gifford Pinchot, with the strong backing of President Theodore Roosevelt, literally introduced professional forestry and conservation to a whole nation.

These two men and those following in their footsteps turned the tide in our forests from one of wanton destruction to wise use—and laid the foundation for the comeback in private forestry which we see today.

Forest Service accomplishments can best be seen through the three major lines of its work. These are management of the National Forests, cooperative work with states and private forest landowners, and forestry research.

AMERICA'S 154 National Forests and nineteen National Grasslands have been, through the years, great national assets, not only for their renewable resources — wood, water, range and wildlife — but for their scenic wealth and recreational benefits.

With the practice of multiple use and sustained yield management, National Forests must contribute their full share of goods and services to meet growing public needs. Also, they serve as ideal demonstration areas for private timber owners, encouraging forestry and wise use of land. As our population rapidly expands and lands available for private forestry tend to diminish, the National Forests become more vital to the American people each year.

For example, in 1962, 9.6 billion board feet of timber was harvested from these lands—more than 15 per cent of all timber cut in the country. One-fourth of the cash receipts, mainly from the sale of timber, is paid back to the states where the National Forests are located, and the remainder goes into the federal Treasury.

Many values of the National Forests cannot be measured in dollars, as anyone who has traveled in them can testify, but their economic worth is not to be overlooked either. On November 21, 1958, the billionth dollar in National Forest receipts,

largely from the sale of timber, was deposited in the federal Treasury. Receipts are now running from \$114 to \$150 million a year, and this is expected to increase gradually.

But what of the other values? How can you put a dollar value on the feeling you get looking out across a peaceful lake toward a towering snow-capped mountain? Who can say how much a forest is worth to nerves high strung by the noise and pressure of city life? What is the value of well-kept watersheds when water is worth whatever you have to pay to get it? How does one measure raw materials that keep industries going, provide jobs, keep families together, help stabilize communities?

In terms of money spent for goods and services, recreation ranks as our third largest industry, and National Forests are playing the major role in providing outdoor recreation opportunities for the nation. Most of the 186,000,000 acres are open to visitors seeking the outdoors and a place to relax.

Each year more and more Americans are receiving their own personal National Forest dividend—by way of camping, hiking, picnicking, swimming, hunting, fishing, skiing or just enjoying the forests for their quiet beauty. Six years ago 61,000,000 visits were made to these public forests. In 1962 the number had climbed to the 113,000,000 mark. Visits increase each year by about 12 per cent.

In addition to the usual recreation, over 14,000,000 acres of National Forests are preserved and protected as wilderness-type areas for those who seek a greater measure of nature's tranquility and solitude.

With their perpetual supplies of timber, water, range, wildlife and recreation, National Forests are vital assets whose value and benefits to the American people are incalculable.

THE cooperative arm of the Forest Service—extending to states and private forest landowners—provides assistance in forest fire control and protection, tree planting, flood prevention and river basin work, forest management and forest pest control.

"I wouldn't sell a fencepost now

without calling my forester," said Mr. B, summing up one farmer's attitude after being convinced that he and his woodland could profit from professional forestry help. And Mr. B's story illustrates several ways cooperative federal-state programs reach out into the landowner's woods to help him.

Mr. B decided to sell all his timber, estimating he could get \$2000 for it. With the advice of the farm forester, trees on a part of the tract were marked and sold on a sealed bid for \$4300. Younger trees were left for future harvest.

When beetles attacked Mr. B's trees, the forester recommended spraying of infested trees, thus ridding his forest of an insect threat. Later Mr. B started to sell another tract of his timber unmarked and was offered \$900 for it. He went back to his farm forester and together they marked the timber. It sold on a sealed bid for \$3350.

So Mr. B, with professional forestry help, received \$7650 from timber he had valued at less than a third of this amount. A pulpwood thinning is planned, and he still has a growing, producing forest. The cooperative fire prevention and control activities give him reasonable insurance against another threat. If he needs to replant some of his lands, the cooperative tree planting program will provide seedlings at minimum cost.

THE groundwork for federal-state forestry cooperation was laid by the Weeks Law of 1911. Although cooperative effort under this act was limited to fire control, the law was a great stimulus in developing effective state forestry agencies. In 1924 the Clarke-McNary Act broadened the cooperative base. Subsequent acts included forest pest control, watershed improvement and tree planting among the cooperative programs.

Though cooperative forestry services have never caught up with the need, they have spurred the private

This family has gathered for a picnic before journeying deeper into a 'scenic area' in Georgia. The scenic areas have been set aside as miniature wildernesses.



Alert young buck in the Onachita National Forest. It is estimated that four million deer find food and shelter in National Forests.

forestry comeback all across America for the past fifty years. And while we need to make much greater efforts, particularly on the small private woodlands, satisfactory progress has been made to lay the foundation for the more intensive strides necessary in this field if the nation is to have the wood it will need in the future.

Of great interest to carpenters is the third major function of the Forest Service; namely, research to find more and better uses for wood. In recent years competing materials have moved into some of wood's

standard markets, but wood scientists are keeping pace with the competition by developing new products and seeking ways to further upgrade this versatile raw material. Wood will continue to hold its own, for the simple reason that there is nothing else like it.

Wood is still the best material for hundreds of the customary uses, and its derivatives are now going into thousands of products that no one recognizes as wood. For example, formaldehyde, the chemical used in the virus vaccines such as Salk polio shots, is a wood-derived product.





There are 100,000 miles of trails in our National Forests. They penetrate into a land rich in beauty and bountiful in the resources of timber, wildlife, water and recreation.

So is the cellulose in the solid fuels for rockets that soar into space.

Carpenters and most other people, especially those with school-age children, will be interested in an old use of wood which is coming back into its own in a big way. That is the increasing use of wood in modern school buildings.

There's a good reason for this. In addition to wood's strength and versatility in design, children feel more at home in a school with wood corridors and classrooms, say psychiatrists, psychologists and school authorities in various sections of the country.

"Psychologically, wood creates an atmosphere in which children feel more at ease, are more receptive to learning," says Dr. Michael M. Miller, nationally known psychiatrist of Washington, D.C. "We know that the esthetic beauty of wood makes transition from home life to school life much easier for the child, because wood is regarded by youngsters and adults alike as a warm, friendly material."

But it is not only in the school-

room that wood is conquering new markets. The fruits of USDA's forestry and wood research touch the life of every American, improving the living standard, feeding the economy. Its results flow constantly to the public through publications, news releases, scientific papers, public patents and direct industry contact with researchers.

Accomplishments of USDA's forestry and wood scientists include better-quality trees through genetics and the semi-chemical pulping process which revolutionized the paper-making industry and opened the doors to the use of hardwoods and the resinous pines of the South. More recently the cold soda pulping process is bringing into use more of the low-grade hardwoods.

Today our wood scientists are adding chemicals to produce wood that won't burn; wood that won't shrink, swell or warp; wood that defies the attack of termites and decay.

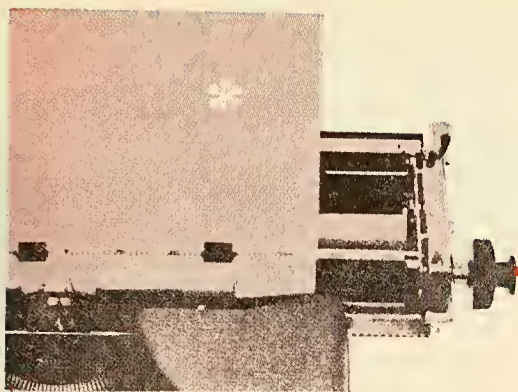
And by taking chemicals out of wood, they are producing a variety of commercial products—yeast, al-

cohol, adhesives, plastics and flavoring for ice cream.

To see the results of this research, look to the mills, factories and homes of America. Look to the new and cheaper products from wood, all carrying dollar signs that aggregate millions in sales, jobs, profits and taxes. For yet more evidence observe the millions of acres of better-managed and healthier forests, myriads of paper and paper-encased products on supermarket and drug-store shelves.

Almost anywhere you look you can see how research in this field is aiding the economy and improving the lives of all Americans.

Looking at the over-all, far-flung activities of this Department of Agriculture agency—its three major lines of work: management of the National Forests, state and private cooperative forestry, and research—few would deny that the Forest Service is a builder for America. The men and women of the Forest Service are builders for a whole nation, for the citizens of today and for those of future generations.



EDITORIALS

The Sensible Way

The nation's elderly citizens are now being besieged by commercial insurance companies. The insurance outfits are pressing a new sales campaign for private hospitalization insurance as an alternative to the labor-endorsed plan to finance old-age hospital care through Social Security. A close examination of the propaganda extolling the merits of these commercial propositions makes it clear that private insurance just cannot do the job for the vast majority of senior citizens.

The average retired couple falls far short of the \$3010 a year which the Bureau of Labor Statistics has estimated as the income needed to maintain a "modest but adequate" standard of living. It is difficult enough for America's older people in these high-cost days to meet the ordinary expenses of existence. Few have the money to carry the added burden of expensive commercial health insurance.

The right way for a nation with the wealth and resources of the United States to approach the problem of hospital care for the aged should be obvious. Why not approach it in the same manner that the provision of retirement benefits for the aged was approached in 1935? Social Security was the sensible answer twenty-eight years ago. It will prove an equally sensible and effective answer to providing hospital insurance for the elderly without stripping them of the dollars they sorely need for rent and groceries.

The King-Anderson bill would give the aged a system permitting them to live out their lives without the day-to-day fear of an accident or needed operation that could bring economic catastrophe. Labor believes this is the least a proud and powerful nation in the Twentieth Century should do for its senior citizens.

Labor Force Rising Rapidly

There's a lot of talk about the nation's unemployment problem. A vitally important aspect of the problem is the fact that the labor force is now growing at a much faster pace than in the period from 1950 to 1960. In that decade the labor force increased 8,100,000—an average yearly rate of 810,000 or about 1.1 per cent a year.

The U.S. Department of Labor expects that in the decade of the Sixties the labor force will increase by 12,600,000. This is an average yearly rate of 1,260,000

or about 1.7 per cent a year. The expected increase in the labor force in the Sixties is 55 per cent faster than in the Fifties.

Another key element in the picture is productivity. Between 1950 and 1960 the increase in productivity in this country was at a yearly average rate of about 3 to 3.5 per cent. In the Sixties, the AFL-CIO Research Department says, productivity is continuing to increase—as fast or perhaps faster than in the preceding decade. Automation and technological change are spreading rapidly.

With the labor force growing more rapidly than ever before and the rise in productivity continuing, our economy has the potential in the Sixties to surge ahead and turn out mountainous quantities of goods—more than any country in history. If all this stuff is to get sold, we must put some real purchasing power into the hands of those people who now have very little. In addition, we have to increase the purchasing power of those of us who already have some purchasing power—but not enough to buy all that we need or our share of what America's fabulous productive machine can spew out.

President Kennedy has told Congress that he plans to establish a commission on automation problems. The Chief Executive has recognized that automation is destroying the jobs of many workers. He informed the lawmakers that one of the commission's chief responsibilities will be to identify the types of worker displacement expected during the next ten years.

Dictator-Minded Employers

We hope no member of the United Brotherhood is being taken in by the railroads' machiavellian "featherbedding" propaganda. The railroads have spent many millions to plant this insidious word in the public mind. Like "right to work," it's an exceedingly clever term—and strictly phony. Don't fall for it—and urge others in your family not to let themselves get sucked in either.

The railroad employers are demanding the absolutely unrestricted right to do anything they please—and the good union men on the railroads just aren't going to swallow that proposition. The employers want to turn the clock back to the days when the boss exercised absolute power to lay down the rules—and the worker had to acquiesce or go hungry. Railroad management is trying to restore a form of economic slavery. The unions are saying no. More power to them!



AFL-CIO President Meany (left) with General Gruenther, president of American Red Cross, in photo snapped when U.S. labor honored Gruenther.

Brotherhood members in Louisiana pitch in to build new homes for hurricane victims. Carpenters over the years have cooperated with the Red Cross in humanitarian projects in thousands of communities large and small.

The Red Cross and Labor . . .

Moving Ahead Together

By ALFRED M. GRUENTHER

President, American National Red Cross

DURING the late spring of 1957 I was invited to deliver a talk at a centennial celebration in Indiana. In reading the history of this particular locality, I was struck by the frequent references to "log raising." I found out that log raising involved a community effort on the part of the residents to build a barn and a house for a new settler.

The men and boys cleared timber, made it into logs and "raised" the buildings, while the women cooked and helped to make the cabins into homes. Then the entire group moved on to assist the next farmer.

Shortly before I was actually scheduled to deliver the talk, Hurricane Audrey struck with devastating fury along the Louisiana and Texas coasts in June, 1957. Some 370 people were killed and over 3,200 were injured. Numerous homes and

farm buildings were destroyed and damaged.

The Red Cross went into action immediately, while the storm was still raging, to provide shelter and food. As soon as the water subsided there began the long, tedious and unglamorous task of rebuilding and repairing the destroyed and damaged homes of those who needed additional Red Cross help.

I visited the hurricane area the day the storm ended. I was back again in about a week. On my second visit I found volunteer "building bee" teams in action with the same objective as the "log raising" groups in Indiana in 1840.

The Louisiana State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and the Red Cross had evolved the idea of mass construction of new homes for those whose homes had been completely destroyed and who had no resources

of their own to rebuild them. Teams of carpenters and other members of the building trades were recruited throughout Louisiana. Each crew took on the erection of one house each weekend.

One of the workmen, Tony Molero, a carpenter from Yscloskey, had a special reason for joining the "building bee" teams. A year before Hurricane Audrey, the Red Cross had stepped in to help him when he lost his household goods and carpenter tools in the destruction caused when Hurricane Flossie struck near New Orleans. He was determined to put the tools of his craft to work for others in trouble when he joined the "building bee." I was most favorably impressed by the enthusiasm of these workers.

Let us look at another case of people helping others in distress. A Red Cross bloodmobile and a

marked station wagon came to a halt in front of the Labor Temple in Boise, Idaho. The driver, several nurses and a doctor jumped out and were joined quickly by two men waiting inside the labor headquarters. Together they unloaded cases of bottles marked "human blood," laboratory tubes, needles and other equipment required for an emergency.

Fortunately, this was not an emergency. Nor was it an emergency for any of the men and women, many of them from organized labor, who filed into the hall for the next four hours. No, this was a routine visit of the bloodmobile from the Boise Red Cross Regional Blood Center—a visit which in a very real sense was a prescription against disaster.

Later that day when the Red Cross workers reloaded the bloodmobile, they carried the cases with great effort and care. For now over sixty bottles were filled with a precious substance—human blood—which would be used to serve the needs of people living in the area of that regional blood center. The bloodmobile would return to the Labor Temple in a month for another collection.

These are two illustrations of Red Cross programs which are functioning effectively, with the cooperation of labor, during this 100th anniversary year of the founding of the World Red Cross.

THE Red Cross idea was conceived as a result of a huge battle which took place near Solferino, Italy, in 1859. Henri Dunant, a young Swiss businessman, happened to be in the area when the battle occurred. He watched it from the vantage point of a hill, and he was appalled at the lack of care given to the wounded on the battlefield.

When the battle ended he went into the nearest village and recruited workers to help care for the wounded, repeating over and over to the villagers:

"Tutti fratelli." ("All men are brothers.")

The villagers worked valiantly to take care of the wounded, but in spite

of their efforts a large number of the injured died. There were almost 40,000 casualties in this battle. Dunant returned to his home in Geneva, Switzerland, greatly discouraged over this evidence of man's inhumanity to man. But what could he do? He was only 31 at the time and he had very little influence even in his home city of Geneva. How-



ever, he was determined to write about his experiences. In due course his writings gained considerable attention.

As a result of Henri Dunant's efforts, representatives of seventeen governments assembled in Geneva in 1863 to see what they could do toward solving this problem. By that time the difficulty had been analyzed in considerable detail. The representatives arrived with the idea of getting an agreement to provide for a status of neutrality for the

wounded and for the people who were caring for the wounded. If a symbol could be found which would carry with it the idea of neutrality, this might be a beginning. There was a Swiss flag—a red flag with a white cross—hanging on the wall of the meeting room, and someone suggested that it should be reversed. This became the Red Cross symbol as we know it today.

The United States government was not a party to this agreement because we were still following the advice given by Washington in his Farewell Address to "steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world." It was Clara Barton, visiting Geneva for her health after the American Civil War, who learned of the new Red Cross idea. When she returned to the United States after her recovery, she became an ardent advocate of the Red Cross and went to work to organize a society here.

In 1881 she and a group of friends formed the American Society of the Red Cross in Washington, and the following year our government became a signatory to the Geneva Treaty, pledging itself to humane treatment of the wounded and prisoners of war.

From the beginning Clara Barton felt very strongly that the American Red Cross should be more than a

Members of our Local Union 2163, New York City, were the first donors of blood when the new Red Cross Blood Center Building, on which they had worked, opened for business last February.





This house belonging to a member of our Brotherhood in California was wrecked by flood. Inspecting it are two fellow trade unionists.

year. An average of 94,000 messages per month were sent, each representing a case of distress. Over \$13,400,000 was spent on the blood program to supply 2,600,000 pints of blood, constituting 45 per cent of the total blood used in the United States last year. For the past ten years average expenditures for disaster relief have run approximately \$11,500,000 per year. Other programs which are well known to the American people include the youth program in schools and colleges, home nursing, first aid and water safety, Gray Ladies and others.

Although the overwhelming bulk of the Red Cross expenditures are made within the United States, there is also a major effort to assist in disaster relief operations in other parts of the world. Thus, when the destructive earthquake took place in Chile in 1960, the American people contributed through their Red Cross the sum of \$2,500,000 in cash and \$1,000,000 in supplies for the relief of the disaster victims. In addition, we sent disaster experts to Chile to assist the Red Cross Society of that stricken country in the relief work.

battlefield relief agency. She felt that the Red Cross should give major assistance in time of peace, and she undertook to establish programs for disaster relief, volunteer nursing and first aid—skills which could also be utilized in time of war.

Her pioneer work in non-battlefield activities affected the development of the Red Cross in other countries. Now there are ninety Red Cross societies throughout the world, and every one of them is devoted to the alleviation of suffering. Each society is very active in time of peace.

In the eighty-two years since the founding of the American Red Cross the organizational structure has been strengthened and adapted to meet the changing community and national needs. Today there are some 3,600 American Red Cross chapters. Membership totals more than 45,000,000, including 19,000,000 Junior Red Cross and high school members. Two million volunteers and a relatively small corps of career staff workers carry on programs which directly or indirectly touch the lives of every person in the United States. Last year the American Red Cross spent \$99,400,000, all of it voluntarily contributed by the American people.

The largest American Red Cross program is the one devoted to services to the armed forces—\$36,400,000 was spent on this program last

The work of the American Red Cross is supervised by a Board of Governors composed of fifty volunteers. George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, is a member of the governing body. In addition, numerous labor leaders serve on the boards of directors of the 3,600 Red Cross chapters.

I have been president of the American Red Cross now for six and one-half years. Next March I shall become an ex-president when I reach the mandatory retirement age of 65.

I knew a considerable amount about the Red Cross before I took office because of my thirty-eight years of military service. I knew about other aspects of the Red Cross because of family experience. Our younger son married a Red Cross staff member in Japan in June, 1950. A week after the wedding the war broke out in Korea and he was sent to the front. The next time he saw his wife was when he was carried into a Tokyo hospital in late November of the same year with a bullet through his lung and his liver. Mrs. Gruenther and I learned later that his life had hung in the balance for forty-eight hours. One doctor told me a year afterward that four Red Cross blood transfusions prob-

Clara Barton is seen at the extreme left in this Spanish-American War painting. The founder of the American Red Cross headed group that cared for wounded in organization's first wartime operation.



ably meant the difference between life and death in his case. Incidentally, our son is in excellent health now, and he was assigned to Korea a few weeks ago for a thirteen-month "hardship" tour.

All of these things I knew about the Red Cross. But what I did not know was the degree to which the organization relies upon volunteers. This is its great strength. We live in a country where the words "freedom" and "liberty" are uttered often—and properly so. But in the final analysis our system of government

will succeed or fail depending on the amount of individual responsibility we are able to develop among our 188,000,000 citizens. This is not always an easy quality to attain in the richest country in the world where one can easily acquire habits of soft living.

Voluntary service, in organizations like the American Red Cross, the Boy Scouts and many others, is individual responsibility in action. That is why I feel it is so necessary for voluntary organizations to succeed. Furthermore, I am optimistic

for the future. I think they will continue to succeed.

We in the Red Cross see a great deal of the AFL-CIO Community Services in action. We think that this organization does a tremendous job. It certainly facilitates the work of the American Red Cross.

I want to thank all members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners for their fine support.

If at any time you ever see where we are off the beam, please feel free to tell us of our shortcomings.

Hospital Insurance Action Pushed

THE fight to win enactment of hospital insurance for the aged under Social Security at the current session of Congress will be pressed hard in the weeks ahead. At the same time that organized labor is pushing this effort, those on the opposing side, chiefly the leaders of the American Medical Association, may be expected to go all out to block favorable action on the King-Anderson bill.

The AMA is claiming that the legislation sought by labor for the protection of the nation's senior citizens is not needed because most Americans over 65 already have commercial health insurance. While such policies are available, the cost of comprehensive insurance is prohibitive for most older people.

It must be remembered that perhaps 50 per cent of our citizens over 65 have incomes of \$1000 a year or less. One plan widely advertised by private insurance companies costs \$400 per couple per year. Other plans are available to elderly people for as little as \$6 and \$7 a month, AFL-CIO Social Security Director Nelson H. Cruikshank has pointed out, "but when you look at them you'll find that the benefit is around \$7 or \$8 a day for ten, fifteen or maybe a maximum of thirty days of hospitalization," whereas hospital charges now average \$20 to \$30 a day.

Where the premiums are held down, so are the benefits. When the benefits are set where they will

provide real care for the elderly, the costs are completely out of reach for the vast majority of retired Americans.

Not all doctors are behind the American Medical Association in its bitter opposition to the King-Anderson bill. A committee of prominent physicians has affirmed its support of the measure. This group has also announced plans to "intensify our efforts to distribute reliable information on this issue to our col-

leagues and to the general public."

The physicians' committee, headed by Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, was founded last year by a group of leading doctors, including a Nobel Prize winner and a former president of the American College of Physicians. To the general public, however, the best-known committee member is probably Dr. Benjamin Spock, whose books on baby and child care have guided millions of mothers throughout the world.

Carpenters Win Storkline Election

An important victory in a National Labor Relations Board election has been won by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Workers employed by the Storkline Corporation of Jackson, Mississippi, voted to be represented by the Brotherhood. The tally was 806 votes in favor of our union and 586 votes for no union.

This was the third election held under NLRB auspices. Two previous elections had been set aside by the Labor Board because of the nature of the employer's pre-election activities. The Storkline Corporation has a long history of opposition to unionism. After the most recent election the company filed objections with the Labor Board.

In the pre-election campaign Storkline distributed circulars to the employees rapping what the

company called "all these union attempts to get control over you." The Organizing Committee of Local Union 3031 in its literature noted that the Brotherhood of Carpenters is "the largest union of woodworkers in America" and cited our eight decades of experience as a union representing working people.



*Unionism's foes are clamoring vociferously for a return to 1914
when the legal status of the labor of American citizens
was the same as that of any lifeless commodity in the channels of commerce*



Why Turn the Clock Back?

By EMANUEL CELLER

*Chairman, Committee on Judiciary,
U.S. House of Representatives*

WITH summer on the wane, some are still fortunate enough to be embarking on long-awaited vacations. Others remain behind to grapple with the unrelenting problems of the day which know no season.

The President returns from his European trip, only to find that he must move swiftly to avert a nationwide railroad tieup. Legislative recommendations to meet the crisis have come from the White House, placing the issue in the hands of a Congress already beset with the imperatives of civil rights legislation, to say nothing of its remaining legislative workload.

Indeed, perfecting the tools to remove racial discrimination from the American scene is currently a major preoccupation of my own Judiciary

Committee in the House of Representatives. Similar activity goes forward in the Senate, in a climate of widespread unrest and dissatisfaction reflecting the impelling need for constructive action along many fronts.

I take this opportunity to commend the leadership and the 750,000 members of your union who are meeting the challenge of equal rights by incisive action which places the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the forefront of enlightened trade union efforts to eliminate the color bar.

With pressing matters such as these, one may ask what useful purpose is served by turning to a discussion of that hardy perennial—the drive to amend the federal anti-trust laws to encompass labor unions.

Whether it be the steel strike of a few years ago or more recently the labor disputes affecting the East and Gulf Coast waterfronts or the newspapers serving metropolitan New York, the result invariably is a renewal of pressure to strip trade union activity of its exemption from the anti-trust laws.

Many advocates of this approach proceed on the premise, not always frankly admitted or articulated, that collective bargaining institutions as we know them have failed in whole or in part. The remedy, according to this school of thought, lies in drastically curtailing and fragmenting the strength of organized labor.

Consider some of the shadings of opinion on the part of those who would travel this road. Content aside, for candor at least one can

hardly criticize the following excerpt from the foreword to a book entitled, "Union Monopolies and Anti-Trust Restraints," published recently by a Washington organization called the Labor Policy Association:

"The only surviving true buccaners of business today are the shrewd, able, tough-minded, hard-fisted rulers of the union holding-companies who control the labor supply and the price of labor in the basic industries of the nation.

"Such unions can and do dictate the wage rates, which is to say the sale prices, at which they will permit to work all those over whom they have established their sway and for the sale of whose labor they act as brokers.***

"The growing sentiment that the anti-trust laws or anti-trust principles should be applied to labor unions to restrain some of their powers and practices which injure the public is supported by a feeling that a government anti-monopoly policy that ignores or, worse yet, specifically exempts the most conspicuous, aggressive, brazen, defiant and overwhelmingly powerful monopoly of our age is a two-faced policy calculated more to fool the public than to serve it."

Out-of-hand judgments of this condemnatory kind, which on occasion have found a somewhat more temperate parallel in the columns of some newspapers and magazines dealing with the nation's economy (e.g., editorial page, *The Wall Street Journal*, January 4, 1963; *Nation's Business*, May, 1963), require a thorough airing from time to time by exposure to the underlying realities.

THE urgent problems of adjustment and transition which unions and management must now face in our rapidly changing industrial complex are difficult enough. Flamboyant or vituperative statements about an all-embracing union monopoly, coupled with a readiness to scrap existing institutions in favor of untried and dangerous panceas, serve only to becloud and embitter the normal search for necessary accommodation between the divergent interests in our industrial society, including those of the consumer and the government.

Only if the objectives of our anti-trust policy, on the one hand, and the nature and purpose of labor unions, on the other, are brought into accurate perspective will the epithet "monopoly unionism" fall into its proper place, clearing the way for more rational solutions in the labor-management area not calculated to turn back the clock to a regressive era.

Such an assessment is all the more pertinent because at this session of Congress, as in past years, a number of bills have been introduced that would subject labor unions to the basic anti-trust laws and their sanctions, both civil and criminal. Bills of this nature on the House side are referred to the Committee



CONGRESSMAN CELLER

on Judiciary, of which I am chairman.

One such measure would, among other things, outlaw industrywide bargaining. Another, of more limited scope, is designed to apply only to unions in the transportation industry. This is enough to suggest that the goals sought by the different sponsors and other proponents of anti-trust amendment are not always the same; the range of their objectives is indeed a wide one.

Turning now to a brief consideration of our anti-trust laws, we know they were adopted because of a deeply rooted faith in our free enterprise system that relies on vigorous competition as the foundation of American economic policy and the best regulating force in a free economy. In this context, monopoly control of any particular commodity is regarded as undesirable because it enables the monopolist to raise

prices above those which would prevail in a competitive system and profit unjustifiably from the need of the public for the product which he controls.

The last century gave rise to an unbridled tendency toward monopolization and restrictive practices. Industrial giants absorbed enterprise after enterprise into ever greater and fewer combinations, dealing ruthlessly with resistance.

WHEN the people became aroused by this threat to the survival of competition, Congress responded by enacting the Sherman Act of 1890, which bans monopolization and combinations in restraint of trade.

Such was the impetus of the drive toward concentration, however, that further legislation was found necessary, and in 1914 Congress enacted the supplementing amendments of the Clayton Act.

Together, these two statutes express the fundamental national concern that free-enterprise competition shall be preserved.

Because some courts had unwarrantedly applied the Sherman Act to labor unions, Congress in the Clayton Act expressly provided that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity of commerce." It is this straightforward recognition of the difference between human labor and goods in commerce whose proposed repeal, after half a century, is the core of the discussion in these pages.

There were, it should be added, other aspects of industrial activity as well in which, for special reasons, Congress determined that unfettered competition was not in the public interest. Thus, farm cooperatives, which do millions of dollars of business annually, enjoy anti-trust exemption. In another area, our patent laws protect inventors against appropriation of their ideas by competitors.

Notwithstanding such exemptions, it is the mainspring of our system that competition must be preserved and that monopolies, which suppress or destroy competition, are contrary to the public interest.

At this point it becomes important to draw a sharp dividing line. I

cannot emphasize too strongly my view that efforts to amend the anti-trust laws to embrace unions are in fundamental conflict with our anti-trust philosophy, have been periodically rejected by Congress and, in essence, would constitute a blunderbuss attack on the labor movement with a powerful weapon that would do incalculable harm.

IN THE days before unions, power was completely in the hands of employers. Individual workers were helpless to bargain for wage rates; their choice was to take what was offered or go without. In fact, until 1840 labor was considered a commodity like any other product and labor unions were regarded as criminal conspiracies in restraint of trade. But this repressive view gave way to the realization on the part of the courts that concerted activities of workers in pursuit of such objectives as higher wages did not infringe our public policy against monopolies and restraint of trade.

Since one of the basic purposes of a labor union is collective bargaining, a literal application of the anti-trust laws to labor would require the dissolution of even the smallest union. Thus, if human labor were to be equated with a commodity of commerce, all unions and virtually all the practices they engage in would become illegal.

Despite judicial recognition of these principles, the courts prior to 1914 often misused their injunctive power and applied the Sherman Act to various types of labor disputes, so that, when the Clayton Act was considered in 1914, Congress found it necessary to enact the famous Section 6 which states specifically that:

"The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor * * * organizations * * * or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations, or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws."

Notwithstanding the clear-cut provisions of the Clayton Act, the judiciary's continuing abuse of the injunction power finally led to the adoption of the Norris-LaGuardia Act in 1932. This statute was designed to protect union activity from paralysis or "government by injunction," and contains an eloquent reaffirmation of the need for collective bargaining which recognizes that "*the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor.*" (Emphasis supplied.)

In the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, proscribing certain unfair labor practices on the part of employers, Congress reiterated its commitment to collective bargaining, declaring that the inequality of bargaining power between employers and individual employees depressed wage rates in detriment to the national economy.

Twelve years later, in the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947, Congress prohibited certain practices on the part of labor unions, such as the secondary boycott, and by the same token rejected the anti-trust approach embodied in a bill favored by the House. The fundamental commitment to the collective bargaining process was reenacted without change, and remains so to this day.

TO SUMMARIZE: Since 1914, it has been our national consensus that a healthy, democratic society must place its faith in free collective bargaining for the settlement of labor disputes. To this end, the anti-monopoly laws have been held inapplicable to unions acting in the interest of their members. Undesirable practices by unions have been prohibited, not by the anti-trust laws, but by the special statutes regulating labor relations.

However, on the few occasions where unions have acted together with employers to restrain competition in the sale of commodities, the courts have properly held that such activities are covered by the present anti-trust laws. In other words, the activities of unions are protected by anti-trust immunity so long as they are confined to labor groups,

labor disputes and the labor market.

The long-standing distinction which our national policy has established between the employment of workers and business monopolies is based upon a common-sense view of the industrial "facts of life."

The labor market is so different from the commodity market that it would be folly to apply the same rules to both. What the worker sells is not property; it is a part of his physical self. The value of his labor, if withheld, can never be recovered. He cannot store it or ship it in the manner of goods, but must exercise or lose it. Nor does he have the mobility to move his home and family to places where wages are higher as easily as a manufacturer would ship commodities. And, whether organized or organized, the workers lack financial reserves comparable to those available to their employers.

LET US now examine the allegation that labor unions require anti-trust legislation because they are "too big" and "overwhelmingly powerful" *vis-a-vis* the employers with whom they bargain and the industries in which they are engaged. The fact is that only a minority of all our nation's wage-earners are organized—about 17,000,000 out of a total labor force of 75,000,000.

In terms of comparative economic power, unions cannot from any point of view begin to match the corporate entities that hold sway over strategic segments of our economy. Record profits, production and sales are the order of the day among our corporate giants which, in the prevailing economic climate, exercise an ever-increasing domination of the marketplace. There is no longer a dearth of corporations with assets or sales of a billion dollars or more. The level of economic concentration in the big business community today is so high that the citation of supporting statistics becomes futile.

Related to the rallying cry of "bigness" with respect to unions is the argument that industry-wide or area-wide or pattern collective bargaining somehow becomes monopolistic.

Collective bargaining relationships between local unions and employers have taken varying forms in response to the special economic prob-

lems and traditional practices of different trades and industries. Multi-employer bargaining has not been the sole creation of unions but, rather, a response by both union and management to the exigencies of the situation.

Suppose, however, that the discussion thus far has fallen on deaf ears and those who would "put labor under the anti-trust laws," like the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce, have their way. It is my conviction that they would have opened a veritable Pandora's box, with chaos assured. The door would be opened to unguided judicial regulation of labor-management relations, with different and conflicting interpretations certain to emerge from the various U.S. District Courts throughout the nation.

One thing is certain: The members of the judiciary would be bound to vary widely in their approach to the role of unions in our society and the degree of restraint that should be imposed. Collective bargaining patterns, including the size and scope of the bargaining unit, would be at the mercy of a patchwork of interpretations. At best, it would take many years for some order to be restored by Supreme Court interpretation.

SOME conception of the proportions of the task that would face the courts may be gleaned from the cheerful estimate of Professor Patrick M. Boorman, who advocates the anti-trust approach in his treatise, "Union Monopolies and Anti-Trust Restraints," to which I referred earlier:

"Of course, the effectiveness of this provision in limiting or reducing labor union power will rest heavily on the meaning given by the Supreme Court to the term 'monopolize' as this is applied to labor unions. Since a labor union is unquestionably a monopoly in the technical sense of being the sole seller of a certain class of labor services, too narrow interpretation of the word 'monopolize' could destroy the union. Too broad interpretation, on the other hand, could leave labor power untouched.

"The critical test is and should be

the degree of market power which a given union monopoly exercises in labor markets or in product markets. In determining whether a given degree of labor monopolization is in conflict with the minimum requirements of a competitive economy, the courts will doubtless have recourse to measures elaborated by economists (and the progress on this front has been considerable since the anti-trust laws were first framed)."

Veteran attorneys of the anti-trust bar would, I think, be aghast at the complexity and ramifications of this blueprint.

Remember, too, that the judiciary would be called upon to fortify its decisions with three of the most stringent sanctions known to the law—injunctions, treble money damages and criminal penalties.

The control of business monopoly by effective administration and enforcement of the anti-trust statutes is, in any event, a task beset with great obstacles, as I can attest from the years I have devoted to supporting and strengthening this program from the Congressional vantage point. The deeply rooted and longstanding anti-trust conspiracy engaged in by some of our most respected and eminent corporations in the sale of heavy electrical equipment, which not long ago shocked the conscience of the nation, is a case in point. It is my considered judgment that the anti-trust branch of the law must not, by amendment, be brought to bear in an area such as union-management relations to which it is grossly unsuited.

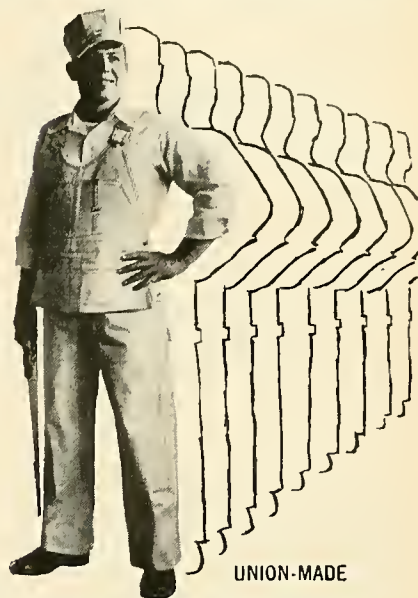
Consider finally the full price that would be paid for this costly experiment which, it is my conviction, would be foredoomed to failure.

As Labor Secretary Wirtz had recent occasion to stress, "collective bargaining as a whole is functioning so well today, except in some parts of the transportation industry and in a few other narrow areas, that there is a responsibility in this case to see that the rest of collective bargaining is not weakened."

This responsibility, I would add, extends to the rejection of such perilous and disruptive panaceas as the anti-trust approach to "labor peace."

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How to



STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS

Our Advice: Be Alert to Seasonal Good Buys

By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**

Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

AFTER a whole year of stable living costs, working people are going to be hit this month and next by a boost in the cost of living. The Dun & Bradstreet wholesale food price index by midsummer had reached its highest level since last December. This means your family is going to pay more for its food—and especially meat—in the next few weeks unless whoever does the shopping at your house is alert to the seasonal good buys.

Use meat sparingly this month. Pork especially is expensive now. The many special sales of broilers and small turkeys are one potential money-saver. Retailers are pushing broilers in parts—selling separate packages of legs, breasts, etc. The whole bird is priced lowest. Next cheapest are quarters and most expensive are parts. Canned tuna fish also is in heavy supply and priced low.

Not only food but clothing and rugs will cost you more. For rugs our advice is to shop the August furniture and floor coverings sales.

But not all prices are going up. Refrigerators are the bargain of the year. Price has been trimmed again. The two-door frost-free models, which are fast becoming the standard, are being featured in summer sales for \$200 and even less in 12-cubic foot sizes. Some of the large retailers' private brands even have been offered for as little as \$180.

A new round of reductions on

television sets has made 16-inch sets available for under \$100. This is the lowest price yet for U.S.-made models. Retailers also are cutting the spread between all-channel TV sets and the VHF. Some now charge only \$20 more for the all-channel models. These give you reception on UHF channels as well as on the relatively fewer VHF channels.

After April 30 of next year only all-channel receivers will be sold. They really should not cost more than \$20 above the VHF sets. It costs manufacturers only about \$15 more to equip TV receivers with all-channel tuners, trade sources estimate.

You also can find good values in upholstered living room chairs and sofas in the current furniture sales. Manufacturers have reduced prices not merely on the moderate-grade promotional chairs but also on better-quality chairs. Some makers have cut tags as much as 15 to 20 per cent to stimulate business.

THE current high price of frozen and canned juices is a gouge. Frozen orange juice currently costs 50 per cent more than a year ago. The price hike is blamed on last winter's Florida freeze, but at the time of the freeze stocks of orange juice concentrate were the largest on record—more than double the previous year's.

Our only advice is that you buy the stores' own brands of orange

juice and other concentrates. In a recent survey we found national brands of six-ounce frozen orange juice selling for 35 to 37 cents and stores' own brands for 27 to 29 cents. You can feel assured of the quality of the private brands since often they are labeled "U.S. Grade A." Many of the nationally advertised brands are not labeled according to this official quality standard, and may or may not be Grade A even at their higher prices.

You can substitute tomato juice for orange juice if you use correspondingly more, since it has less than half the vitamin C value of orange juice. One relatively good value is orange-grapefruit juice. It has almost the same vitamin C value of orange juice, at a little lower price.

But be sure you buy actual juices and not the canned "fruit drinks," "fruit punch," etc., now widely sold. These have water as their leading ingredient. So much water is being used in various factory-prepared foods like processed meats, frozen cooked dinners, etc., that we can understand why there is said to be a water shortage in some parts of the country.

You can make money out of your own water faucet simply by adding water to fruit concentrates or canned juices to make hot-weather drinks for your children.

For example, you can mix your own grape drink by buying the concentrated mix which contains

only pure grape juice and sugar. You add four parts water and *presto!* you have grape "drink" at a saving of about 30 per cent. (Just keep in mind that grape juice has almost no vitamin C unless the label says it has been added.)

Hot weather has caused a run on air conditioners. Be sure you know what you are buying. Manufacturers have been pushing low-priced models (\$129-\$149) that are rated

for only 4,000 BTUs (British thermal units). The more candid retailers warn that these can cool only a small room. Actually, some of the more effective 6,000 and 7,000 units at \$159 to \$179 don't cost much more than the 4,000s.

Most of the larger manufacturers now have their BTU claims checked by Electrical Testing Laboratories, Inc. You can be sure of the reliability of the BTU rating if the air

conditioner carries the NEMA certification emblem. This shows the rating complies with the rating standards of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

Also find out how much wattage is used by various models with the same BTU rating.

The more carefully designed models consume fewer watts for the same cooling output, thus holding down the size of your electricity bill.

Are You Pressured to Buy Insurance?

WHEN you borrow money nowadays—or sometimes even when you buy a car or other goods on the installment plan—you are likely to be asked to buy life insurance in an amount equal to your debt. There is substantial evidence that in many cases you are pressed to buy the insurance even when it is supposed to be voluntary.

Credit insurance has become the fastest-growing type of life insurance, although not necessarily by the public's choice. There are now 45,000,000 such policies in force. You yourself may be covered by such policies because you have an outstanding debt, although you may not realize it or even be aware that you paid some lender or dealer an additional fee for this insurance.

If you borrow from a credit union, you automatically get credit insurance with no extra charge. Some commercial banks also provide it without extra cost, while others, often the banks charging lowest finance rates on the loan itself, may charge a reasonable 50 or 60 cents per \$100 of debt for the accompanying life insurance.

But when the cost is much more than 60 cents per \$100, you are really being charged a hidden extra fee for the loan in addition to the ostensible finance charge. In several states, investigations have revealed many instances of high charges—sometimes as much as \$2 per \$100. One writer estimates that the public may be paying somewhere in the neighborhood of \$250

million a year in fees for this insurance, whether it is included in the cost of the loan or charged for separately. Possibly about one-third represents an overcharge, or about \$85 million more than the insurance is worth.

One of the recent investigations was started by the public-minded Michigan state insurance commissioner, Sherwood Colburn. Lenders and installment dealers in that state may charge up to 75 cents per \$100 of debt for life insurance. Colburn says the lenders make a profit of 60 to 70 per cent on a fee of 75 cents. He wants to cut the fee to a maximum of 64 cents, and only 44 cents for large lenders.

In Missouri, State Representative Monty Harlow found that insurance fees there range from 75 cents per \$100 of debt, reported by the largest loan company, Household Finance, to as much as \$2 charged by some of the other small-loan offices. Harlow said the lenders usually make a commission of 50 per cent of the insurance fees. Household Finance told the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* that 95 per cent of its borrowers buy such life insurance.

There is no reason for credit life insurance to cost much. Most borrowers are relatively young families with low mortality rates. If the rate is moderate—60 cents or less—it is a reasonable buy. If not, you should go elsewhere for your loan. It is significant that the lenders who charge lowest rates for personal loans, such as the credit unions and commercial banks, also charge the

least for credit insurance, or simply include it in the finance fee at no extra charge.

Credit unions pioneered in providing credit insurance, according to Louis J. Segadelli, managing director of the Michigan Credit Union League. But while credit insurance

(Continued on Page 39)

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DEATH AND DISABILITY CLAIMS

It is the desire of the General Office to process and dispose properly of all applications for funeral or disability donations as expeditiously as possible. Financial Secretaries can greatly assist us in that endeavor by seeing that each claim is completely and properly filled out and promptly mailed directly to the GENERAL TREASURER, along with the required supporting papers.

As the funeral donation on the death of a member is payable to the decedent's estate, or to the person presenting proof that he or she has paid the funeral expenses, with each such claim we must have either of Letters of Administration or the funeral bill, indicating who the responsible person is.

This is not required in a claim for funeral donation on the death of the member's wife or husband. In such claims the member should always be named as "Applicant" for the donation, unless the member for some reason is incompetent and unable to take care of his or her own affairs. In that event we should have Power of Attorney or Guardianship papers.

If there are any unusual circumstances in connection with any claim, a full explanation should be forwarded with the application for funeral donation. By so doing you may eliminate much unnecessary correspondence and delay in the proper adjustment of the claim.

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Canadian Section

Northern Ontario Logging Probe Ordered

THE Ontario Department of Labor, after months of delay, has announced that it will open a full probe of the Northern Ontario logging dispute which cost the lives of three members of our Brotherhood last February near Kapuskasing. The announcement was relayed to the fifty-first annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters.

The government probe was set after the convention adopted an emergency resolution demanding that Labor Minister Leslie Rowntree act to implement a promise made in April. Our union has urged that the investigation be broad enough to encompass what it says is the disregard of provincial laws by the Ontario Department of Labor and the Department of Lands and Forests. It is these violations which were at the root of the trouble at Kapuskasing.

Twenty farmer-settlers face trial on charges of non-capital murder as a result of the fatal shooting of our three brothers. A total of 138 striking bushworkers were fined on charges of unlawful assembly. Charges against 104 others were either dismissed or dropped.

Our Brotherhood in Ontario had called for a royal commission to probe the strike's background. We charged that the Department of Labor had marked time in the appointment of conciliation boards in the pulp and paper industry, helping to feed an explosive situation. We also pointed out that the Department of

Lands and Forests had been remiss in checking illegal trafficking in licenses for timber cutting.

Work was being contracted out by licensees in violation of the Crown Timber Act, leading to intolerable conditions of exploitation by subcontractors.

MORTGAGE GOUGING

Every now and then a rash of concern breaks out over the plight of the man who has to borrow money. At the moment a Select Committee of the Ontario Legislature is taking a look at the home mortgage brokers.

"I don't think anyone can challenge the estimate that the average cost of consumer credit is about 18 to 20 per cent," declares Vincent Simone, the Ontario registrar under the Mortgage Brokers Registration Act. "This is a very conservative estimate."

A few years ago the man who was then serving as Ontario's attorney general lashed out at what he termed "the second mortgage cancer." About the same time a member of the House of Commons charged that suppliers of second mortgages were "stealing the Canadian people blind."

The Ontario Cooperative Credit Society says:

"In the purchase of a new house, the inherent desire many people have to live in their own home puts them at a disadvantage in second mortgage transactions."

For example, a man wants to buy

a home at \$16,000. This figure is not uncommon in Ontario today. He applies for a mortgage. The lender offers him \$12,800 on a first mortgage. This means the home buyer is required to make a down payment of \$3200—but he has only \$1200. So he's in the market for a second mortgage of \$2000.

The usual discount on a second mortgage in Ontario is 25 per cent plus 7 per cent interest, reports Morden Lazarus of the Cooperative Press Association. The borrower gets the \$2000 he needs, but he owes the mortgage broker \$2667 with interest on that amount—or a real interest rate of 32 per cent on a non-renewable mortgage payable in three years.

The home buyer will have to pay \$81.90 monthly on his first mortgage plus taxes and \$83.25 monthly on the second mortgage. But if he's lucky and maintains his payments, he will eventually have a good equity in his home. However, payments of \$165.15 a month represent a huge slice of the average man's wages.

This is an example of a fairly straightforward arrangement. Second mortgage deals that are not uncommon leave the borrower owing the full bonus amount at the end of three years which the mortgage broker then discounts again. The \$2667 becomes about \$4500 on this second three-year loan, so what started out as a mortgage of \$2000 ends up as a loan for \$4500—if it ends there.

No one can say what the committee will recommend, but many trade unionists would be pleased to see a plug for the use of credit unions as a sensible way out of the loan shark maze.

Labor does not know a better instrument for helping people to live within their means and to increase their purchasing power by borrowing at reasonable rates.

INCOME SPREAD

There is still a very wide spread among the various income levels in Canada, figures released by the Department of National Revenue disclose. Poverty continues among many families despite higher wages and salaries gained by many thousands of Canadians in recent years.

While the top 5 per cent of taxpayers received 17 per cent of the total income before taxes, the bottom 5 per cent collected just a little over 1.5 per cent.

The top 25 per cent of taxpayers earned over 43 per cent of total after-tax income. The bottom 25 per cent got less than 12 per cent of total after-tax income.

Thirty-six per cent of taxpayers earned less than \$3000 a year and 15 per cent were below \$2000.

ABOVE ITS PARTS

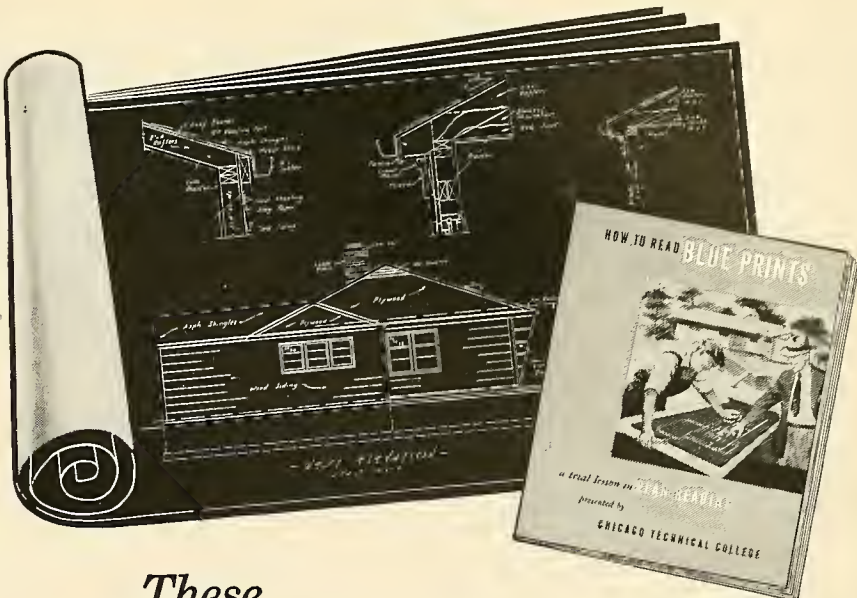
Canada has the power to make an invaluable contribution to the ties of partnership which are developing between the countries of North America and the democracies of Europe, Prime Minister Lester Pearson is firmly convinced.

Speaking at Windsor recently, he asserted this. He also said:

"Canadians know better than ever that the problems and needs of Canada are not just the sum of a variety of local and regional and sectional problems and needs. There is a Canada above its parts.

"Our Canadian identity was not easy to establish and it is not easy to preserve.

"The facts of geography and history have always meant that the establishment of a Canadian identity required a very special kind of leadership and conscious effort. There are ways in which the necessity of that effort becomes greater, not less, with the years."



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Full Employment— Dream or Prospect?

By LEON H. KEYSERLING

LONG toleration of high unemployment and low economic growth in the United States is a domestic disgrace and a worldwide danger to us. Domestically, this unemployment means vast human suffering, serious racial tensions and injury to millions of our young people from which they may never recover fully. Worldwide, the sluggish performance of the American economy is hastening the day when the totalitarian challengers may actually outproduce us, causing some countries in Western Europe to become skeptical of our leadership and reducing our appeal to underdeveloped peoples committed to freedom in many parts of the world.

The national disgrace is that we are doing so little to conquer this evil, although the cause is clear and our private and public institutions fully equal to the task of applying the remedy fully and successfully.

While both the private and public sectors of our economy share in the default, the main responsibility rests overwhelmingly with our national economic policies. Yet the greatest potential strength of our democracy is that errors in national policies, perpetrated in good faith but mistakenly, can and will be corrected when the voice of the people is heard with sufficient force.

The author was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Truman. He is president of the Conference on Economic Progress and a consulting economist.

Without going into the pros and cons of current racial troubles, it is obvious that clear and vigorous expression of dissatisfaction with things as they are has set us as a nation on the path toward getting closer to things as they ought to be. This does not mean that the same methods are suitable for bringing the conscience of the people to bear upon the solution of our grievous economic problems. But it does teach us the lesson that the voice of the people must be brought to bear—and this requires, first of all, that the people really understand the issues and what ought to be done about them.

EVEN though the current economic upturn started more than two years ago, the average rate of unemployment as officially reported during the first six months of 1963 was 5.8 per cent, or higher than the 5.6 per cent for 1962 as a whole. Moreover, when 100 workers are put on an 18- or 20-hour week instead of a 36- or 40-hour week, this part-time unemployment is equivalent to full-time unemployment of fifty workers.

When this full-time equivalent of part-time unemployment is counted, it appears that unemployment as a per cent of the civilian labor force averaged almost 7.5 per cent during the first half of 1963.

And when people who are willing and able to work stop looking for jobs because of the hopelessness of getting work in those areas where

unemployment remains extraordinarily high for a long time, these people are no longer counted as being in the labor force or as unemployed; thus, their unemployment is "concealed."

When this factor is also taken into account, the true level of unemployment thus far in 1963 has averaged not far below the equivalent of full-time unemployment of 9.5 per cent of the civilian labor force.

While full-time unemployment as officially reported has remained close to 6 per cent of the civilian labor force, the rate is about three times this high among teen-agers who are in the civilian labor force for the first time. Out of school and denied work, these youngsters are being subjected to an insufferable disillusionment which is corroding their morale.

Unemployment is also very much higher among minority groups than among others, leading them to believe that our economic system is not only inefficient but also unjust.

With the true level of unemployment close to 9.5 per cent, two or three times this number are hit by substantial periods of unemployment during the course of the year because the unemployment rotates among different workers. Also, a majority of the unemployed have others depending upon them for support. Thus, this year as many as 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 will be hit, either by being unemployed themselves for a substantial period of time or by having the breadwinner without a

**WHAT MUST THE COUNTRY DO TO BRING ABOUT THE KIND OF
GROWTH THAT WILL SPELL MAXIMUM PROSPERITY AND ABOLITION
OF HEAVY UNEMPLOYMENT? A RENOWNED ECONOMIST, IN THIS
SPECIAL ARTICLE FOR THE CARPENTER, OFFERS
A COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM TO COPE WITH THESE PROBLEMS**

job for a substantial period of time.

This is from 13 to 18 per cent of all Americans, and is very different from the 6 per cent of the civilian labor force officially recorded as unemployed, which is only about 2 1/3 per cent of all Americans.

Ten years ago full-time unemployment as officially recorded was only 2.9 per cent of the civilian labor force, although a substantial economic recession began in the middle of 1953. This full-time unemployment, even when one looks only at some of the subsequent years in which there was no economic recession, rose to 4.2 per cent in 1956, 5.5 per cent in 1959, 5.6 per cent in 1962 and (as already stated) 5.8 per cent during the first half of 1963, or twice as high as in the recessionary year 1953. The true level of unemployment, as defined above, rose from 5.8 per cent in 1956 to almost 9.5 per cent now.

To avoid excessive unemployment, our economy, starting from a full-time employment base, must expand enough each year to absorb the normal growth in the civilian labor force and the growth in productivity or output per man-hour worked, because productivity growth means fewer jobs unless there is a corresponding growth in actual output. Our economy during the decade from early 1963 until now has needed to grow at an average annual rate of 4 1/4 to 5 per cent to maintain maximum employment. In contrast, the average annual economic growth rate has been only 2.7 per cent.

This low average has been composed of a fairly consistent pattern of recessions, when the growth rate was negative; so-called boom periods, when the growth rate was high, but not high enough nor long enough to restore maximum employment; and periods of stagnation, when the

growth rate became very low on the way to another recession.

The peak of each so-called boom has found us much further away from maximum employment than the peak of the previous boom. This means that unemployment is rising chronically in the long run.

While an annual growth rate of about 5 per cent—allowing for the latest developments in technology and automation—may now be enough to maintain maximum employment once it exists, a much higher growth rate is required to bring the economy back to maximum employment from a starting point when unemployment is excessively high. Starting with the recession trough of 1960-1961, we needed an average annual growth rate of about 8 per cent for two years or longer to bring us back to maximum employment. In vivid contrast with this need, the growth rate since early 1961 has been even less satisfactory than the growth rate immediately following earlier recessions after 1953.

During the decade from the beginning of 1953 to first quarter 1963, total man-years of employment were 27,500,000 less than they would have been if maximum employment had been maintained. Meanwhile, I estimate that our total national production, measured in uniform 1962 dollars, was \$439 billion lower than it would have been if maximum employment and maximum production had been maintained.

This poor performance has reduced to a snail's pace the process of eliminating the poverty which still afflicts 37,000,000 of our people. It has also put our essential public service—education, health, public housing, resource development—on a starvation diet, because the deficiency during the decade of \$439 billion in total national production

has deprived governments at all levels of \$80 billion to \$100 billion in revenues at existing tax rates.

My forecasts during the past ten years, while originally deemed pessimistic by many, have thus far turned out to be almost exactly correct. As one example, in early 1961 I published a study to the effect that we would have 6 per cent full-time unemployment in early 1963, while the official forecasts were that the figure would be reduced to 4 per cent.

Today, assuming that no drastic changes in national economic policies will occur and allowing for the enlarged rate of growth in the labor force due to the high birth rate shortly after World War II and for the accelerating advance of productivity, automation and technology, I estimate that unemployment by 1966 might well be about 50 per cent higher than now.

This would mean full-time unemployment of about 9 per cent and a true level of unemployment in the neighborhood of 14 to 15 per cent, contrasted with about 9.5 per cent now.

Similarly, I estimate that, for the four-year period 1963 to 1966 inclusive, we could suffer 16,000,000 man-years of excessive unemployment and forfeit about \$276 billion of total national production through the perpetuation of the low economic growth rate.

WHEN manpower and plant are idle in such vast amounts, it must be because the demand for ultimate products falls short of the demand required to bring manpower and plant and other productive facilities into full use. This demand for ultimate products takes two forms—the private spending of all consumers and the public spending which we must do as a nation to

furnish the things which we need as a nation but cannot buy privately.

In the first quarter of 1963, the deficiency of more than \$76 billion in total national production (annual rate) included a deficiency of more than \$56 billion in private consumer expenditures and public outlays combined.

The deficiency in private consumer expenditures has been due primarily to deficient consumer incomes after taxes. However, relatively too much income flowing to higher income families who save a substantial portion of their incomes and relatively too little flowing to low- and middle-income families who spend almost all of their incomes have also accounted for part of the deficiency in consumer spending.

The high unemployment and the low growth rate have also been due in part to an insufficient level of the business investment in plant and equipment which adds to the means of production. But this has not been due to any inadequacy of profits or other available funds, nor to

an excessive tax burden upon business investment. On the contrary, during each of the so-called booms, investment in the plant and equipment which speed the means of production rose immensely more rapidly than private consumption and public outlays combined.

These investment binges, supported by excessively high profits resulting from prices too high in relation to wages, led from time to time to serious plant "overcapacity." Then, investment was cut back sharply. These cutbacks, along with the more enduring deficiencies in consumer demand and public outlays, brought on the periods of stagnation and recession.

Plain common sense indicates that, with wages and salaries representing about two-thirds of all consumer incomes, the deficiencies in consumer incomes and spending have been made up in large part of deficiencies in wages and salaries—and primarily in wages.

Despite all the agitation to the effect that wage rate increases have

exceeded productivity gains and thus hurt the economy, the truth is this: Looking at the whole non-farm economy during the five years 1957 to 1962, the average annual increase in productivity was 3.1 per cent and the average annual increase in wages and salaries was only 2.7 per cent. In manufacturing, during the most recent five-year period, the average annual increase in productivity was 3.7 per cent, while the average annual increase in wages and salaries was only 2.2 per cent.

We now have indications that productivity is increasing at the phenomenal rate of 4 to 5 per cent a year. But the slowdown in wage rate increases is continuing, and powerful pressures both private and public are being exerted in this direction. This is perhaps the largest single explanation of our poor economic performance during the past decade and the disconcerting outlook for the years ahead.

I believe that President Kennedy, to a unique degree, recognizes the importance of a higher rate of economic growth and very much lower levels of unemployment. Toward this end, he has proposed and received approval of some important programs—training and retraining, aid to depressed areas, public works and the trade bill. But these programs, while worthwhile, are merely peripheral or secondary in terms of our economic needs.

The most powerful policies available to the government for expanding private and public demand enough to keep up with our soaring productive powers are monetary liberalization, tax reduction and increased public spending. These prime policies have been readjusted only very slightly, even taking into account proposals now before Congress, when measured against the nature and size of the need.

The policies of the Federal Reserve System have stunted economic growth and aggravated unemployment by preventing sufficient expansion of money and credit and by redistributing income from those who need more income to those who are receiving far more than they need. Yet today the Federal Reserve System is again tightening up on money and credit, thus threatening

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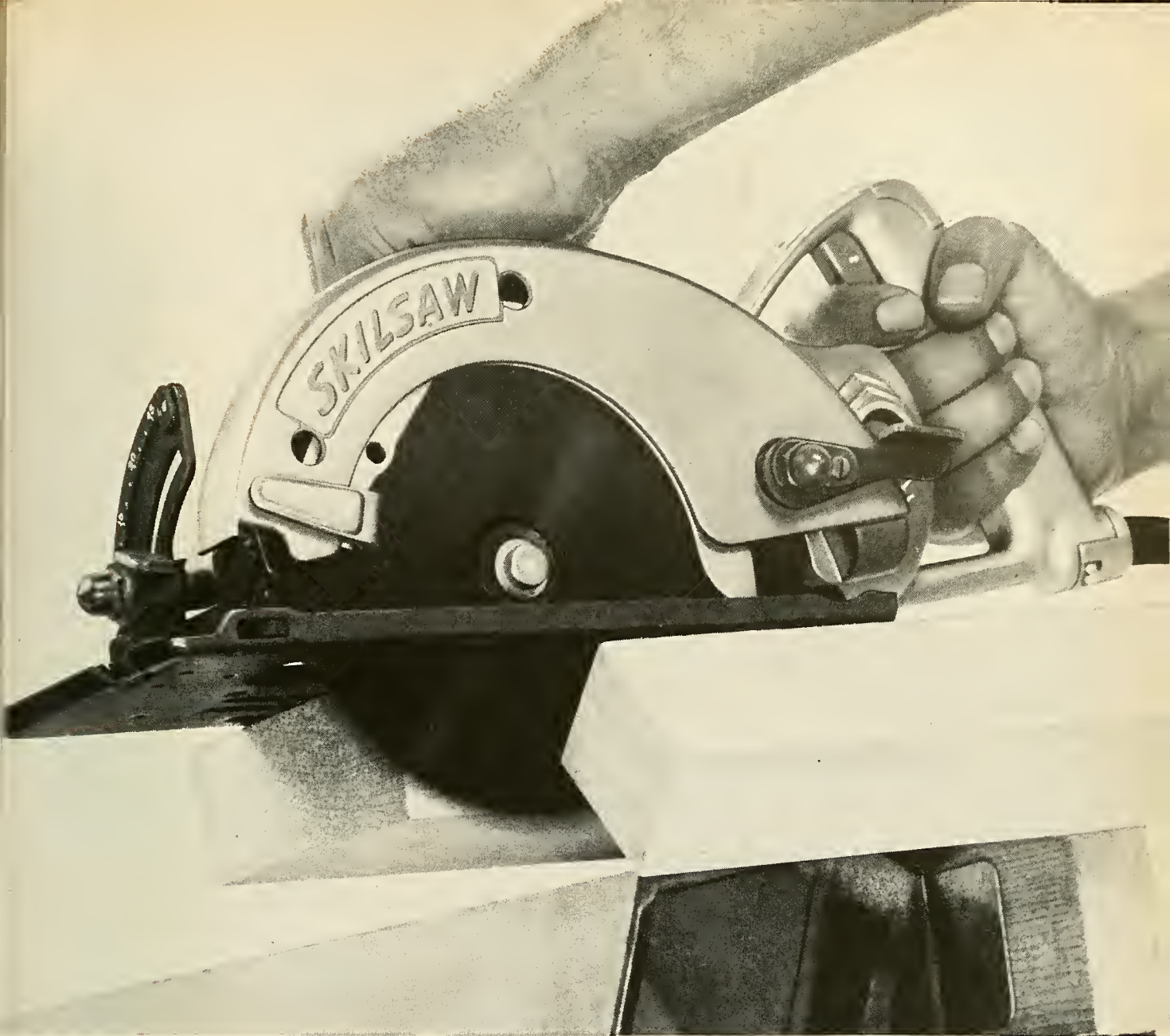
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AUGUST, 1963

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to undo a large part of the stimulative benefits which would result from properly conceived changes in tax and spending policies.

The President is to be applauded for his courageous proposal of tax reduction to stimulate the economy. But this tax proposal is much too small and too slow. Far more important, this tax proposal is very regressive in its composition. It would provide tax concessions in large amounts to corporations and investors who do not need these additional funds. It would increase by very large amounts the after-tax incomes of very high income people.

It would do far less than is needed to increase the after-tax incomes of low- and lower-middle income people.

AS A *quid pro quo* for this undesirable kind of tax reduction, the Administration has promised to do all that it can to hold total domestic outlays in the budget to current levels for the next few years. Measured against population growth and a growing economy, this really means a reduction.

Yet the crying needs of our people for better educational and health and housing programs are everywhere to be found. The idle men by the millions whom such programs would reemploy are everywhere to be seen. And the rush of technology and automation in our mass production industries means that even much higher levels of demand for the products of these industries, induced by tax reduction, will not provide very much more employment opportunity in these areas.

Increases in federal spending, directed to those areas where our unmet national needs far exceed the rate of advance in technology and automation, should be our main reliance in restoring maximum employment and production.

The tax reduction program should take full effect in one step, in an amount of about \$10 billion. It should concentrate almost entirely upon lifting the after-tax incomes of low- and lower-middle income families. Among other things, the current standard exemption for a family of four should be raised from \$2400 to \$3400. Tax help for higher in-

come people and for corporations should be deferred until this first-priority tax action is accomplished, and should then be accompanied by the closing of loopholes to recoup in full the revenues surrendered.

The Presidential power, and the Congressional power if needed, should be exerted to achieve reversal of Federal Reserve policies—toward more liberal expansion of the money supply and lower interest rates.

About \$3 billion should be added immediately to the domestic items in the federal budget as the first step in a long-range program to meet the great priorities of our national needs and to restore maximum employment and production.

In addition, other programs are essential to help achieve a sufficient expansion of mass consumption. Particularly vital are a vast expansion of Social Security benefits, especially old age payments; improvements in the minimum wage legislation; huge enlargement of federal assistance to the housing of low-income people and the renewal of our urban areas; further steps to improve farm income; expansion of federal assistance in the general welfare category; and a massive and coordinated attack upon poverty.

UNDER the Employment Act of 1946, the Council of Economic Advisers should prepare and the President should transmit to Congress, in recurrent Economic Reports, long-range and short-range quantifications of our employment, production and purchasing power needs and goals, in accord with maximum levels.

All our basic natural economic policies, not only those related to spending and taxation and monetary expansion, but also those related to Social Security and housing and other aspects of human welfare, should be geared specifically to achievement of these goals. This would initiate a sufficiently comprehensive and consistent program, shape policies better to the realities of our needs and promote a concerted nationwide effort of sufficient dynamic forces to get the job done.

Even while these changes are being accomplished in public policies proper, there is equal need for a

thorough reexamination and recasting of the Administration's attitude toward wage policy. There is nothing wrong about the proposition that wage rates should not increase faster than productivity gains, but there is everything wrong when the Administration keeps harping upon this proposition despite the fact that wage rate increases for a number of years and even now are lagging further and further *behind* productivity gains.

The practical consequences of the Administration's constant hammering upon the wrong problem is to make it much harder for appropriate wage rate increases to be won through collective bargaining and much easier for those who now as always are resisting these appropriate wage rate changes.

If the Administration were to assume fully the tasks defined under the Employment Act of 1946, it would become abundantly apparent that the restoration of maximum em-



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ployment and production is impossible under the current wage policies to which the Administration is lending such persistent and powerful support.

We frequently hear that the Administration understands these needs, but is forced to resort to much lower objectives because of the "political" situation in Congress and the apathy of the people at large.

Under the American system, I do not believe that there is any way to test effectively what Congress will do and the American people will support unless and until the President first points the way with all the force and range at his command. He alone represents the whole people, and he alone has the first initiative.

To be sure, the President is heavily burdened with his international responsibilities, and most recently with the crisis in the field of race relations. Nonetheless, I feel confident that the President will move much more vigorously on the eco-

nomic front when two current obstacles are overcome.

The first of these obstacles, unfortunately, is that too large a number of those within the Administration upon whom the President relies for economic analysis and advice are neither as courageous nor as forward-looking as the situation requires. Too many of them adhere far too closely to the policies which were tried by the previous Administration and found so sorely deficient.

The second obstacle is that the President and the Administration, properly responsive to the "political" problems which all leadership in public life must face, are hearing more effectively from the well organized and highly financed minorities who historically have always stood in the way of economic and social progress than they are hearing from the less articulate majority whose real needs are identical with those of our country at large.

This imposes a special responsibility upon the American labor movement, which has been and still is the main instrument for bringing the real needs of the people to bear

upon those who represent the people in public office.

Allied with all others who see clearly and look forward, the American labor movement should increasingly exert its influence, so that our economic and human progress under our free institutions may keep pace with our limitless potentials.

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Around the Country

Here are some piscatorial items from members of the United Brotherhood around the country:

Guy McMillan, a member of Local Union 1699 out of Pasco, Washington, and his wife strongly recommend the finny merits of Jamison Lake in Douglas County, Washington. In every junket there, year after year, they have never failed to bring home a bowed-in-the-middle stringer of trout. Here's a picture of Guy sent in by Mrs. McMillan. That's a typical rainbow from



Jamison—deep-bodied and scrappy. The McMillans reside at 1800 Sunset Highway, East Wenatchee.

Bobby Culs, a member of Local Union 2811, Boat Builders, in Salisbury, Maryland, is employed by the Cris-Craft Corporation and lives at Pocomoke. Brother Culs says you'll be mighty wise not to pass up those flooded and abandoned gravel pits because they could provide you with the best panfish angling of your career. He reports that it was in just such a pit, fed by Maryland's Pocomoke River, that he and three fishing buddies

nipped 150 perch and crappie, 60 of which they kept. They caught 'em on shad darts.

William Hajek of Merced, California, a member of Local Union 1202 for 29 years, says it won't be long now until he retires and can really do some serious fishing. He recalls a trip to the Tuolumne River near Modesto where they took four chunky salmon—about 12 pounds each, on the average—on light spin gear topped off with eight-pound test line. Incidentally, Brother Hajek has developed a portable electric smokehouse for fish and game.

Thanks to his dad, Kevin Kearsey will be an angler for life. Kevin is nine. On his first trout fishing junket the lad nipped a 12-inch speckled trout from the waters of Stony Point, New York, this spring. He used a willow-tipped spin rod and thread-like line. Kevin's dad is Frank X. Kearsey, business representative of Local Union 964, Rockland County and vicinity. We appreciate your kind words about this column, Kevin.

Another angler-for-life is Hubert Bruington, Jr., of Owensboro, Kentucky. Fishing an unnamed private lake in Davis County, he eased a three-pound bass to bank after duping it with a live minnow. Hubert Bruington, Sr., has been a member of Local Union 1341 for 12 years.

Howard Irish of Cambridge, Vermont, is a member of Local Union 683, Burlington. He and his missus laud the finny merits of Lamoille River, especially for largemouth black bass. According to the records of *Field and Stream*, Howard, the largest black bass on rod and reel is credited to George W. Perry. He eased a 22-pound, 4-ounce specimen from Montgomery Lake, Georgia, on June 2,

1932. Perry's fish measured 32½ inches from nose to tail and 28½ inches around the middle.

Earl Thomas of Bareville, Pennsylvania, a member of Local Union 59 in Lancaster—that's in the picturesque Amish country—says the brown trout fishing in his neck of the woods has been very good this year. Last time out Earl creeled a quartet of the brownies, the largest tipping the scales at 3½ pounds. Be a sport, Earl, and tell us where and what didja get 'em on, huh?

Jim De Loziers of North Sacramento, California, and his son Richard Lee are an avid angler duo. Here's a photo of Richard looking over a catch that he and his father made at Folsom Lake in Folsom, California. They used Heddon spinners with pork rind



trailing behind. The largest was a 3½-pound largemouth. Richard accounted for three of the finsters. Jim De Loziers is a member of Local Union 586.

* * *

Wyoming Has the Deer

Shades of last season's deer hunting—here's a picture sent in by Glade H. Kelly of 163 North Fourth Street, Laramie, Wyoming. Glade is a retired member of Local Union 378 out of Edwardsville, Illinois.

Brother Kelly has passed along to son Clyde, age 15, a love and appreciation of the bounties of the out-



doors. In the photo at the bottom of Page 32 you see Clyde with two mule deer bucks, one downed by him, the other by hunting companion and guide Homer J. Woody of Bosler, Wyoming. The big bucks came out of the Shirley Basin area near Hanna.

With the letter from Brother Kelly there was also a photo of Clyde with a heavy stringer of brown trout, the largest measuring 18 inches. Unfortunately this picture was too faint for reproduction, but the story was clear. He nipped 'em out of Miller Creek, about 15 minutes from Laramie.

Great hunting and fishing country, that Wyoming.

* * *

Unsolved Mystery

Sherman Grover of Concord, New Hampshire, recently discovered a pheasant impaled on a slender stem about the diameter of a goldenrod and better than two feet long. An employee of the State Department of Public Works and Highways, Grover was working near the eddy on the Ferry Street survey when he found the bird. The weed, which was still in the ground, had been driven right through the pheasant. About two feet of it was protruding from the bird's body.

Why hadn't the stem bent or broken when the pheasant struck it? As Grover attempted to remove the stem it kept breaking. Had it been frozen at the time? If the accident occurred that long ago, when the weeds were still stiff with frost and cold, how was it that the bird was still in good condition?

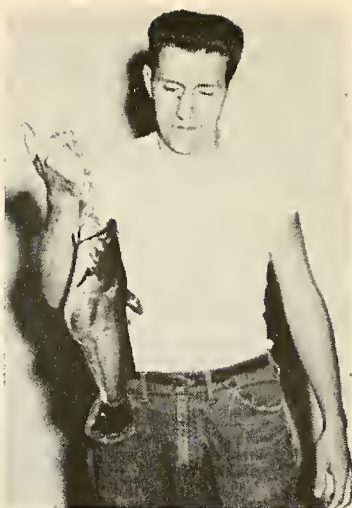
These were some of the questions Grover asked members of the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department when he reported the incident, but the answers at best are only theories. This must remain another of the unsolved mysteries of life.

* * *

How Did This Happen?

Another mystery, especially to James Nelson of Washington, Missouri, a member of Local Union 1839, is how the bullhead catfish got into City Lake in that community. Jim was fishing thereabout for either one of the species that the city fathers had stocked—bass and bluegill—when he eased a 2½-pound yellowbelly to beach. That's a picture of Brother Nelson with that gone cat up there at the top of the next column.

If I may offer a theory, Jim, I'd say that some unthinking, though enterprising, angler tried to lure a granddaddy bass some time ago with his



personal live bullhead. The catfish threw the hook and, like the little old boll weevil, found himself a home.

* * *

Away From Life's Strains

One explanation for angling's continued popularity can be attributed to one of the world's most esteemed angling writers, Bernard Venable of London, England. He contends:

"If one bit of freedom remains anywhere; if there is one sanctuary where a man is at last free of all strains, all restraints; where all the stresses and demands of society are washed away, it is fishing.

"That is as valuable a quality as there is in fishing. You may be overworked, you may be worried, your responsibilities may be overheavy, your home may be unhappy, you may find the strictures of your society too irksome. You may, in daily life, be forced to fit into some fraternity, some group. Your inborn right to be nothing but just yourself may be frustrated.

"Then you go fishing. Suddenly in that you are free, submerged in the delights, the problems, the aloneness of your concentration—the watching of a bobber, floating fly, darting lure; considering that something unseen below will 'pull and yank.'

"It is one of the most strangely stirring experiences that life has given."

* * *

Pheasant Growth

Wildlife authorities in a recent television show illustrated the growth of pheasants by comparing the pheasant with other birds. Thus, a one-week-old pheasant compared in size to an English sparrow, a four-week-old chick to a meadowlark, a six-week-old bird to a pigeon and a ten-week-old pheasant to a crow.

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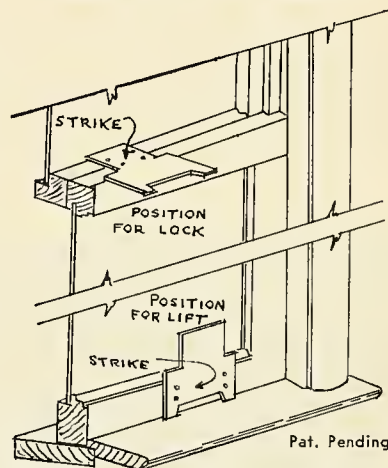


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LOCAL UNION NEWS



There was recognition for both old and young members of Local Union 335 during a banquet addressed by Second General Vice President Finlay C. Allan. Pictured are most of a group of graduate apprentices, five past presidents, union veterans of 25 years' membership and a man who has been a member 53 years.

L.U. 335 Honors Old-Timers and Apprentices

Tribute was paid by Second General Vice President Finlay C. Allan at a recognition banquet held recently in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in honor of both the old-timers and the graduating apprentices of Local Union 335.

"A celebration of this kind which honors both old-timers and apprentices is a fitting symbol of the continuity of your union," Brother Allan declared. "It is a reminder to us all that in a way a union, whether local or international, does have a life of its own—that a union is something more than the sum of the people who happen to belong to it at a certain time.

"To reflect that once we, too, were apprentices and one day soon will be old-timers should help us to gain a better perspective on our day-to-day problems. It should help us to remember that we are working not only for ourselves but also to preserve what has been achieved and to pass along something just a little bit better to those who will follow us."

The speaker traced the history and achievements of Local Union 335 since August of 1900 when the local was chartered. He described the wage increases over the years which steadily lifted pay from the scale of about 30 cents per hour which prevailed in 1900.

When Local Union 335 was chartered at the turn of the century, six previous attempts to establish locals in Grand Rapids had already failed. The first of these locals was chartered in 1884 and disbanded in 1893.

"With this record before them," Brother Allan remarked, "I don't imagine that the founders of Local No. 335 could



Two veteran members of L.U. 335 have contributed 102 years of service to the union cause. At left is Thomas Sherman, 91, a member of the local for 53 years. At right is Glen Gillett, 82, who has a record of 49 years of service. Congratulating the old-timers is Second General Vice President Allan.

have been too optimistic about the prospects of their new local union."

Brother Allan told the graduating apprentices that today the real craftsmen are in an enviable position compared with that of most working people.

The new journeymen were urged in the years ahead to be good craftsmen, good union men and good citizens. Brother Allan told them that as active union men they would "gain a sense of working together in a common cause which you will appreciate more and more as the years go by."

"A real craftsman," he pointed out, "has the opportunity to exercise a combination of hand and brain—to know and to do at the same time. Today the tendency is for a few people to know and many people to work at meaningless little jobs. You as journeymen carpenters can develop a pride of workmanship and enjoy your work in a way open to relatively few people today."

President Gerald Rauwerda of Local Union 335 delivered the welcoming remarks at the banquet. Business Representative Keith J. Clinton was the master of ceremonies. President George Burger of the State Council of Carpenters presented past president pins to Brothers Clarence Williams, George Trumbull, Leonard B. Zimmerman, Keith Clinton and Emerson Peck.

In addition, Brother Burger introduced Second General Vice President Allan.

Certificates of completion were presented to the graduates by Percy Hawkins. Pins for the assembled old-timers

of Local Union 335 were presented by Leonard B. Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer of the District Council.

The 50-year member honored at the May 18 banquet was Brother Thomas Sherman. Twenty-five-year pins went to the following members: Albert Bennett, David Cain, Frank Carle, Glen Clinton, Arthur Danielson, John DeBoer, Joseph Drier, Jr., Glen Gillett, C. Glowzynski, F. Gronevelt, William Hamelink, Lubert Isenhof, Adrian Madden, Arne Matson, Julius Metelonis, Lyle Newell, Ed Schrottenboer, Lawrence Schultz, Sigard Sivertson, Archie Toms, Herman Van Sluyter, Marvin VerHage, Earl Williard and Peter Isenhof.

Completion certificates were presented to the following men:

Raymond Boris, David L. Brown, James Buys, Sidney DeJong, Peter DeVos, Robert Erickson, Robert Fisher, Jack Lovell, Richard Mead, Robert Meindersma, Richard Place, Donald E. Root and Richard Vander Markt.

Old-Timers' Night Is Staged by L.U. 1296 in San Diego



The gentleman with the handsome white mustache is 90-year-old Brother John R. Cuthbert, who has been a union man for 70 years. He was the center of attention at Old-Timers' Night of Local 1296. Armon Henderson, District Council secretary-treasurer, is to Brother Cuthbert's left. Andrew Andersen, president of L.U. 1296, is seen at the right. The old-timers' union membership totals almost 1,500 years.

Local Union 1296 of San Diego, California, recently staged a festival to honor men whose membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners totaled almost 1,500 years. The Old-Timers' Night celebration held at Carpenters Hall brought out some 200 members of the local to demonstrate their great admiration for the veterans of the organization.

The occasion was covered by cameramen from two TV stations and representatives of the daily press.

The lion's share of attention went to Brother John R. (Bob) Cuthbert, who has seventy years of consecutive union membership behind him. Brother Cuthbert is now 90 years old. He became a union man in England in 1893 and joined the United Brotherhood when he came to the United States.

"I was a carpenter for sixty years and still do woodwork around the house," he said. "I have always kept up my union dues. I believe in organized labor."

Andrew Andersen, president of Local Union 1296, and Armon L. (Slim) Henderson, secretary of the District Council of Carpenters and president of the San Diego County Labor Council, made short congratulatory speeches. Brother Henderson compared the development of the labor movement over the past fifty years with the development of the automobile over the same period. He said both are a lot

more complicated today, "but both get a lot more done."

In the picture below the seated man is Brother William J. Bowen, who was honored on his 100th birthday. He is surrounded by the local's financial secretary, three trustees and the former financial secretary. We are sorry indeed to have to report that Brother Bowen passed away just one month after this photo was taken.



Seated is Brother William J. Bowen on the occasion of his 100th birthday. Others in the picture are, from the left to right, L. P. Adams, trustee; A. C. Sanders, trustee; Arthur Shipway, former financial secretary; Chris Lindebekke, financial secretary of L.U. 1296 at present, and George Egner, trustee.



Fifty-Year Pins Are Presented to 13 Members of L.U. 308

Thirteen members of Local Union 308, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, were honored for long membership in the United Brotherhood at the forty-ninth convention of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters. Fifty-year pins were presented to these veteran members. The presentation to each old-timer was made by Fifth District Board Member Leon W. Greene.

In the front row, from left to right, are: David Leonard, a member 57 years; Hans J. Smith, a member 61 years;

Rudolph Faltis, 60; Emil Trachta, 57; Charles Bleedner, 56; Herman May, 56. Standing, from the left, are: Earl E. Edwards, business representative; Fifth District Board Member Greene; Louis Rericha, a member for 55 years; Robert McLeod, a member 55 years; Robert Hass, 52; W. F. Shadle, 51; Victor Hallquist, 51; Walter Payn, 50; Robert M. Huey, financial secretary; John J. Hurley.

Not present when the picture was taken was Frank Swanda, a member of the Brotherhood for 58 years.

Senior Members of L.U. 803 Are Feted at Banquet

Local Union 803 honored old-timers of the union at a banquet at the Metropolis, Illinois, VFW Club. In picture at the right, Mack Collins, president of the union, is pinning a 50-year pin on Ernest E. Crane, who joined the local on May 1, 1913. Those who were honored for 25 years of membership were Carl Foss, Alvin Oakes, Lynn Schneeman, Virgil Schneeman, John R. Sleeter and W. E. Sleeter. Pictured in the front row, left to right, are John Sleeter, Ernest Crane, President Collins, Carl Foss and W. E. Sleeter. In the back row, in the same order, are Quentin Powell, treasurer; F. H. Moreland, financial secretary and business agent; Don Porter, trustee; Kenneth Girtman, recording secretary; Amos Krueger, warden; Orpha Tolen, conductor; Tyre Johnston, vice-president; and Jesse Mathis, trustee.

Unable to be present were Lynn and Virgil Schneeman, Alvin Oakes and William Rodgers, a trustee of L.U. 803.





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Anthony, E. H.
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L.U. No. 15, Hackensack, N. J.

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Hartenstein, William
Talini, Frank

L.U. No. 33, Boston, Mass.

Andrews, William
Cameron, Joseph
Dropski, William
MacDonald, Louis
Petitpas, Samuel

L.U. No. 40, Boston, Mass.

Brussard, Isaac

L.U. No. 53, White Plains, N. Y.

Fossdal, Magnus
Fowler, William C.
Gonsalves, Joseph, Jr.
Ing, Harry
Luckel, Henry

L.U. No. 54, Chicago, Ill.

Klavik, Thomas
Sredl, Joseph B.

L.U. No. 61, Kansas City, Mo.

Anderson, Carl H.
Dennett, Robert W.
Holdman, J. F.
Morris, Will W.
St. John, Charles E.

L.U. No. 72, Rochester, N. Y.

Black, James J.
Daly, James F.

L.U. No. 81, Erie, Pa.

Brabender, George
Ciokais, Walter
Killian, George
Mittelmeyer, Leo

L.U. No. 101, Baltimore, Md.

Grace, Francis M.

L.U. No. 105, Cleveland, Ohio

Allen, Dave M.
Caldwell, Andrew
Isaksen, Emil
Maitino, Alex
Swanson, Theo

L.U. No. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.

Cottom, Hubert E.
Hawkins, Oscar
McClure, Edward E.
Malone, Pearl O.
Oliver, Elmer A.
Romoser, William
Waggoner, Thomas G.

L.U. No. 135, New York, N. Y.

Dasilva, Horatio
Gellis, Samuel
Pozner, Sam

L.U. No. 143, Canton, Ohio

Migge, William

L.U. No. 180, Vallejo, Calif.

Good, Thomas J.

L.U. No. 183, Peoria, Ill.

Auld, Vernon
King, Chris
Kosky, George
Heinniger, William
Oedewaldt, Abraham
Ziegler, John

L.U. No. 235, Riverside, Calif.

Foster, William Guy
Morgan, Lee
Neece, A. Walter
Ray, Vernon W.
Shafer, Chester R.
Thompson, Oscar L.
Upton, Aguinaldo
Wagner, Aaron
Wolcott, Wilfred H.

L.U. No. 242, Chicago, Ill.

Jalove, Arthur
Pocious, Anton

L.U. No. 262, San Jose, Calif.

Appel, Louis B.

L.U. No. 272, Chicago Heights, Ill.

Bender, Michael
Briedert, Henry G.

L.U. No. 275, Newton, Mass.

Pride, Robert

L.U. No. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.

Shields, John E.

L.U. No. 298, Long Island City, N. Y.

Halleran, Thomas, Sr.

L.U. No. 299, Union City, N. J.

Buonaguro, Frank
Jasiniski, Rudolph
Stutt, James

L.U. No. 314, Madison, Wis.

Dostal, Frank
Soldier, Simon Little
Wineke, William

L.U. No. 349, Orange, N. J.

Van Patten, Charles H.

L.U. No. 483, San Francisco, Calif.

Burr, Howard
Dolcetta, Asilo
Fassler, Joe
Moen, Jorgen
O'Neil, Lawrence
Paisley, Perl E.
Rasmussen, Gustave E.
Schueller, Casper
Smith, Jasper

L.U. No. 490, Passaic, N. J.

Elliott, Robert

L.U. No. 494, Windsor, Ont.

Delgreco, Mario

L.U. No. 499, Leavenworth, Kans.

O'Neill, John C.

L.U. No. 512, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Westfall, Harry

L.U. No. 546, Olean, N. Y.

Mallory, Charles
Phearsdorf, Richard John
Soplop, Joseph R.

L.U. No. 608, New York, N. Y.

Struckmeyer, Henry

L.U. No. 653, Chickasha, Okla.

Duncan, P. D.
Henry, E. R.
Verser, W. L.

L.U. No. 657, Sheboygan, Wis.

Schmahl, Robert

L.U. No. 668, Palo Alto, Calif.

Gibbs, Milo
Martin, Clarence B.
Roldan, Domingo
Wolf, Floyd

L.U. No. 753, Beaumont, Tex.

Cornelson, G.
LaVergne, Edias
Purcell, Lester

L.U. No. 764, Shreveport, La.

Camp, Joseph D.

L.U. No. 783, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Hansen, Emil

L.U. No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nelsen, John O.

L.U. No. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carlson, Hakon
DeMaio, Joseph
Nelson, Sven A.
Oxer, James

L.U. No. 830, Oil City, Pa.

Benson, Edwin

L.U. No. 844, Reseda, Calif.

Perry, Joe P.

L.U. No. 937, Dubuque, Iowa

Hohman, Anthony
Murphy, Harry
White, Milan

L.U. No. 944, San Bernardino, Calif.

Barton, Glen E.
Hillwig, Harold L.
Thompson, George B.

L.U. No. 982, Detroit, Mich.

Diehr, Elmer
Pullen, Oscar F.

L.U. No. 1062, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Carrillo, Richard
Gurrad, Frank
Shaw, Harry

L.U. No. 1128, LaGrange, Ill.

Kelly, Cyrus L.

L.U. No. 1207, Charleston, W. Va.

Armstrong, Phillip Earl
Staats, C. P.

L.U. No. 1308, Lake Worth, Fla.

Glunt, Jacob C.
Grotke, Raymond
White, Vance D.

L.U. No. 1323, Monterey, Calif.

Farlinger, William

L.U. No. 1367, Chicago, Ill.

Peterson, Anton

L.U. No. 1397, Roslyn, N. Y.

Dacunbra, Goao M.

L.U. No. 1407, Wilmington, Calif.

Rodriguez, Serapio M.
Sudduth, Harry D.

L.U. No. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Jenkins, James M.

L.U. No. 1433, Detroit, Mich.

Childs, Frank A.
Curran, William

L.U. No. 1449, Lansing, Mich.

Watros, Leon

L.U. No. 1478, Redondo Beach, Calif.

Bradshaw, Darell E.
Groboosky, John
Jones, Raymond L.
Mouriquand, Albert L.
Nipper, H. G.

L.U. No. 1497, East Los Angeles, Calif.

Robbins, Claud W.
Shullanberger, E. H.

L.U. No. 1507, El Monte, Calif.

Bloomquist, Peter
Dayhoff, Vernon
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(Continued on Page 38)

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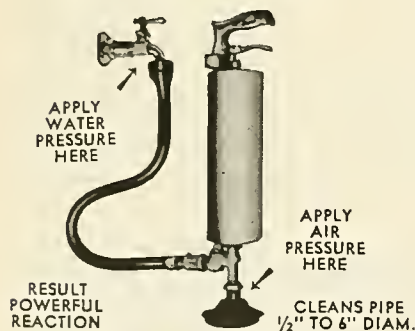
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Parker, George L.
Purtee, Richard
Williams, Frank

L.U. No. 1632, San Luis
Obispo, Calif.

Bowden, Chester
Davis, O. L.
Kennedy, James

L.U. No. 1637, La Junta, Colo.

Ritter, George L.

L.U. No. 1657, New York, N. Y.

Wasvari, Alex

L.U. No. 1725, Daytona Beach,
Fla.

Davis, Heyward
Doughty, Frederick R.
Guthrie, Linton

L.U. No. 1913, Van Nuys, Calif.

Ayers, Harry C.
Erdman, George A.
Huddleston, Riley

L.U. No. 1922, Chicago, Ill.

Jarosry, Anthony B.
Legan, Joseph
Muzynski, Leon J.
Prunko, Stephan

L.U. No. 2129, Marshfield, Wis.

Hillique, Percy G.

L.U. No. 2155, New York, N. Y.

Deutsch, Kalman
Gross, Frank
Kellerman, Louis
Lombardo, John
Pablick, Nick
Rosen, Joseph
Schwartz, Joe
Taub, Martin
Yurfest, Joseph

L.U. No. 2164, San Francisco,
Calif.

Bell, Alexander M.

L.U. No. 2435, Inglewood,
Calif.

Browning, John B.
Davis, Ernest B.

L.U. No. 2466, Pembroke, Onf.

Lynn, Robert

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Free Time Gives Opportunities For Creativity

The untapped mental and emotional resources of "the man who has no mental or emotional commitment to his job" cry out for nourishment, thinks Leo Perlis. He's national director of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities.

"Work is becoming just a means of earning a living," Perlis says. "Many working people do not now satisfy their creative instincts on the job. Workers want a feeling of accomplishment, the satisfaction of creative experience."

The head of AFL-CIO Community Service Activities feels that increased leisure time offers new opportunities for public service.

"Voluntary and public agencies need interested and intelligent citizens for their boards, committees, programs and fund-raising drives," he notes. "We should challenge our institutions—public and private—to help us make the most of our free time in public and community service."

Perlis is convinced that working people can find sound ways to satisfy their creative desires. He urges lifting standards for the use of free time.

"Millions of working people," he says, "go through life without listening to good music, reading a good book or seeing a good play. We want to encourage the reading of

books, the attending of concerts and plays, participation in cultural affairs, educational experiences and recreation."

Unions do well to encourage cultural activities in their communities, Perlis holds. The record shows, he says, that when unions have sponsored cultural events "the response has been great."

Insurance Pressure

(Continued from Page 21)

now has become a profit-maker for commercial lenders, the credit unions continue to provide it on a non-profit basis, Segadelli reports.

CUNA Mutual Insurance Society, the life insurance company of the national credit union movement, and insurance organizations sponsored by state credit union leagues pay back about 90 per cent of their receipts in claims or rebates to credit unions, Segadelli points out.

Credit union members also can buy additional life insurance to suit their own needs directly from CUNA Mutual and also from some of the individual state league companies. The Tennessee Credit Union League has developed a family group insurance plan, which the Michigan League now also offers. For example, in the Michigan plan, for 50 cents a week a member can buy a family policy providing \$2000 of term insurance on the member, \$1000 on the spouse and \$1000 on each child, no matter how many.

Thus, a family with two children can have \$5000 of insurance at a cost of just \$26 a year. For larger families this kind of policy is an even rarer bargain since the price remains the same. Or a member who wants insurance only on himself can buy a \$2000 policy for 30 cents a week. This is an unusually low cost of \$7.80 a year per \$1000 of insurance, with the cost remaining the same to age 65.

LAKELAND NEWS

Brother Osmond Frowick of L.U. 718, Havre, Mont., arrived at the Home on June 27, 1963.

Brother Victor R. Carlson of L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home on June 27.

Brother William C. Beall of L.U. 132, Washington, D.C., passed away June 1, 1963, and was shipped to Clarksburg, W. Va., for burial.

Brother Sam Allen of L.U. 665, Amarillo, Tex., passed away June 9 and was shipped to Kansas City, Mo., for burial.

Brother Charles Chase of L.U. 93, Ottawa, Ont., passed away June 16 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother W. H. Quillin of L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill., passed away June 17 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Charles E. Crisfield of L.U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., passed away June 26 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Union members who visited the Home during June:

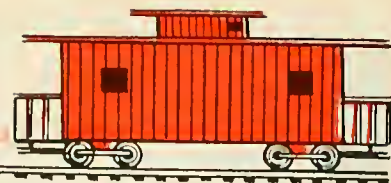
Harry P. Coton, L.U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.
Thomas J. Dugger, L.U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Fred Frankenberry, L.U. 1675, Orlando, Fla.
George Hoffstetler, L.U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
Joseph C. Jones, Sr., L.U. 1846, New Orleans, La.
John M. Parker, L.U. 213, Houston, Tex.
R. J. Paul, Sr., L.U. 1379, Miami, Fla.
Albert Rickie, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Earl T. Saurden, L.U. 1631, Arlington, Va.
Iver Swanson, L.U. 1456, Dundee, Fla.



Our Label

The union label of the United Brotherhood is the symbol of first-class work performed by skilled working people who belong to one of the oldest trade unions in this Hemisphere. Take pride in our union label. Tell your family, your friends and your neighbors what our union label means—and urge them to insist upon the Carpenters' label at every opportunity.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Tax Cut Alone Won't End Unemployment

Seventeen years ago, soon after the close of World War II, the people of the United States proclaimed full employment in the future as the official policy of our nation. This was done in the traditional manner through the people's elected representatives in Congress. The legislative branch of our federal government passed and President Truman promptly signed into law a measure called the Employment Act of 1946.

The meaning of that statute was that the American people, having fought and won a global war, had decided that substantial unemployment in the postwar era would constitute an affliction which would not be allowed.

It was clearly recognized and frankly acknowledged, in the weeks of discussion in and out of Congress which preceded passage of the legislation, that the goal of full employment would be attainable only if the federal government constantly took appropriate action to combat economic sluggishness. In other words, no one thought for one minute that mere approval of the Employment Act of 1946, by itself, would produce the economic results desired.

This law represented a national determination to prevent the recurrence of the kind of scourge that had caused cruel injury to millions of Americans in the years following the 1929 debacle. The decision having been made, it immediately became the responsibility of the White House and Congress—then and in all future years—to take those measures needed to carry out the declared policy of insuring sufficient employment opportunities for all persons wanting jobs and able to work.

We all know that the Employment Act of 1946 has not been removed from the statute books. Moreover, no suggestion has come from any responsible quarter that the law should be repealed. On the contrary, the Employment Act of 1946 has long been and continues to be regarded both by organized labor and by responsible people on the management side as a very sound statement of the role our government must play in tackling and conquering the unemployment problem.

The trouble is that those who control Congress ap-

pear disposed to do very little to effectuate the plainly worded objective of the statute under discussion. Our criticism is not limited to the present Congress; it applies equally to other Congresses of recent years. After all, we have now had an unemployment rate of over 5 per cent, month after month, for almost six full years.

The labor movement has never believed that Congress should inject itself into every situation under the sun. Labor agrees with Abraham Lincoln's idea that, on the one hand, people should seek to accomplish by themselves everything worthwhile that they are capable of doing on their own but that, on the other hand, government must move into action in those areas where what needs to be done is obviously beyond the capacities of individual citizens.

Stimulating the economy is a task for government. This has been recognized in the current proposal to reduce taxes. If a good tax bill eventually emerges from the House Ways and Means Committee and is approved by Congress, the economic effects will be beneficial.

But this one measure, important though it is, will not suffice to put an end to unemployment and, as a matter of fact, neither would two or three measures of comparable impact. What is needed is broad, meaningful action all along the line—lower taxes, more housing, aid for school construction, more roads, rapid transit systems, increased urban redevelopment, the reduction in the workweek advocated by the AFL-CIO and many other programs to put people back to work.

We could never have won the war against the Axis with meager and intermittent efforts. Similarly, to win the war against unemployment—particularly in this age of automation and rapidly increasing population—our nation must abandon the puny, piecemeal approach.

The AFL-CIO, under the leadership of George Meany, has offered the nation a comprehensive program that would really carry out the intent of the Employment Act of 1946. This would be a very good time indeed for Congress to take this program and translate it into legislation.

PLANE GOSSIP



Ga For Broke

In his attempts to sell a housewife a home-freezer, a salesman said, "You can save enough on your food bills to pay for it."

"Thanks," replied the harried wife, "but we're paying for our car on the bus fares we save, for the washing machine on the laundry bills we save, and we're paying for the house on the rent we're saving. So you see, we just can't afford to save any more right now."

UNITED WE STAND

Quite True

"How is that second-hand car you bought?"

"I'm beginning to realize how hard it is to drive a bargain."

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Whyizzit?

Why is it that everybody prefers the front of the bus, the middle of the road and the back of the church?

UNIONISM IS PROTECTION

They Wood!

Irate realtor: "If you think this house is in such bad shape, what do you suppose is holding it together?"

Prospective buyer: "Probably the termites are holding hands."

UNION-MADE—WELL-MADE

Needs Medical Help

The superintendent at the furniture factory went to Florida on his vacation, and since he is a little on the nutty side, and depends largely on his psychiatrist, dropped the doc a postcard from Miami Beach which read: "Having a wonderful time. Why?"

Foul Ball Strikes Out!

This umpire was a tyrant, possessed of a terrible temper. Arriving home, it was his custom to abuse his wife with vile language and slap his son around. But one day, having had too much of the cup that cheers, he was simply "sweetness and light." To her amazement, he fondly embraced his wife, relaxed in his easy chair and, when his son came home, invited him to sit on his lap. The son refused despite all the umpire's entreaties. Which only goes to prove the truth of the old saying: The son never sets on the brutish umpire!

—Alice Piper,
Washington, D. C.

USE UNION-MADE TOOLS

A Spectacle Either Way

Patient: "Doctor, is it true that glasses can change a person's whole personality?"

Doctor: "Well, it depends on whether they are eye—or martini—!"

What Do Ewe Think?

I wish I were a little lamb
Which gambols on the green.
The way I lose a roll of dough
Beats all I've ever seen!

The little lamb gives not a dam,
He gambols on his feet.
He rolls and deals and kicks his heels
And only owes a bleat!

Now I, too, gamble on the green,
But it is made of felt.
And every time my pants are cleaned
When dice or cards are dealt!

End of the Trail

A dying old Indian chief had two sons, Flying Eagle and Falling Rock. He was unable to decide which should be the chief when he died, so he told each to go out and bring back all the treasure he could gather in one moon.

At the end of the period Flying Eagle returned with his treasures, but Falling Rock never showed up. That's why, to this day, as you drive along the highways you'll see signs: "Watch Out For Falling Rock."

WEAR UNION-MADE CLOTHES

Success Story

And then there was the successful ballerina who had dance in her pants.

ARE YOU REGISTERED TO VOTE?

He Was Cowed!

The milk man pulled a note from the bottle on the back porch. "Please leave 54 quarts," it read.

"Fifty-four quarts?" he thought. "That must be a mistake."

So he knocked. The woman came to the door and said: "That's right. My doctor has told me to take a milk bath and I figure I need 54 quarts."

"Pasteurized?" he asked.

"No," she replied, "just up to my chin."

FIGHT 'RIGHT-TO-WORK' LEGISLATION

All Balled Up!

The bar next door features an Arithmetic Highball; it makes you see double and feel single.

—Richard Beaulieu, L.U. 82,
Haverhill, Mass.

THIS MONTH, NEXT MONTH AND ALWAYS ...

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ATTENTION



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Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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SEPTEMBER 1963



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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXVIII

NO. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1963

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Bernard Tassler, Editor



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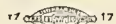
THE COVER

A sweeping and dramatic mosaic mural in the lobby of the AFL-CIO Building in Washington, D.C., is viewed by thousands of visitors every month. The giant central panel of this mosaic mural is seen on our cover. "Labor is life," the words of Thomas Carlyle, is the theme of the mosaic created by Lumen Winter, a prize-winning mural designer. His work is found in a number of America's famous buildings. Artist Winter's semi-abstract creation depicts man's labor as the protector and provider for the family.



POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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Washington **ROUNDUP**

TEST BAN TREATY: The AFL-CIO strongly favors Senate ratification of the nuclear test-ban treaty "in spite of its limitations." While labor points out that Nikita Khrushchev has not been converted to the cause of world peace, it is the AFL-CIO's view that the pact has potential as a step toward peace. This potential can be realized only if the Western nations "develop ever greater unity of purpose, cohesion of policy and action, and overwhelming capacity for defense," the AFL-CIO says.

GRIM FORECAST: Virginia's Senator Harry F. Byrd, chairman of the Finance Committee, wants to block the cut in taxes which the Administration is counting on to invigorate the economy. He says the Senate may not have time to get to the tax bill this year. Government economists believe a rise in the unemployment rate to 6 per cent or higher next January and February will occur if the bill to lower taxes on individuals and on business should fail to become law at this session.

TIME AND ONE-HALF: On September 3 about 3,600,000 workers, brought within the scope of the Fair Labor Standards Act for the first time two years ago, will begin to draw time and one-half for overtime work beyond 44 hours a week. Of the newly covered workers, 2,200,000 are in the retail and service trades. Large groups of other low-paid workers continue totally uncovered by the law.

STUDENTS WARNED: High school students have been warned by Secretary of Labor Wirtz not to be misled by the lure of summer paychecks. He urges young people whose continued education is threatened by money problems at home to confer with school counselors. He says there are many ways "to help finance your education."

PHYSICAL FITNESS: A surge of improvement in physical fitness in schools and colleges is claimed by the President's Council on Physical Fitness. Older folks are the Council's next target. In a new booklet the group headed by Bud Wilkinson emphasizes activities contributing to fitness of the heart and circulatory system.

EXPORT PUSH: The White House Conference on Export Promotion will be held this month. Concerned about the balance of payments, President Kennedy and Secretary of Commerce Hodges want to stimulate more U.S. companies to take advantage of the growing profit possibilities in foreign markets. Not many are currently selling abroad.

NEW SENATOR: Herbert S. Walters, named to the place left vacant by the death of Senator Kefauver, will not be a candidate in 1964 for the final two years of the Kefauver term. Walters is 71. Governor Clement is expected to run then.



C. J. HAGGERTY

We Have Scarcely Broken Ground

By C. J. HAGGERTY

*President, Building and Construction
Trades Department, AFL-CIO*

Measured by needs, the building trades have far to go. Measured by deeds, we have scarcely broken ground yet.

These broad conclusions are based upon the sharp contrast between current construction activity and the potential. Construction spending at midyear reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of almost \$64 billion, yet unemployment in the building trades ranged from 7 to 30 per cent, dependent upon conditions in each major locality. At the same time the national industrial unemployment rate dropped to 5.6 per cent.

It cannot be said that the construction industry is lagging behind the general economic upturn in the country. On the contrary, the spurt in building activity this year over last year has helped to stimulate and give solid support to the overall business recovery.

But we still are not building enough homes for our rapidly increasing population. We haven't begun to make up the enormous deficit in schools, hospitals, modern airports and community facilities. We are wasting valuable time and resources by not ending water pollution and conserving water supply. New urban centers have to be created out of the ashes of the old, new mass transit systems must be built, new recreation centers provided.

All this will take money. Most of it will have to

come from government sources. Local and state governments continue to plead poverty, while Congress is becoming increasingly obstinate in refusing to appropriate federal funds for what the majority of conservative-minded lawmakers consider local and state responsibilities.

Unless there is a sharp cut in the number of conservatives in Congress as a result of next year's elections, we will probably face interminable delays in getting started on the nation's most important unfinished business—building up the real strength of our country.

This session of Congress has been disappointing not only for its failure to provide funds for future growth, but because of the lack of positive, constructive action on other legislative proposals of vital interest to labor and to the entire nation.

Congress is dragging its feet on tax cuts necessary to increase mass purchasing power and help business with new investment funds. It is giving the runaround to legislation providing hospitalization insurance under Social Security to senior citizens. It has stalled legislation vital to the building trades—such as the on-site picketing bill and the fringe benefit amendments to the Davis-Bacon Act.

However, the mills of Congress undoubtedly will be

speeded up later this year and particularly next year, with an important national election coming up in November of 1964. That is why, seeking the most effective timing, the building trades are planning to have a record-breaking legislative conference in Washington next spring.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of progress has been made this year in reducing discrimination against minority groups in the fields of education, public accommodations, government service, voting and industrial employment.

This cause was furthered on June 21 when the General Presidents of the eighteen national and international unions affiliated with the Building and Construction Trades Department issued an important statement calling upon local unions to adhere to a policy of non-discrimination on the grounds of race, creed or color in connection with union membership, job referrals and apprentice candidates. This action was followed up by directives issued by the separate internationals, including the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to their own local unions.

Nevertheless, pressure organizations made construction projects the target for demonstrations demanding more jobs for members of minority groups. The federal government then stepped into the picture with a mass of questionnaires, regulations for apprenticeship standards, regulations for contractors and the threat of harsh sanctions, all aimed at the construction industry only.

The building trades quickly pointed out that Uncle Sam was trying to hang the wrong man. A survey made by the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity showed that in December, 1962, the ratio of skilled Negro workers to total skilled workers employed by sixty-five large industrial concerns which advertised themselves as "Equal Opportunity Employers" was only 2.6 per cent. A Labor Department survey of federal construction projects in forty-seven cities made in June, 1963, showed a ratio twice that high—5.3 per cent, to be exact—of skilled Negro workers employed.

Furthermore, total Negro employment on these projects was 17 per cent, well above reported population ratios.

Using statistics from the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, we also found that the ratio in the same income bracket (\$175 a week or over) in the federal government service was only 0.8 per cent.

On August 9 a joint labor-management committee of the Construction Industry Joint Conference, on which I had the honor of serving with President M. A. Hutcheson among others, went to see Secretary of Labor Wirtz. We cited these figures to him and his aides. We presented detailed criticism of the proposed

federal regulations, in writing. We also submitted an additional proposal.

This key proposal called for advance consultation and cooperation with the joint committee by the Labor Department before any attempt would be made to invoke sanctions in any particular case. We emphasized our strong belief that a great deal more good could be accomplished by this procedure than by "crackdown methods."

We also offered a supplementary three-point program to implement the four-point policy statement adopted by the General Presidents. This program provided that local joint apprenticeship committees should choose apprentices on the basis of their qualifications only, that if any other standard had been used it should be revised accordingly and that an appeals board would be set up to review any individual complaint of discrimination.

Secretary Wirtz accepted both our proposal and our offer. He considered it, as we did, a constructive advance. He agreed to meet regularly once a month with our committee to consider all relevant matters.

This was an important forward step. It probably will not end all problems, but it should solve many. Labor and management working together represent the strongest civilian force in America, and the government should, indeed, welcome their cooperation.

NO QUOTAS

President Kennedy, at his televised news conference August 20, reiterated his view that a fair chance for employment should be given to "everyone who is qualified," but he rejected the idea of job quotas based on race. The President spoke in response to a question put by a reporter who said some Negro leaders are seeking "special dispensation" in the form of job quotas.

"I don't think quotas are a good idea," Mr. Kennedy declared. "I think it is a mistake to begin to assign quotas on the basis of religion or race or color or nationality."

The Chief Executive said he doubted that the quota proposal represented the "generally held view" of the Negro community. Rather than quotas, he urged a "fair chance for everyone." Mr. Kennedy also said:

"We are too mixed, this society of ours, to begin to divide ourselves on the basis of race or color."

'We Are Not Anthropologists'

Sorting out American workers by their ethnic backgrounds is a job for anthropologists, not trade unions, our L.U. 1281, Anchorage, Alaska, has told the government. This was its reply to a question-

naire from the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity asking all unions for the number of American Indians, Negroes, Orientals, Puerto Ricans and Spanish Americans in each local:

THIS local union does not have, nor has it ever had, any interest in an individual's ethnical background or his political beliefs. Our organization is composed of a very composite group, perhaps reflecting almost all of the major racial strains of the world.

We were unable to completely fill out the form on an honest basis as we are not anthropologists and we do not know when a member becomes or ceases to be a Negro, an Indian, an Oriental, a member of a minority group or any of the other designations in the form. For example, the treasurer of this local union, to the best of his knowledge, is part Negro, part Indian, part Jewish, part Irish and has perhaps a little Swedish blood.

Another of our officers is roughly in the same category.

We do not desire to dissect the poor devils and put part of them in each one of these columns.

We have many members who apparently have Negroid blood. In fact, some of the experts state

that there is only one person in one million in the world today that does not have Negroid blood. We have a number of Alaskan aboriginals with Eskimo and Indian blood mixed with Russian, Scandinavian, Chinese and other so-called races whose sexual urges resulted in cross-breeding. We also have a number of members who came from the Hawaiian Islands. It appears that their ancestors were both promiscuous and prolific. We have at least one member from the British West Indies, ancestry unknown to us. We have one member from Cuba who speaks Spanish, looks like a Norwegian and drinks like an Irishman. We have several members newly arrived from European countries with names that God could not pronounce and whose ethnical origin is unknown to us.

Fortunately we are a long way from Governors Wallace and Barnett and a man's race is none of our business. To quote Mark Twain, "We do not allow one part of a man to outvote the other fifteen parts," as they do in the Deep South.

College Construction Bill Approved in House

A \$1.2 BILLION college aid bill, setting up a three-year program of federal grants and loans to build classrooms, laboratories and libraries, sailed smoothly through the House in mid-August with strong bi-partisan support.

The vote was 287 to 113. The bill is the third federal aid to education measure to pass the House this year. In April the House adopted a ten-year program of federal grants for medical, dental and nursing schools, combined with a student loan program. In early August a major expansion of vocational education grants won approval.

None of the bills—all backed by labor and the Administration—has yet been acted on by the Senate.

With rare Democratic and Republican unity, the House rejected all attempts to cut back the college aid

bill or force a court test on the constitutionality of grants or loans to private colleges. The college aid bill is similar to a House-approved measure last year, which died when conferees were unable to reconcile differences with a Senate-passed bill.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield holds out hope for enactment of the college aid program this year. He says he thinks the bill has a "good chance," adding that he will try to get it to the floor before the Senate begins consideration of civil rights legislation.

The House-passed bill authorizes, over a three-year period:

▶ \$690 million in matching grants for construction or improvement of undergraduate academic facilities, with 22 per cent of the funds earmarked for junior colleges and technical institutes.

▶ \$145 million in matching construction grants for graduate schools or for cooperative graduate centers created by two or more universities.

▶ \$360 million in low-cost, fifty-year loans for construction or improvement of academic facilities.

Some Congressmen from both parties opposed, as violating constitutional church-state separation, assistance of any type to colleges connected with religious institutions. An amendment to delete aid to non-public colleges was beaten by 132 to 62 and a proposal to ask the Supreme Court to rule on the constitutional issue was rejected by voice vote.

The bill was drafted by a subcommittee headed by Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon. The measure was backed by 180 Democrats and 107 Republicans.



Carpenters and the World's Fair

LIKE all big construction jobs, the New York World's Fair opening in April of 1964 is having its building and coordinating headaches. But at times they seem especially severe—what with 150 exhibitors and contractors trying to dovetail all their activities at one time on a mile-square construction site, all at different rates of speed.

Caught in the middle of many of these problems are the carpenters.

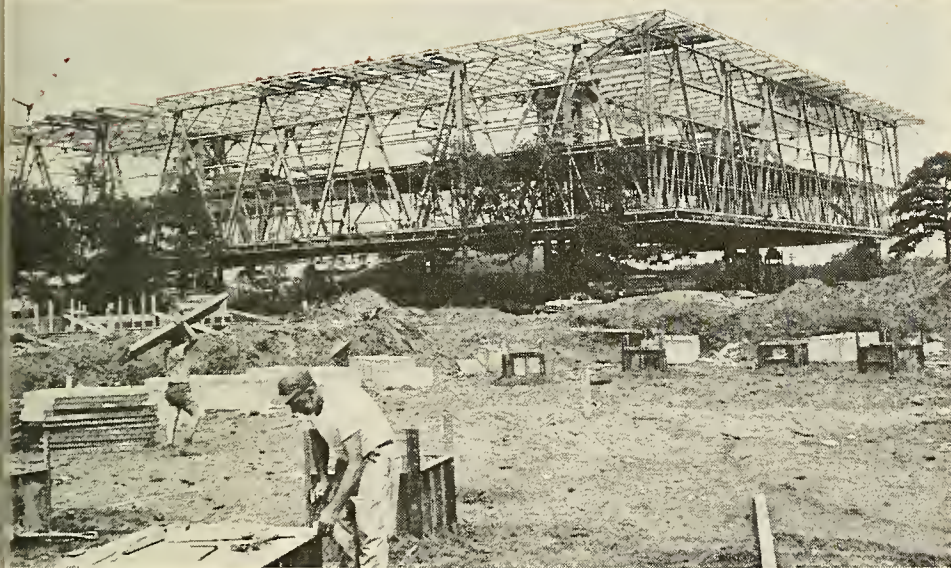
Because wood is not being used as much in today's New York World's Fair construction as it was in the 1939 Fair, and because erection of some of the exhibits—many of them from overseas—is lagging behind schedule, not many members of the Brotherhood have been at work at the Flushing Meadows site in recent months. The total has been fluctuating around 200.

Fortunately, the construction pace is quickening and soon the services of perhaps 1,000 Greater New York carpenters will be required.

Three of our local unions are at work on the World's Fair construction site. Local 298 is responsible for the largest area—as far east as the submerged Flushing River. Local 2117 has jurisdiction in the part of the industrial area lying east of the river. Local 1162 does the work around the amphitheater and lake area south of the Long Island Expressway.

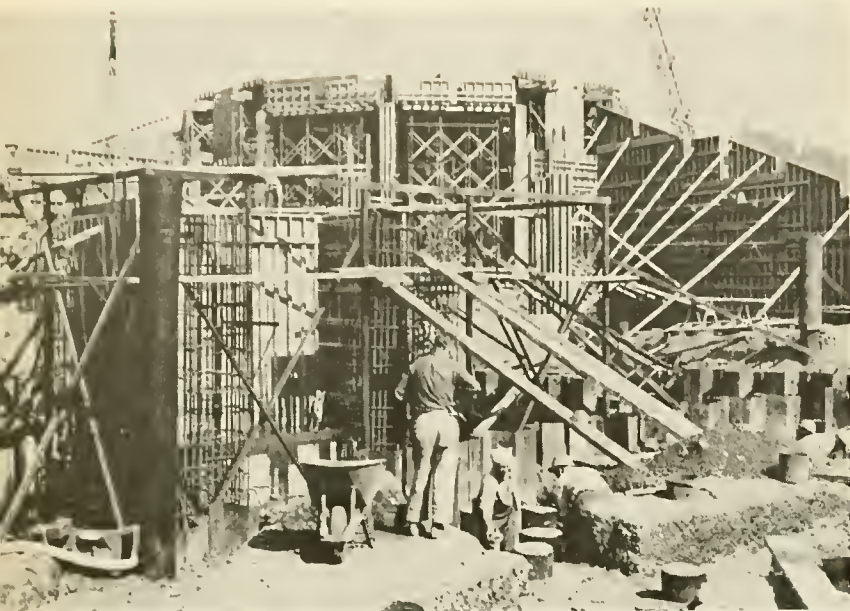
At the time of this survey a few weeks ago, a large part of the carpentry work available was being done at the U.S. Federal Pavilion, at the RCA communications center, at the General Electric building and at other smaller job sites. Calls for men continue to come in spurts, but these spurts are expected to become more frequent as construction builds up to a climax during the late fall and early winter.

In contrast to the 1939 Fair, steel frame is being used almost universally. Some of the foreign exhibitors are planning very ornate wooden structures, with detail prefabricated in their own countries. There will be extensive use of wood in many of the smaller exhibit buildings still to be started which will be light in construction. But over-all much less wood is being used than was the

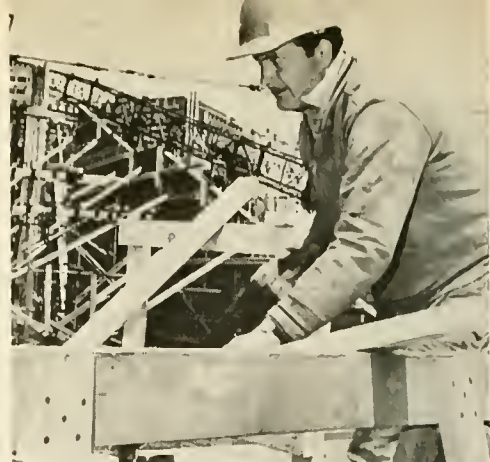


The U.S. Federal Exhibit Building is rapidly going up on a 4½-acre site at the northern end of the main mall, near the IRT and Long Island Railroad stations. It will seemingly "float" 18 feet above ground on four columns. Carpenters in the foreground are working on a new foundation that will emerge as a restaurant.

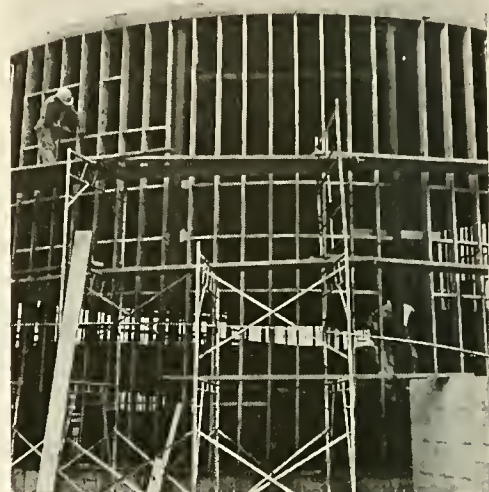
*Symbol and theme of the 1964-1965 World's Fair
is the Unisphere, shown under construction
on the facing page, which represents
our age-old world in an expanding universe*



Much form work was needed before the Federal Pavilion piers and pile caps could be built last spring. Note the piles sunk into the ground—up to a depth of 85 feet—made necessary for all the larger buildings because of the soft Flushing Meadows soil. Concrete pouring is under way at many building sites.



A carpenter on the U.S. Pavilion is Bodo Mueller, above, of Hempstead, Long Island. He's in Local Union 298, largest local at the fair site.



The Radio Corporation of America color TV and communications center has required the services of many carpenters. Circular in shape, the building will be covered with large sections of plywood paneling, in a modernistic facing.

case a quarter of a century ago.

One estimate has been made that one-third as much wood is being used in the present World's Fair construction as was used for the 1939-1940 World's Fair on the same Borough of Queens site.

THERE will be a great deal at Flushing Meadows to seize the attention of visitors interested in architectural novelty.

An example is the New York

Telephone Company's building, a graceful structure already, with two structural elements worthy of note. First, the building—seeming to float on the air—is so large that it is mounted on bridge rollers in order to facilitate the necessary movement of the steel structure on its four rigid concrete supports as the building is completed. Second, the giant edifice will use sheets of reinforced plastic skin measuring 12 feet by 37 feet. These sheets will be glued

onto steel purlins and backed by a half-inch asbestos coating placed pneumatically.

Or consider the Travelers Insurance Company pavilion, which when completed will portray in the roof the red umbrella that is the corporate symbol of that company. This "umbrella" will hide a most interesting structure within.

On a reinforced concrete wall have been spaced a series of welded and gusseted rigid frames, curved so





Carpenters Tom Daly, Peter Griffin, Harold Hopkins and (at the right) Milton McCarthy, steward on the job, were applying the wood paneling to a wall at the rear of Radio Corporation of America building as our photographer went by.



Two carpenters were espied doing their share of rushing to early completion the Greyhound Corporation's building—a transportation hub.



Inside circular three-floor General Electric structure, Local 298 Business Representative Ed Kuehn and Turner Construction Company foreman Salvatore Zappulla inspect plywood panels which will be crowned with more than 1,000 lights for spectacular nighttime effects.

as to form what is called an "oblate spheroid." Around the girth of this pumpkin-like form is a tension belt of steel cables. The tops of the rigid frames are held inward by a compression ring, within which additional tension cables support an inner drum.

By tensioning the two sets of steel cables, this structure is given what the engineer calls "three-dimensional pre-stressing" and permanent large curved inside surfaces that can be

covered with a variety of materials.

The New York State pavilion, which will be the highest and one of the largest of the Fair, also has two aspects of particular interest.

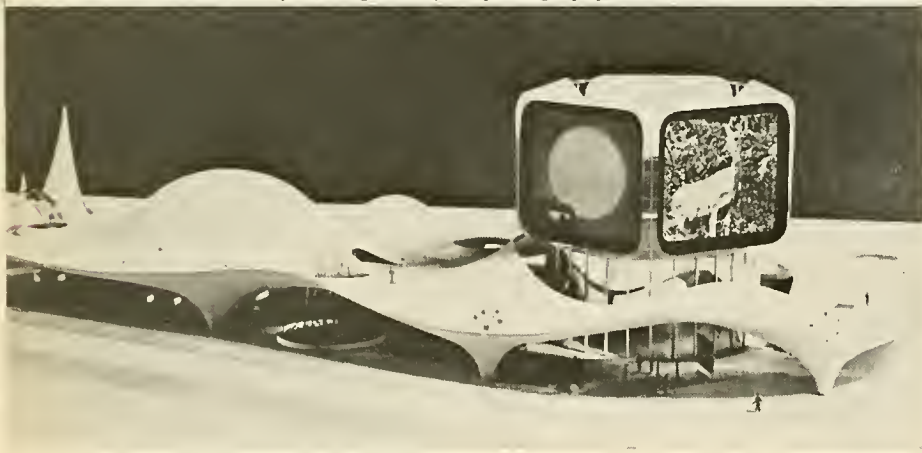
The first is the sixteen 100-foot concrete columns which will support the main roof. These were built by the slip-form method in two groups of four and one of eight columns.

Special attention had to be given to assure continuity of truck access





Plywood panels have been installed as the background construction material for Eastman Kodak's five giant color photograph displays. This firm's exhibit building will be an eye-stopper next year when it will look like illustration below. Members of United Brotherhood have been all-important in construction of curving elevated deck with walkways and gardens, of photography tower and lower-level theater.



One carpenter working a few feet off the ground at the Travelers Insurance pavilion was too busy putting together a wood scaffolding to pose for the camera in any other manner than "on his toes."

for the transit-mix concrete that went into the columns and to the continuity of electricity supplied during this "pouring" operation. Once started Monday morning, the operations proceeded without interruption on a twenty-four-hour basis until the following Friday night, when, hopefully, the columns were completed.

All sixteen columns have now been raised successfully, and they already dominate their area.

The second new construction "first" in the New York State pavilion will be, when completed, the roof of the main structure, which will be supported by these sixteen columns.

This roof construction is rather complex. It will be the largest single-span cable roof in the world—350 feet by 250 feet. Problems of wind force, snowfall and drainage on and from the roof will be considerable. By the very novelty of

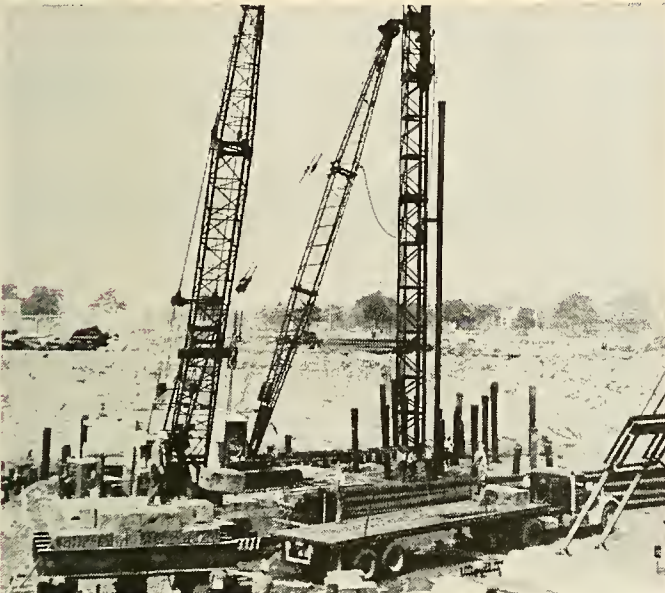
its construction, the New York State exhibit area will attract much interest and comment.

A half a mile to the east, the Kodak pavilion will be unusual in its final appearance, just as it has been in its design and construction.

A curving, molded surface of poured concrete, called by the camera and film manufacturer its "magic carpet," is being prepared for an above-ground-level promenade by visitors and as unusual



Caught in the act of doing their share of the job of transporting pilings to the actual work area on the 200,000-sq.-ft. Hall of Science site were George Keefer (left) and George Davidson. Hundreds of piles have been called for and delivered—to be driven firmly into the ground to carry the weight of the building-to-be.



Driving of pilings for a solid foundation on which to erect the permanent Hall of Science was proceeding rapidly earlier this summer. The men doing this work are members of our L.U. 1456.



background for camera shots. The irregularly curved surfaces were a difficult construction problem.

Before deciding on the final design and construction specifications, a plastic model of the entire edifice was used to compute stresses and deflections. Loading was simulated by a vacuum underneath.

In the construction itself, reinforcing bars had to follow curved lines laid out to correspond to these stress patterns. Elaborate form work

involving carpenters was required for completion of this unique curved and sloped deck.

And finally—as a last example of new construction methods that are being experimented with—consider for a moment the nearby Schaefer Center. It will consist of a cluster of three circular structures topped by inflatable roofs illuminated at night. They will be kept inflated through the entire two summers of the Fair and the winter between.

The roofs are actually going to be lens-shaped nylon and glass fiber held in low-pressure pumping collars. They will rest on plastic-coated steel columns tapered at both ends. The wall panels of the Schaefer Center will also be of plastic.

It is evident that the age of new materials, new techniques, new designs and even automation is stimulated by the sensation-seeking construction of enterprises such as world's fairs.



'BOARDMAN'S WALK' is a Five-Mile

... which keeps **ATLANTIC CITY**



Bicycle riding is permitted on the Boardwalk until 9 A.M., every day of the week, throughout the year.

THE Camden and Atlantic City Railway reached low, sandy Absecon Island on the New Jersey coast in 1854. Railroad men hardly had time to put their tools away after their struggle across the marshy meadows and the Jersey pinelands before tourists began streaming down from Philadelphia, fifty-five miles away.

An Atlantic storm ripped the Boardwalk in March, 1962, leaving this damage. Hardest hit was the inlet area shown.





Aerial view of Atlantic City, showing hotels, convention hall and one of five piers.

Extravaganza

carpenters busy year-round

The small settlement of fishermen, which had been on the island since the latter part of the Eighteenth Century, stood aside in awe as the ladies with parasols and the gentlemen with long coats promenaded along the wide stretch of beaches.

Hotels were built, and the shopkeepers, fortune tellers and tourist

takers soon arrived on the scene.

This was all very well, thought Jacob Keim, an Atlantic City hotelkeeper, and Alexander Boardman, a conductor on the Camden and Atlantic City Railway. But the two men were annoyed by excursionists who tracked sand into clean hotel rooms and railroad coaches.

Agreeing that a wooden walkway



Looking down from the sun porch of a Boardwalk hotel as pedestrians and a "rolling chair" move along on the walk.

To protect many exposed portions of beachfront, carpenters at Atlantic City built walls of heavy timbers inland from the Boardwalk.



A beachcomber's eye-view of a new section of the famed boardwalk, replaced since the 1962 storm, south of the city near Ventnor.





Local 432 Member Alonzo Powers saws a pine plank in the city's Department of Parks and Playgrounds carpentry shop, Bader Field.



Edward J. Englehart and Paul Gayton replace worn planks in the Boardwalk. Maintenance work and minor repairs on the boardwalk keep city carpenters busy.



Convention Hall alteration plans occupy F. H. McCue, left, manager of the Hall, Carpenters' Business Manager Bob Camp and Al Gualtiere, foreman at the Hall.



Vacationing youngsters enjoy the sun and the sights along a new section of Boardwalk, south of the piers and hotels.

over the sand was the answer to the gritty problem, they persuaded the city council to build one.

And so Atlantic City's famous boardwalk came to be.

Opened in 1870, the first boardwalk was a mile long and eight feet wide. It was called "Boardman's Walk," which, inevitably and appropriately, was soon shortened to "boardwalk."

Every fall the twelve-foot sections of the walk were unhooked and stored for the winter in a barn for an annual rent of \$17.

This is in contrast to the present boardwalk—sixty feet wide in the sections fronting the big hotels—which costs some \$200,000 a year just to maintain. Solid timbers, impregnated for long wear, cover more than a million square feet of ocean front, so that restless feet need never touch the sand.

As an example of massive construction by members of the carpenters' craft, the Atlantic City boardwalk is unsurpassed. There are other boardwalks at other coastal resorts, but none so long and so famous.

The boardwalk at Asbury Park, New Jersey, is eighty-five feet wide in places. It features rocking chairs placed at strategic locations for the weary walkers.

Some boardwalks mix culture with pleasure. The annual Boardwalk Art Show at Virginia Beach, Virginia, attracts more than 250 entrants from all over the world. Some 100,000 visitors browse among paintings displayed for six blocks against a background of sand and surf.

But the boardwalk reaches its full flowering at Atlantic City. Fronting on the five miles of pine and fir planking, among other facilities, are thirty-five hot dog stands, twenty-five restaurants, ten popcorn stalls, fifty novelty shops, fifteen amusement parlors, four shooting galleries, five miniature golf courses, thirty-three clothing stores, two furriers, two stockbrokers and two phrenologists.

A writer for the "American Guide" series once summed up the resort this way: "Atlantic City is an amusement factory, operated on the straight-line, mass-production pat-



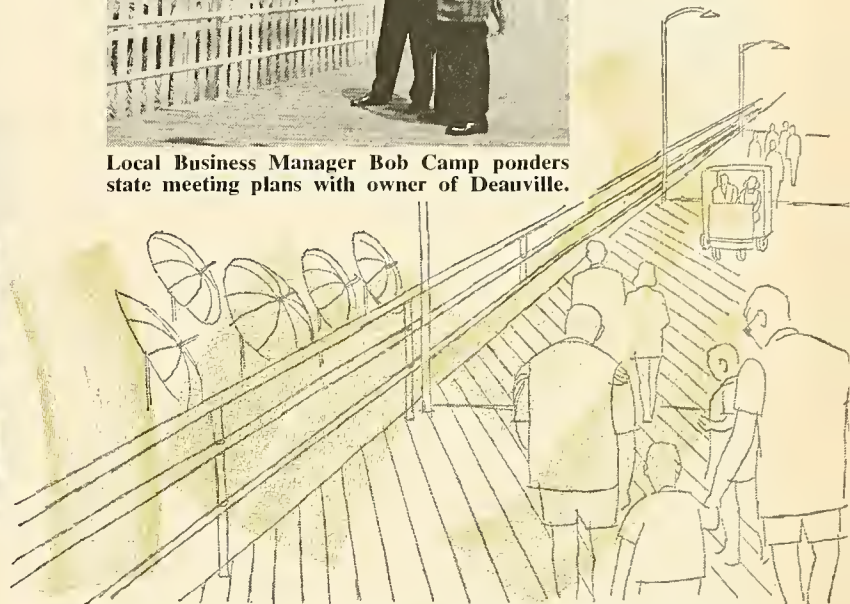
"Boardwalk superintendents" is what you might call those folks watching carpenters at work repairing pine plank steps on the beachfront.



Local Business Manager Bob Camp ponders state meeting plans with owner of Deauville.



A forest of beach umbrellas near Steel Pier.



tern. The belt is the Boardwalk along which each specialist adds his bit to assemble the finished product—the departing visitor—sated, tanned and bedecked with souvenirs."

Members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have been maintaining this mammoth amusement platform for decades—since the so-called Gay Nineties, when trade unionists made their first big headway in organizing crafts in the coastal city.

Atlantic City is proud of its designation today as "a good union town." No major construction job goes up along the boardwalk or the two main thoroughfares—Atlantic and Pacific Avenues—without a call to the halls for union craftsmen.

Minor Boardwalk repair work is done by city maintenance men, all union carpenters. Major repairs, such as those necessary after a hurricane disaster, bring in contract carpenters, often on an overtime basis.

The Department of Parks and Playgrounds maintains a carpentry shop at Bader Field, the city's airport for private planes. The men

there, as well as all other union carpenters in the city, belong to our Local Union 432, which has offices at Carpenters Hall, 26 South New York Avenue. There are approximately 380 journeymen in the local union. For about a year Robert E. Camp has served as business representative for Local Union 432, as well as Local Union 842 at nearby Pleasantville and Local Union 1743 at Wildwood.

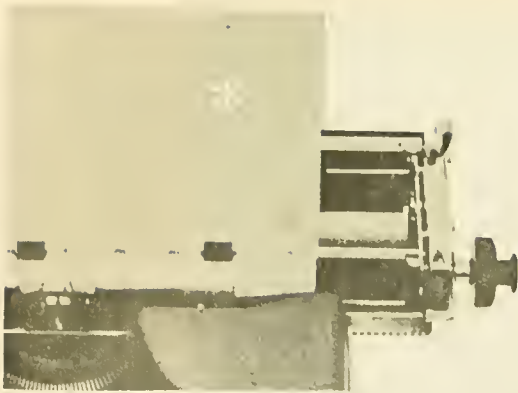
One of the finest examples of the carpenter's skill along the boardwalk is the new 340-room luxury motel, the Deauville. It spans two blocks of boardwalk and was completed just in time for the 1963 summer season—thanks to AFL-CIO building and construction craftsmen and an enterprising builder. The State Council of Carpenters holds its annual convention at the new motel this month, as a fitting climax to a job well done.

A short distance down the boardwalk from the Deauville is the Atlantic City Convention Hall, largest auditorium of its kind in the world. Its carpentry shop, too, is an all-union operation. As many as thirty-

five members have worked at one time in Convention Hall preparing exhibits and setting up walkways and platforms for conventions. Preparations start there soon for the big Democratic National Convention of 1964. This month Convention Hall is the scene of the Miss America pageant, and the boardwalk is the scene of a traditional nighttime parade of the beauties.

Amusement piers originated at Atlantic City. Today five major piers extend out over the ocean and offer a variety of exciting attractions for the visitors. Here, too, carpenters play a year-round maintenance role—preparing the platforms and the colorful concessions for the following season.

The big boardwalk and its adjoining piers have been battered by winds and waves many times in their many years facing the sea, but each time the city has come back with an even stronger and more durable structure to take the place of the one damaged or destroyed. The Atlantic City boardwalk, to all indications, will be a noted landmark for decades to come.



EDITORIALS

Coping With Rapid Change

Thanks to a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is establishing a Center for Advanced Study for Engineers.

That engineers should require such a center seems unthinkable in view of the thorough and intensive training professional engineers receive during their college days in this age of accelerated education. However, things are changing so fast and new knowledge is coming to the fore so rapidly, somebody recently hazarded the opinion that today's engineer has a half-life of ten years. Simply put, this means that half of what he knows will be obsolete in ten years.

If this is true of the engineer, who receives the most intensive sort of training, what of the construction worker who has to translate the engineer's plans into finished products? What is the half-life of his skills and technical know-how?

The exact answer is beyond us, but it seems perfectly clear that refresher and advanced courses for journeymen construction workers are in order for the men who do not want to be left behind by the parade of progress.

He Was the People's Friend

Working people have lost a staunch friend with the passing of Senator Kefauver of Tennessee. During his years in Washington, first as a Congressman and then as a member of the Senate, he constantly demonstrated his concern for the men and women who toil, for the small farmer and for the consumer.

Perhaps his greatest achievement will prove to be the drug legislation he sponsored which went on the statute books last year. The aim of this law is to give comprehensive protection to the purchasers and users of drugs. Almost all Americans are in that category.

When he was a young lawyer in Chattanooga back in the Thirties, his qualities were discerned by leaders of the local labor movement. A friendship between Chattanooga's trade unionists and Estes Kefauver began at that time. It was strengthened through the years as he repeatedly manifested his profound interest in labor's program to bring about a better life for all Americans.

In recent months Senator Kefauver was exerting himself to the utmost for sorely needed legislation to give the consumers of the nation some real protection

against those who now deceive, exploit and rob them. He called for action by Congress, saying:

"Businessmen have their Department of Commerce. Workers have their Department of Labor. Farmers, though their number is dwindling, still have their Department of Agriculture. Yet nowhere in the federal government is there any official, independent voice for the consumer—and that term applies to just about everybody these days."

Estes Kefauver was a sincere, courageous and indefatigable champion of the cause of our nation's plain people—the people who work hard and try their best to carry out their obligations to their families, their communities and their country. The people knew that Estes Kefauver was in their corner. And the people will miss him—very much.

Profits and Labor Costs

We have nothing in the world against legitimate profits. We know how vitally important profits are if our economy is to function briskly, with plenty of jobs available for citizens who want to work and are able to work. However, as trade unionists we are fully aware and rather resentful of the barrage of wild allegations emanating from many anti-labor spokesmen to the effect that today's workers tend to be a fabulous bunch of no-good loafers or goof-off artists. Is there anybody who has not bumped into this kind of false charge against American toilers, the most productive working people in the history of the world?

It is particularly gratifying, therefore, to read the observations of the national economics editor of the New York *Herald Tribune*, the respected Joseph R. Slevin. He doesn't beat about the bush. He writes:

"The earnings picture is favorable because productivity is rising much more rapidly than labor costs."

The *Herald Tribune* expert adds that the output of American industrial workers in the past three years has gone up "at the fastest pace since the end of World War II, and it is showing no signs of slackening off."

It can't be doubted that a portion of the credit for the higher volume of output for each worker on the payroll has to be accorded to advanced machinery. But let's not forget the much greater contribution of efficient, conscientious working people to the soaring productivity and unprecedented industry profits now spotlighted by Editor Slevin.

Canadian Section

ORGANIZING SUCCESS AT CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PAPER

By EDOUARD LAROSE

General Representative

OVER a period of years, the United Brotherhood has carried on an organizing campaign among the employees of the Canadian International Paper Company, the largest and most influential paper company operating in the Quebec forests. Canadian International accounts for about 45 per cent of forest production in Quebec and employs approximately the same percentage of forest workers in the province.

It should be understood that this story does not intend to minimize in any way the great importance of the combined efforts of staff members of our organization directed at some sixteen other companies of varying size. These persistent efforts laid the foundation for the organizing success of Local Union 2817 at Canadian International.

Local Union 2817 was established in 1951 after 3,000 lumber workers had duly signed applications for membership and paid nominal initiation fees to demonstrate their good faith. Thanks to the encouragement and assistance of the General Office, Local Union 2817 made progress and, with the diligent work of Representative Richard Garneau, a first agreement for forest workers was negotiated and signed in 1953 after official recognition by the Quebec Labor Relations Board had been obtained.

This first success was followed

by many others. However, the companies which signed agreements were always substantially smaller than Canadian International, and it soon became evident that unless Local Union 2817 could successfully tackle the largest company, we would be handicapped at the negotiating table because the smaller companies were being placed at a competitive disadvantage in relation to what they called their "big brother."

In 1955 we launched an organizing drive among employees of the Canadian International Paper Company. This first campaign was not a success, but the response encouraged us to continue our efforts, and from that time on we continued to press on all fronts for recognition.

The company resisted, as was expected, but the resistance was not so much against the union as it was against the manner in which certification was granted by the Quebec Labor Relations Board. To this day, Canadian International, contrary to the attitude adopted by other companies, has contested the Board's authority. In view of the fact that a good portion of its wood is cut by large or small contractors or jobbers, Canadian International contended that certification should be for the contractors and jobbers. Five years of legal entanglements of all kinds ensued.

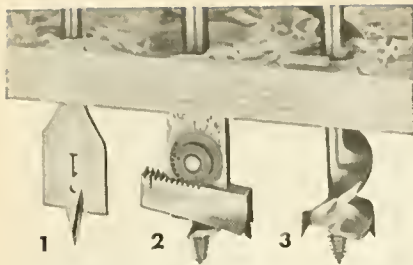
Throughout these long years of legal entanglements—at least one case

is still pending before the Supreme Court of Canada—the relationship between the company and the union remained on a friendly basis. Ways of achieving an acceptable compromise were constantly sought.

In the spring of 1962 a compromise was offered whereby associations of contractors and jobbers would be formed on all individual holdings, limits or divisions of the company and the Brotherhood would request certification for the employees of these associations rather than for the company itself, except in the case of employees directly employed by the company when certification would be requested for these direct employees.

This formula was accepted, and on July 1, 1962, an intensive organizing campaign was started in Quebec and New Brunswick. The drive was carried on until the end of December. We were then in a position to show the company that a majority of the employees, either direct or working for contractors, had signed in favor of the Brotherhood, with certification requests for these employees pending before the Quebec Labor Relations Board.

Faced with the proof that we represented these workers, Canadian International and the associations agreed to recognize the union, waiving certification procedures. Our organization was recognized as the sole bargaining agent for all employees.



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A. RIECHERS

P. O. Box 405 Palo Alto, Calif.

There followed a series of negotiations that took us to La Tuque for the upper St. Maurice Division, Pentecote for the North Shore Division, Restigouche, Baie des Chaleurs, Maniwaki and Rouyn Noranda of Quebec and Dalhousie of New Brunswick.

Today, after several years of persistent efforts and six months of negotiations, we can say that this forest giant is 100 per cent covered by a union agreement. This writer will not say that we have as yet achieved good agreements, but it can definitely be said that we have obtained respectable agreements, duly negotiated and mutually agreed to, as a first step in the right direction.

The foundation and the cornerstone have been laid. Now it is up to us. Our objective is to build on this foundation the kind of structure that will eventually bring to the forest workers of Quebec, whether employed by these companies or others, wages and working conditions second to none.

Tribute should be paid, first, to

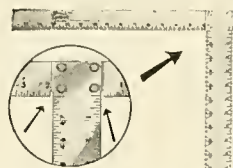
Representative Richard Garneau for the magnificent job he has done, also to the officers of Local Union 2817 and our organizing staff who have truly shown their mettle and, finally, to the various companies—not only Canadian International Paper—because the story of one is the story of all—for the sound and courteous manner in which negotiations have taken place.

JOBS UP SLIGHTLY

Unemployment in Canada dropped slightly in July, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. There were 293,000 jobless workers in mid-July, 4.2 per cent of the labor force of 7,035,000. The total was down 11,000 from the June figure and 15,000 below the figure for July, 1962.

The 4.2 per cent unemployment rate was also a shade lower than the mid-June rate of 4.4 per cent.

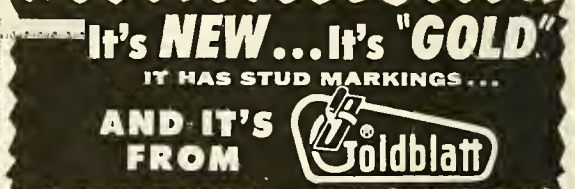
The monthly unemployment report noted that the number of workers with jobs jumped by 207,000 to 6,742,000—an "above-average increase for this time of year."



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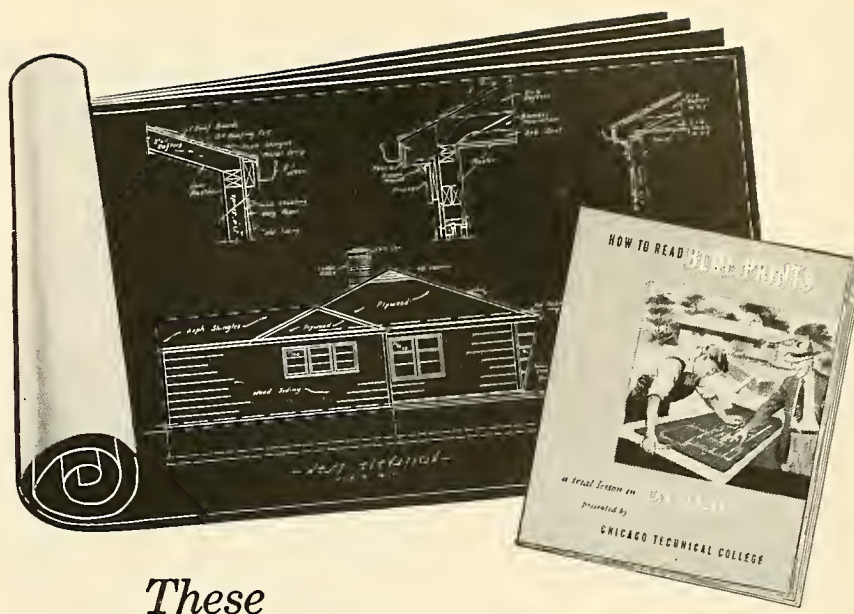
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Hospital Insurance for the Aged: Congress Should Act NOW

By CLINTON P. ANDERSON

U.S. Senator from New Mexico

"Health is not just a medical matter. It is a social and economic one."

—KENNETH E. APPEL, M.D.

THE sharply rising cost of health care for the aged is a social and economic problem which this nation must solve. It will not cure itself. The solution will grow more costly and the toll will be higher in human suffering if we delay dealing squarely with the plight of the aged.

This is why thirty-five Senators have joined me in introducing the Hospital Insurance Act of 1963. In the House a large group of Congressmen, led by Cecil King of California, has proposed the same bill. The Hospital Insurance Act—more familiarly the King-Anderson bill—has the full support of President Kennedy.

In a special message to Congress, the President declared:

"A proud and resourceful nation can no longer ask its older people to live in constant fear of a serious illness for which adequate funds are not available. We owe them the right of dignity in sickness as well as in health. We can achieve this by adding health insurance—primarily hospitalization insurance—to our successful Social Security system."

Social Security, a program that has proved its effectiveness and fiscal soundness for more than a quarter century, is the keystone of the proposal for the aged. It provides a way for Americans during their working years to have modest deductions from their paychecks—matched by equal contributions from employers—so that hospital insurance will be available to them when they reach 65.

The threat of crushing health



SENATOR ANDERSON

costs in old age is a problem for which a solution is long overdue. We cannot rest our hopes for solution on existing laws, which fall short of being even halfway answers; nor can we expect that private insurance plans—despite some commendable efforts—will adequately provide for even the majority of the elderly. This is because the aged generally have substantially less income to buy insurance protection and considerably greater need for hospital services than younger people.

It amazes me that despite the most carefully documented facts on the financial and health conditions of the elderly, doubts are still raised that the situation for many is desperate. Here are some of the facts:

▶ The typical aged person goes to the hospital three or four times, staying twice as long as younger persons.

▶ Median income of an aged person living alone in 1960 was \$1050. For a two-member family headed by

someone over 65, the income was \$2530.

▶ Their medical costs are twice as high as those of persons under 65.

There has been a flood of inaccurate and totally false statements about the King-Anderson bill. Let's take a brief look at what it really involves.

The King-Anderson bill would protect about 15,500,000 persons 65 and over covered by Social Security or railroad retirement. In addition, about 2,500,000 persons not eligible for Social Security or railroad retirement also would be covered, funds for their protection coming from general revenues.

These are the benefits:

▶ In-patient hospital services for up to either forty-five days with no deductible, ninety days with a deductible of \$10 a day for the first nine days (with a minimum of \$20) or 180 days with a deductible equal to the average cost of two and one-half days of hospital care. The choice belongs to the beneficiary. Hospital services would include all those customarily furnished by a hospital for its in-patients, but payment would not be made for the hospital services of physicians, except those in the fields of pathology, radiology, physical medicine and anesthesiology.

▶ Skilled nursing home services for up to 180 days in nursing facilities affiliated with hospitals, after the patient is transferred from a hospital.

▶ Out-patient hospital diagnostic services as required, subject to \$20 deductible.

▶ Home health services up to 240 visits a calendar year. These would include intermittent nursing care, therapy and part-time services of a home health aide.

As for the allegations that this

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is "socialized medicine," remember:

No change would be made in the freedom of choice of physician and hospital. No service performed by any physician at either home or office, and no fee he charges for such services, would be involved or affected. No supervision or control over the practice of medicine by any physician or over the manner in which services are provided by any hospital is permitted.

Payments of bills for hospital and related services would be made generally the same way as in Blue Cross plans and payment would be in full for covered services, except, of course, for the deductible and extra charges for a private room, unless medically necessary, or private duty nursing. This is important to hospitals which are financially hard-pressed. It assures that they will receive payment for the full costs of care.

Providers of services would have to meet specified conditions to assure the health and safety of the beneficiaries, but those conditions could not be more strict than those required for accreditation by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, a non-government organization.

This is how the plan would be financed:

Social Security contribution rates would be increased 1/4 of one per cent each on employers and employees, and 4/10 of one per cent for the self-employed. Annual earnings subject to the tax would be increased from the present \$4800 to \$5200. These increases would not only pay for the hospital insurance benefits, but would also provide improvements in monthly benefit payments under the regular Social Security program.

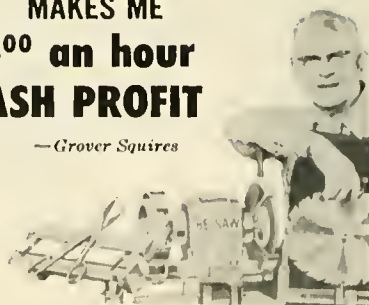
The worker earning \$4800 a year would have a Social Security tax boost of \$12 annually to pay for the health insurance plan. If he makes \$5200 a year, the increase would total \$27.50. However, \$9.82 of that would go toward expanding the retirement and disability benefits he can expect, with the balance assigned to health insurance.

Increasing the base on which the tax is levied is in keeping with the rising level of wages and helps main-

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tain a benefit schedule reasonably in line with the cost of living.

The Kerr-Mills medical assistance for the aged law passed by Congress in 1960 in the hope it would meet the health costs of the aged has fallen far short of being an answer.

Senator Pat McNamara of Michigan, head of a special Senate subcommittee on health of the aged, says:

"Such programs afford some help only after the older individual has depleted his irreplaceable assets to the point of semi-dependency. By comparison with this almost fatal flaw, the benefits of a Social Security financed program, such as the King-Anderson proposal, would be immediately available to the older person without investigation of his financial status to determine whether his income or assets fell within specified limits. Thus, the older individual in need of hospital care would have that care paid for, irrespective of the fact that he might have \$5000 in the bank.

"By protecting that 'nest egg' the

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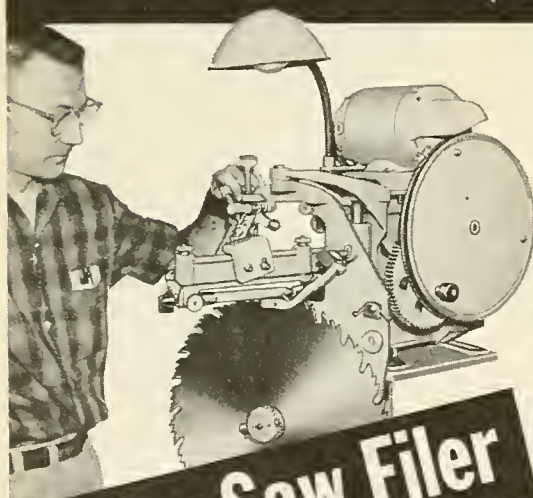
older citizen then has that money available to supplement his usually limited income in meeting his regular living expenses. Success in the preservation of that 'nest egg' is very often the decisive factor in the ability of the older citizen to continue independent living."

There is another problem involved in Kerr-Mills. In virtually all twenty-five states with medical assistance for the aged, care is not comprehensive. Benefits vary from

state to state. And through December, 1962, almost 80 per cent of the federal funds went to California, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania—which have only 32 per cent of the aged population.

Since the King-Anderson bill does not cover all medical services for the aged—notably physicians' and surgeons' fees—private and group insurance plans are encouraged to provide the aged with this protection. With the Social Security plan

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taking care of the costly and heavily used hospital services, the non-government plans could offer supplemental coverage for rather small premiums.

A strong case for this government-private solution was made recently by the National Committee on Health Care for the Aged, headed by Arthur Flemming. Senator Jacob Javits of New York, long a leader in behalf of the aged, was the driving force in the establishment of this committee.

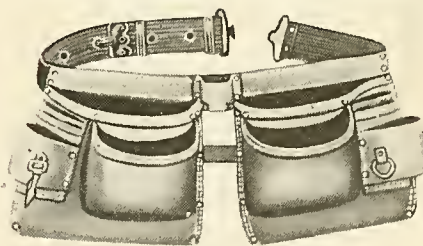
A group of distinguished physicians, including a Nobel Prize winner, who believe in the Social Security approach said a few weeks ago:

"Physicians have long been concerned because the elderly of our nation live in fear of the catastrophic costs of hospitalization. A single long illness can wipe out slender savings and force the aged to seek either public assistance or help from already overburdened children."

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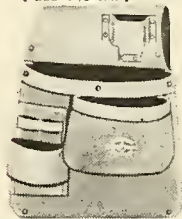
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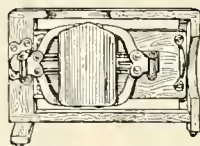
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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Adventures of the Goetz Family

This writer has been reading with interest and often with envy the varied accounts of the fishing and hunting experiences of members of the United Brotherhood. For the most part I've passed along your letters and pictures in what I have assured you is your unique corner on the outdoors. I have enjoyed every minute of it.

In the last twelve months or so, I have received quite a few letters from readers of this column asking, in essence:

"Why don't you relate some of your own outdoor experiences, Fred? You must have quite a few, roaming over far-flung acres in your neck of the woods."

As fellow anglers and nimrods, you must concede it isn't often a fella is actually invited to sound off about outdoor meanderings with wife and family.

This month I'd like to do just that, passing along a verbal and graphic account of some summer outdoor fun we've had, particularly along the Oregon coast, and promising to "put you in to same" if and when you visit our state.

We live at 8658 S.E. Ellis in Portland. Our phone number is PR. 1-9956. The door is open and the coffee pot is primed. Call on us and I'll wager we can swap you tale for tale.

One of the Northwest's favorite fishing and crabbing spots in Nehalem Bay, off the north coast of Oregon.

We especially enjoy it as it is bordered by a long peninsula which divides the bay from the Pacific ocean. The peninsula is a state park, several miles long and a mile wide in places. It's a giant, torpedo-shaped sand dune

dotted with small trees and giant brush, raised in the center and sloping down gently to the water's edge, providing a natural, sandy-beached shoreline.

We usually camp in a shady, crater-like spot near the beach for a "base of operations" and saunter out from there to the varied bounties that lurk in the bay itself and along the clam-lush shoreline facing the ocean and lower bay.

One of our visits here will be remembered for an outstanding catch of Dungeness crabs. We all took our



limit of these giant crustaceans in a few hours, but son James hit the jackpot with the last haul—a giant snapper that weighed 2½ pounds. His luncheon made enough crabcakes for the entire family, James is above.

One must learn to identify the sex of the crabs, for the female must be released. The catch limit is twelve male crabs per person, and each must measure 5¾ inches across the back.

Another finny treasure of Nehalem Bay is the sea perch. During the summer months these deep-bodied fish

come easing into the bay from the ocean. When the tides are right, it's no trick to take home a gunnysack full.

Sometime after the crabbing junket, we fished for these perch and once again the missus and I were cased out of first place by a youngster, in this instance daughter Angela. Here's a photo of her with her prizewinner.



Sisters Jonean and Karen look on with mixed emotions.

Down the coast from Nehalem Bay, 120 miles or so, is the city of Florence. Less than six miles from Florence is Siltcoos, Oregon's largest coastal lake. It boasts 3,000 acres and features 100 miles of shoreline. The lake has a short ribbon-like outlet to the sea. Up this deep and emerald-hued creek migrate a variety of sea-run game fish to spawn somewhere in the lake—silver salmon, steelhead and cutthroat trout.

It also nurtures a local population of rainbow trout, largemouth bass, crappie, yellow perch, catfish and giant green sturgeon—wider than the bow of our skiff!

It was at Siltcoos on a bass-fishing foray with wife Jean that I encountered "the stupidest bass in the world," a 7¼-pound largemouth that failed to notice a hidden hook on my rigged salamander. I was using a free spool casting reel. As I reefed back to set the hook when the bass took hold,



I failed in my excitement to tight-thumb the spool.

There and then old fighter could have broken me off, but he elected to do his fighting near the boat. This allowed me to reel in slack over the snarled mess. This bass, I suppose, played hookey from school and failed in "hookology."

Less than twenty miles from the lake, south along the coast, is a little lumber town called Gardiner. It nestles tight along the bank of the Umpqua, second largest river on the Pacific Coast. It was the next day after the Siltcoos sortie that we dropped anchor here, lured by a tale of large, white sturgeon, cruising along the river's tidewater reach, near bottom.

Under direction of Bert Taylor, dean of Oregon's coastal guides, we lowered our lines, rigged with smelt, sixty feet to the Umpqua's muddy bottom. We were using stout but flexible-tipped rods, eight feet in length, Penn reels, sixty-pound test line and wire leaders rigged with eight-ounce bank sinkers.

Our fellow anglers started catching sturgeon, some measuring five feet in length, all around us, and I became nervous. Bert, placid, stood pat. He assured us that the "Big Bend Hole" was the hottest spot in the river.

It was approximately 9:15, when the tide began to change, that Jean felt a gentle tug on her bait.

"It's probably a smelt stealing bull-head or a crab," she said.

"Maybe not," said Bert. "Peel off a little line."

Jean complied and suddenly the rod tip went plunging down, akin to a fish hawk diving on a surface-floundering pilchard. The line went

peeling off the reel spool like a missile at takeoff. Jean was fast to the fish of her life.

It was forty minutes after that "gentle tug" before the monster surfaced, a prime white sturgeon that tipped the scales at ninety-five pounds and measured sixty-six inches from nose to tail. Had the sturgeon measured seven inches longer, it would have been released, for it is unlawful to keep sturgeon in Oregon, Washington or Idaho that measure over seventy-two inches long.

After the sturgeon trip we eased southward twenty-two miles to Coos Bay, largest lumber port in the world. The next morning found us out on the half-sand, half-mud flats. There we dug for large gaper or empire clams. Thanks to a new-made friend, Sharon Palen, of Coos Bay, we learned where the gaper lived and how to extract them from their deep retreat.

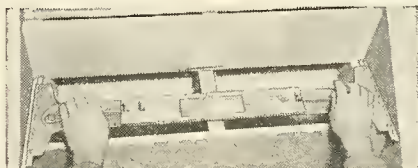
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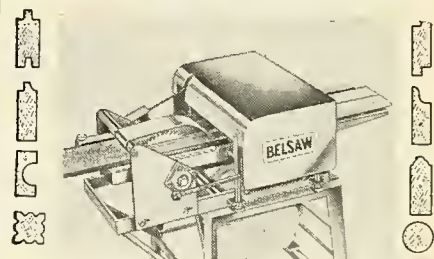
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Chandley, Bert W.
McCutcheon, LaVern

L.U. No. 1587, Hutchinson,
Kans.
Hill, Alva Leroy

L.U. No. 1599, Redding, Calif.
Mattson, Clarence
Shelton, Virgil T.

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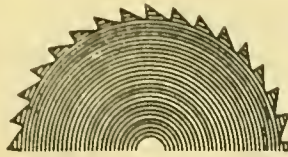
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

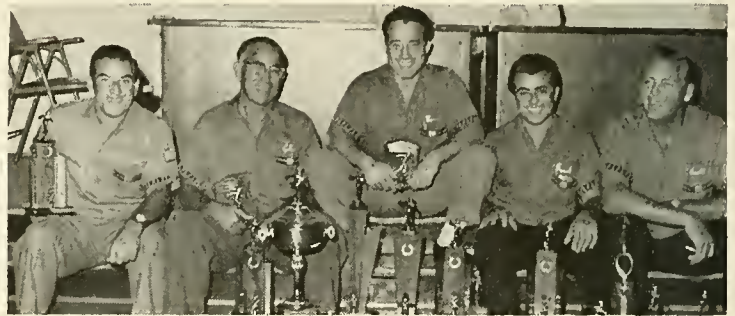


L.U. 1509, Miami, Installs Officers and Presents Pins to 25-Year Members

Presentation of 25-year pins was combined with the installation of officers at Local Union 1509 in Miami, Fla. Fourth District Board Member Henry W. Chandler was on hand to give each 25-year member in attendance a pin and a warm greeting on behalf of the General Office. Of the twenty-four men eligible for pins, twelve were present.

General Representative John E. Sheppard acted as the installing officer.

In the photo above, from left to right, front row, are: Board Member Henry W. Chandler, Thomas Presby, Dominick Calabrese, L.U. 1509 President Edward W. Conrad, Vito Metallo and Edward R. Sorenson. In the back row, in the same order, are: Cesidio Leone, Edmond S. Knight, John M. Roosa, Bernard Madsen, Jose Gutierrez, Charles Ivanick, Basil G. Sharpe and Harry E. Reid.



L.U. 1509's Star Bowling Team

Local Union 1509's powerful bowling team is pictured above. The team captured the crown in the Union Carpenters Bowling League by taking a total of 88½ games out of 136. Notice the trophies the men collected. The team also won in a tournament with the best the Electrical Workers could put up. From left to right, the team members are Sam Patti, John Golino, Tom Puma, Frank DiRenzo and Harold Lewis.

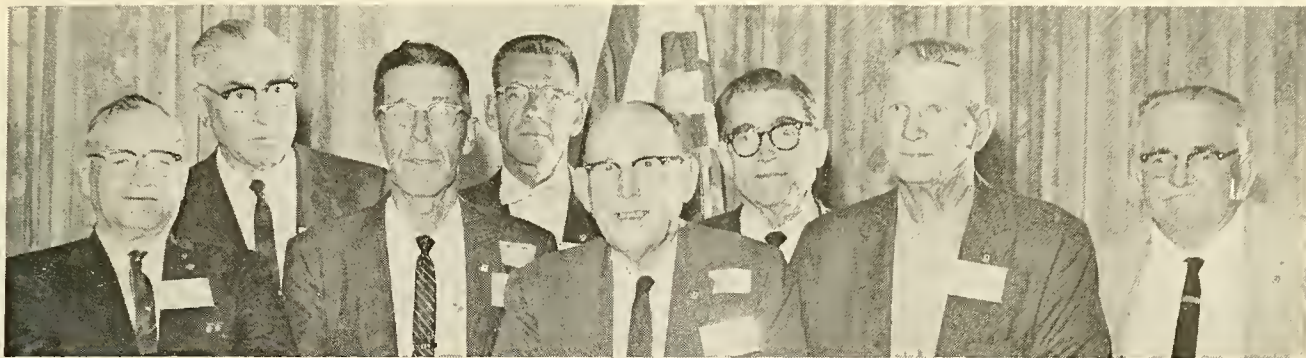


Officers of New Local at Storkline

As reported in our August issue, employees of the Storkline Corporation at Jackson, Miss., chose to be represented by the United Brotherhood in a recent National Labor Relations Board election. On August 7 a meeting was held at which

the charter of Local Union 3131, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was formally installed.

In the picture at the left are the members of L.U. 3131 who were elected to serve as the local's first officers. In the front row, from left to right, are Billy Harrison, conductor; Barbara Ann Ingram, recording secretary; Dorman King, financial secretary; Andrew Harrison, president, and Robert Woodson, vice-president. In the back row, in the same order, are Jones Ray Fitzhugh, trustee; Andrew Davis, trustee; John Green, trustee, and Alfred Jones, treasurer. Brother Eulon Smith, warden, was not present when this picture was made.



Old-Timers of L.U. 977 Are Honored at Texas State Convention

Sixth District Board Member J. O. Mack played a prominent role July 12 in honoring old-time members of Local Union 977, Wichita Falls, Texas. Twenty-five-year pins were presented to the veteran members by Brother Mack. He heartily congratulated each one on his long years within our Brotherhood family. The ceremony took place during the convention at Wichita Falls of the Texas State Carpenters.

In the photo above, from left to right, are: P. E. Miller, a member for 41 years; Brother J. O. Mack, Sixth District Board Member, United Brotherhood; D. R. Chancellor, a member 41 years; R. F. Miller, 28 years; W. R. Wilcke,

38 years; Claude Ritchie, 41 years; J. B. Osborn, 38 years, and H. M. Watson, 28 years.

Old-timers of Local Union 977 not shown are: Sam Adams, a member of the United Brotherhood for 54 years; Charles Naumann, a member for 28 years; Ed Oglesby, 38 years; L. B. Wilson, 47 years; Sam Hilburn, 29 years, and Arthur Stipe, 26 years.

A great deal of attention was accorded during the ceremony to a photograph which was taken at the state convention held in Wichita Falls back in 1927 at just about the time Charles Lindbergh was making history by flying "The Spirit of St. Louis" across the Atlantic to Paris.

LAKELAND NEWS

Brother Carl Oscar Peterson of L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J., arrived at the Home on July 5, 1963.

Brother Robert J. Parker of L.U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa., arrived at the Home on July 11.

Brother Fred Frankenberry of L.U. 1765, Orlando, Fla., arrived at the Home on July 29.

Brother Henry J. Schmidt of L.U. 241, Moline, Ill., passed away July 11, 1963, and was shipped to Moline, Ill., for burial.

Brother William C. Huseman of L.U. 1739, St. Louis, Mo., passed away July 23 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

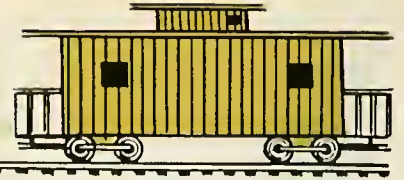
Brother Henry J. S. Cox of L.U. 199, Chicago, Ill., passed away July 26 and was shipped to Chicago Heights, Ill., for cremation.

Union members who visited the Home during July:

Earl Allen, L.U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Clarence Burke, L.U. 2311, Manassas, Va.
 C. W. Carlson, L.U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Fred P. Dorein, L.U. 1554, Miami, Fla.
 L. H. Earhardt, L.U. 1505, Salisbury, N. C.
 Alfred N. Evans, L.U. 174, Joliet, Ill.
 George F. Everett, L.U. 368, Hokendauqua, Pa.
 John Foreman, L.U. 742, Decatur, Ill.
 Walter B. Gable, L.U. 133, Terre Haute, Ind.
 George R. Haas, L.U. 565, Elkhart, Ind.
 Billy G. Henderson, L.U. 3130, Hampton, S. C.
 I. D. Hood, L.U. 263, Augusta, Ga.
 Glenn E. Jacobs, L.U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.

F. W. Kachebies, L.U. 37, Shamokin, Pa.
 W. H. Kemper, L.U. 64, Louisville, Ky.
 A. C. King, L.U. 1308, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Joseph Klinec, L.U. 1871, Cleveland, Ohio.
 L. M. McLin, L.U. 993, West Palm Beach, Fla.
 Homer Parker, L.U. 1749, Talladega, Ala.
 Paul E. Pedersen, L.U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
 Walter B. Shaw, L.U. 2274, Connelsville, Pa.
 Joe L. Sparkman, L.U. 1278, Gainesville, Fla.
 Bill O. Stephenson, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
 Jacob Suchanek, L.U. 241, Moline, Ill.
 Thomas F. Weaver, L.U. 1590, Alexandria, Va.
 Donald C. Wells, L.U. 1584, Beaconsfield, Que.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*



Let's Come to Grips With These Hard Problems

September, the month in which Labor Day occurs, is a most appropriate time for all trade unionists to examine where we stand now and to renew our determination to strive to achieve further progress for working people and our country as a whole.

Members of our Brotherhood know that effective unionism has been producing higher wages and improved working conditions, so that there is a solid basis for asserting that we are moving very definitely toward that "better day" of which our own great Peter J. McGuire, the father of Labor Day, spoke and wrote throughout his career.

We can and do take considerable satisfaction in what we have been able to achieve in the way of economic gains, especially because these advances almost without exception have been the result of mature and successful collective bargaining. When self-styled pundits say—as they have been doing with increasing frequency in 1963—that collective bargaining is obsolete, worthless and should be thrown out the window, we of the Brotherhood of Carpenters must disagree very emphatically. Our experience has been that collective bargaining functions very well—as it should where both labor and management are not only strong but also understanding, fair-minded and completely sincere in their desire to negotiate an agreement that is equitable.

Professors, politicians and commentators who want to abolish collective bargaining certainly cannot have a genuine belief in democratic processes. If they aren't going to permit working people and their employers to utilize the give and take of collective bargaining, then

the only alternative is dictatorial imposition of wages and conditions. Nikita Khrushchev and other dictators are still getting away with such misuse of power in their respective countries, but anyone who imagines that such treatment can be blithely inflicted on our members in the United States and Canada, or on the members of any other AFL-CIO building trades unions, will soon discover how very wrong he is.

At the same time that we give careful thought to the significant progress we have made, it is vitally important for all of us, as trade unionists, to realize how much remains to be done. There is not the slightest justification for any feeling of complacency on the part of any wage-earner. The sluggishness of our economy, the erasure of jobs as the electronic machines move in, large-scale unemployment persisting over a period of years, hostile legislative proposals in Congress and many states, competition from foreign countries with low wage scales—these are some of the difficult problems facing us this Labor Day.

As working people and as citizens, we must come to grips with these problems and must solve them. Labor Day is a good time for all of us to make up our minds to go at this task in the months ahead in the right spirit and the right way—as Peter J. McGuire, Sam Gompers and the other resourceful and determined pioneers of our movement did in their era.

If this is done, our Brotherhood, all labor and our country can make the kind of progress in the next twelve months that will warrant a feeling of pride and satisfaction when Labor Day of 1964 rolls around.

PLANE GOSSIP



"Chalk Lines"

A carpenter is never BOARD.
That's very PLANE to see.
He's always on the LEVEL.
Since he plays SQUARE with me.

He'll BRACE his feet a little BIT
When the job is extra tough.
He plans his ELEVATIONS
When the work is in the ROUGH.

He ADZ his ESTIMATIONS
To things he SAW today.
Should things look bum he makes them
PLUMB
And puts them there to STAY.

He may be on the RIDGE today
Or tomorrow in the GUTTER.
It's not a FRAME, it's in the game;
You'll never see him SHUTTER.

One golden RULE he favors most
Is PLANE withholding TACKS.
His HAMMER blow will tell you so,
Or chopping with his AXE.

A LINTEL bit of sunshine,
Will not cause a WINDOW-PANE.
We all A-DOOR a worker
In the sunshine and the rain.

A BATTER world it's bound to be,
When we get on the BEAM.
So walk your CHALK LINE straight,
my boy;
This is no time to dream.

The FOOTING you may have today,
Is what we AWL are RAFTER.
So take a squint at your BLUEPRINT,
The one that brings the laughter.

Should you get in a WINDOW JAMB
Or have trouble with the STOOL
Just keep your old NAIL APRON on;
A SMILE is your best tool!

—Billy Mundt,
Washougal, Wash.

Daffy-nitions

Contract—A legal document in which the big type giveth and the small type taketh away.

Alarm clock—Mechanical device to wake up childless people.

Good line—Shortest distance between two dates.

Race horse—Animal that can take several thousand people for a ride simultaneously.

USE UNION-MADE TOOLS

He Got Stung!

There was this one bee in the colony who wouldn't be-hive . . . he stole another bee's honey and nectar!

—R. W. Mack,
New York, N. Y.

UNITED WE STAND

Medical Magic

The doctor had given the carpenter, who was known for his high living, a complete physical examination. As he was putting his clothes on, the carpenter said: "Well, Doc, how do I stand?"

"I really don't know," replied the physician. "It's a kind of medical miracle!"

—James Kildare,
Baltimore, Md.

BE AN ACTIVE MEMBER

No Come-Back

A politician who owned a toy factory wanted to send Caroline a birthday present but he didn't want President Kennedy to think he was angling for any favors so he solved his prob-

Sheer Truth

A girl who wears a cotton stocking
Need never give her door a locking.
A girl who chooses other makes
Gets all the runs and all the breaks.

—Wilfred Beaver,
Chicago, Ill.

lem by sending Caroline a dozen yo-yos . . . with no strings attached!

—Wesley J. Butt,
L.U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION-MADE—WELL-MADE

You Know It, Betty

Five-year-old Betty was wondering aloud to her mother about the Easter Bunny, Santa Claus and the Tooth Fairy and commented that they all seemed to perform all their duties at night.

"Mommy," she said, "do you suppose they all belong to the same union?"

—Mrs. Clayton L. Winter,
Indianapolis, Ind.

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Big Disappointment!

A parachutist ready to make his first jump was very nervous so the instructor reassured him: "You just pull the ripcord on your main 'chute and, if it doesn't open, you pull the cord on your emergency 'chute, and, when you get to earth, there'll be a little red truck waiting to take you back to the hangar." So he jumped and the first 'chute didn't open. He pulled the second ripcord and that one failed too. He looked down at the rapidly-approaching earth and said: "Just my luck . . . that little red truck ain't there either!"

—Mrs. Floyd Dickensheets,
Whiting, Ind.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Real Sly Guy!

There was this guy who got interested in phrenology and, this night in question, didn't know whether to go get his head bumps read or keep his date with his girl friend. He finally decided the question appropriately by tossing a coin.

—Art Posterbrook.

"You're too slow
in taking
SAFETY MEASURES!"



"As a rule,
you're right,
but here you didn't
hit the nail
on the head!"



Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

OCTOBER 1963





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THE

CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIII

NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1963

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Bernard Tassler, Editor



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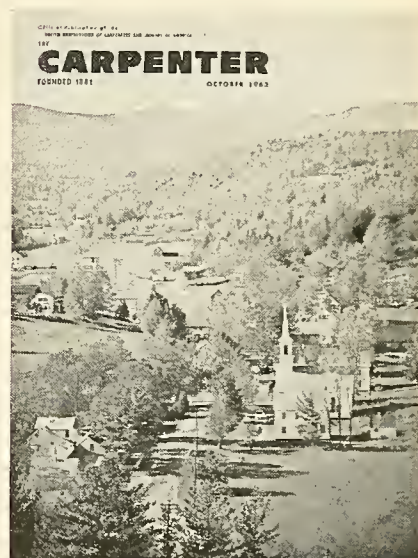
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THE COVER

Many a poet has sung the praises of October and the beautiful days of early autumn—days with a clean, fresh tang. It is in October that nature begins to prepare for the winter ahead. After the bright, torrid summertime, the fall of the year is a sweet and smiling and mellow time, with the leaves turning to crimson and russet and gold. The picture on our cover is a scene in an old part of our country—New England.



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Washington **ROUNDUP**

TAX BILL ROADBLOCK: The Senate Finance Committee, of which Senator Harry Byrd of Virginia is the chairman, is split down the middle, as this issue goes to press, over whether to act quickly or delay on the measure cutting federal taxes on individuals and corporations. The position of Byrd is that the federal budget should be slashed drastically before taxes are reduced, but he will not obstruct the will of the committee majority. Civil rights dispute is in picture, too.

LABOR MOBILITY: Americans will have to switch jobs more often in the future, the U.S. Department of Labor warns in a report. "Many more of our workers than in the past must have, or develop, the mobility to shift from less skilled jobs to more complex control, service, distribution and creative functions," the report says. It lists home ownership, employer hiring practices, and seniority and pension systems as important factors that reduce the mobility of workers.

LATIN AMERICA: AFL-CIO President George Meany is pushing American business to do its part to help strengthen democracy in Latin America. Neither the AFL-CIO nor U.S. business wants to see the Communists making further inroads in Latin America, he says. The head of the American labor movement bluntly warns: "A private enterprise economy in which only the rich get richer is inviting a Communist takeover."

NEED FOR SHIPS: The AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department urges Congress to vote "vastly increased" appropriations for ship construction, conversion and repair. The Executive Board of the Department warns that the constant decline of the U.S. maritime fleet "portends liquidation" of the shipbuilding industry.

WOOD PROMOTION: The U.S. Department of Commerce is watching with interest developments stemming from the recently formulated joint program of American and Canadian lumber manufacturers to expand the North American lumber and wood products market.

LABOR ENVOY: The State Department is reported pleased with the smooth performance of William C. Doherty as our Ambassador to Jamaica. Appointed last year, he had been a member of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and president of the National Association of Letter Carriers. The desirability of recruiting other well-qualified labor men for diplomatic posts is under discussion, although this is currently a low-priority item on the Administration's agenda.

ROADS BUREAU: The Bureau of Public Roads is seventy years old this month. It has grown since 1893 from an agency with an appropriation of \$10,000 to an organization of 5,300 employees administering \$3.5 billion in federal funds in 1963. The Bureau of Public Roads is part of the Department of Commerce.

LUNAR PROJECT: Space officials are fearful that anticipated cuts in appropriations will endanger the goal of a manned lunar landing by 1970. President Kennedy's proposal for U.S.-Soviet cooperation in his talk at the United Nations has given a spur to the move in Congress to reduce spending on space.

All-American Canal Urged To Break Seaway Jam

OVER the past decade the United States and Canada jointly spent a great deal of money on the St. Lawrence Seaway project. The outlay was fully justified, for completion of the Seaway opened up a vast new waterway connecting Great Lakes ports with the world. The economy of both countries will benefit tremendously for many decades as a result of the completion of the Seaway.

However, a serious bottleneck is now developing. The only canal that exists between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie is the old Welland Canal, which is entirely in Canada. The Welland Canal, which overcomes the barrier formed by Niagara Falls, was constructed by Canada and was first opened to traffic in 1932. It cost \$130,000,000. Later, as part of the St. Lawrence Seaway project, the Welland Canal was deepened.

Even with the relatively light flow of Seaway traffic today, ships often are required to stand by for twenty-four to seventy-two hours before they can secure passage through the canal. Under such circumstances the advantages of the Seaway are reduced considerably. Costs of delaying ships run into thousands of dollars per day.

A second canal between Lakes Ontario and Erie needs to be completed within a very short while. The flow of traffic expected by 1975 will overload the Welland Canal to such an extent that delays then might run as long as a week.

As a remedy to the unhappy situation, an All-American Canal in Western New York (see map) has been under advisement for a number of years. Congress appropriated a sum of \$200,000 in the 1963 budget to make a complete survey of the feasibility of the proposed new canal. There is no doubt that the All-American waterway can be built and operated successfully.

As early as the 1700s, George Washington, himself, surveyed a route for such a canal. Several al-



At left, in above map, is seen the route of the old Welland Canal, the sole link ships now can use between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie. Map also shows three proposed routes for urgently needed new canal.

ternate routes have been proposed since that time. The appropriation in the 1963 budget is for the purpose of determining which of three proposed routes holds the greatest promise.

A few figures clearly indicate the importance of building an All-American Canal as soon as possible.

Fifty-five per cent of the total population of the United States and 62 per cent of the total population of Canada reside within a 500-mile radius of the proposed new canal. Furthermore, about 20 per cent of the cost of all goods on the market is represented by transportation charges. Water-borne transportation is by far the cheapest available.

Coupling these factors together makes it obvious that the need for this canal is very great, and this need is destined to grow very rap-

idly, year by year, as the tonnage of traffic on the St. Lawrence Seaway increases.

The All-American Canal would be seventeen miles in length if it ran from Hopkins Beach on Lake Ontario to North Tonawanda on the Niagara River. The other routes under consideration are nineteen and twenty-four miles long. Three locks would be required—each with a lift of over 100 feet to overcome 321 feet difference in elevation between Lake Ontario and the Niagara River.

Upstream from each lock would be a surge basin in which to store the water from the lock above as the ships pass through the canal. A surge basin is in the nature of a small artificial lake used for water storage.

In addition to storing the water from the lock above, the basin could

be used as a harbor for ships. Port facilities could be built on each of the surge basins and new industries and terminals could be located on them. Thus, the economic potential of the Buffalo-Niagara region would be given a tremendous boost.

While disposed to vote huge sums for various space projects, Congress at the moment seems little inclined to provide funds for such an undertaking as the proposed All-American Canal which can enhance the economic might of the nation.

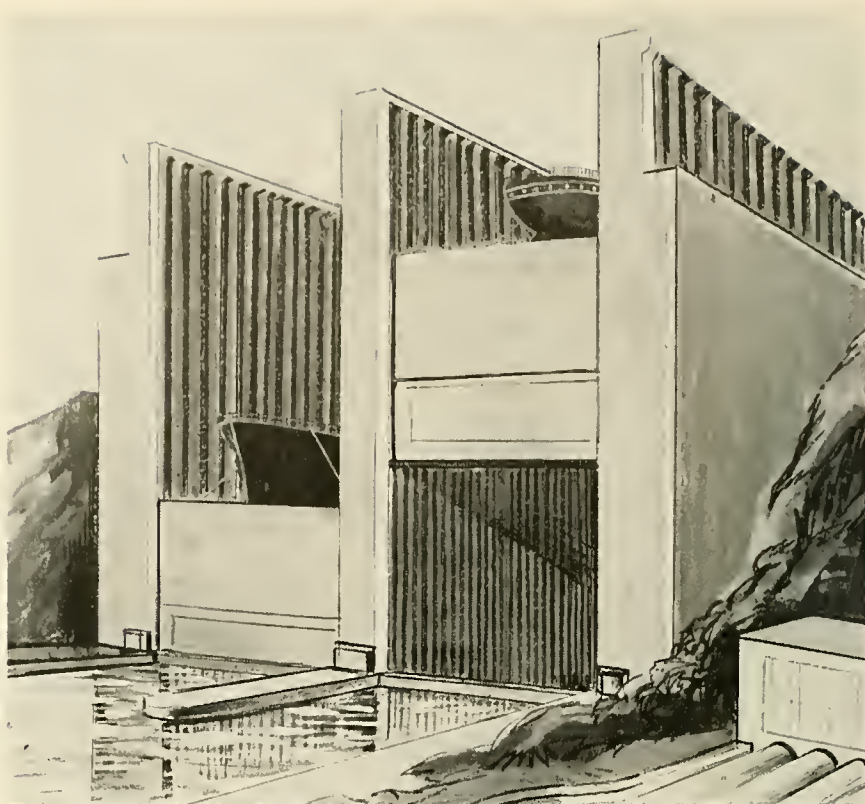
Seasoned Washington observers say the All-American Canal has little chance of getting serious consideration from Congress unless a tremendous wave of public demand is generated. Success is made even more difficult by the fact that some of the established transportation industries which think they might be adversely affected by the canal are sure to spend vast sums to block enabling legislation for the canal.

WHAT must be borne in mind is that construction of the All-American Canal is inevitable.

The men and women concerned with the original proposals for construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway realized that the Welland Canal would be the bottleneck in the normal flow of water traffic between the Lakes and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They told Congress and the Canadian Parliament as much in their testimony.

At that time it was realized, too, that the construction of a new canal around the Falls would be a tremendous undertaking and that traffic could "get by" for a few years by simply deepening the channel of the Welland Canal. These few years, however, have run their course, and it is now time for action on the important unfinished business.

The state legislature of New York called upon the federal government to begin a survey program toward construction of the canal. President Kennedy subsequently included a request to Congress in his budget message for \$200,000 to initiate a comprehensive, detailed survey of the proposed project. These funds were appropriated and have been almost expended. The State of New York—eager to move ahead—has allot-



Planners say the All-American Canal would have locks of tremendous size. Work on new waterway ought to begin shortly, for Seaway traffic by 1975 will so jam the Welland Canal that ships may be held up as long as a week.

ted funds for preliminary work also. In a letter to State Senator Walter Mahoney, a prime mover on the project, Governor Nelson Rockefeller announced last March that he was advising the Director of the Budget of his approval of the proposed \$70,000 "first instance appropriation."

Additional federal funds to continue the studies are included in the President's budget for fiscal year 1964, and it is hoped that the money will be appropriated.

As previously mentioned, there are three suggested routes for the proposed canal. All three possibilities will be carefully surveyed.

Some of the major factors being considered are:

- ▶ Straightening, widening and deepening the Black Rock Canal at Buffalo.

- ▶ Raising or rebuilding bridges which span the Niagara River between Lake Erie and Tonawanda Harbor.

- ▶ Evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of the three proposed routes between North Tonawanda and Lake Ontario.

- ▶ Constructing railroad and highway bridges over the selected route.

- ▶ Classifying the nature and suitability of the subsurface material on which the locks and other structures would be built.

Engineers must also consider the long-range potential of waterborne commerce in the area, the size of future ships, railroad and highway termini, harbor improvements needed along the Niagara River and the economics of the project—savings versus costs that will become hard facts as a result of the new canal.

The proposed canal would require at least 50,000,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, it is estimated. Considerable modification of highways would be necessitated along the canal route.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has probed the bedrock in the Niagara River between Squaw Island and the International Peace Bridge at Buffalo and made hydrographic surveys of possible harbor sites on Lake Ontario.

Additional drilling of three-inch holes for core samples is contemplated.

plated in the future. Some three-inch holes have been drilled on an overland portion of the proposed routes between Lake Ontario and North Tonawanda and similar holes have been drilled on Squaw Island.

As noted earlier, the three routes under study are seventeen miles, nineteen miles and twenty-four miles long, respectively. Whichever route is selected, it is estimated that construction would take four to five years. The cost of modernizing the existing water route of the Seaway and building the new canal would be about \$750 million, the Corps of Engineers has estimated.

There is talk that the survey work alone will take five years, and one may raise a question as to why this job should go forward at such a slow pace. The survey work should be speeded up, because if five years are used up on the survey work and then the actual job of building the All-American Canal takes another five years, a decade will have passed into history before the new waterway can open for business.

And if enthusiasm for the project should falter and there are appropriations delays in Congress, the appearance of this much-needed new link between Lake Ontario and Lake Erie will take much longer than a decade. All citizens should understand that the need is much too great and much too urgent to permit such dilly-dallying. Bear in mind that right now, in 1963, the All-American Canal could be put to excellent use if it were in existence.

Even though it would appear that more progress is being made now toward ultimate construction of the proposed All-American Canal than in all the nearly 250 years since the idea was first broached for a water route around Niagara Falls, a tremendous educational campaign in favor of the canal is now called for. Where in bygone days the idea was one that men could discuss in leisurely fashion, today the need is immediate and totally imperative. Increasing traffic on the St. Lawrence Seaway makes the beginning of construction as quickly as possible a matter which is not only necessary and desirable but also mandatory.

When the canal is built, it will undoubtedly become one of the



As part of the job of determining which route will be best from the construction standpoint, Army engineers have made some test borings.

world's great engineering feats. Regardless of its route, it would have three locks which would be the biggest in the world. The canal would, of course, drastically alter the landscape through which it would flow, and this change would be all the greater when warehouses and industrial developments mushroom beside it. The canal's beneficial repercussions on the economic life of the region—the heartland of America—might well be felt for a century at least. Sooner or later the new link between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario must be built, and sooner would be much wiser than later.

By 1975 there will be 45,000,000 more Americans. Population growth in Canada will be proportionate. The

American labor force will be up by at least 23,000,000 workers. The need for goods and services will zoom to levels which were not even dreamed of a generation ago.

Naturally, growth of this kind will tax all the resources of the nation—including transportation—to their limit. If the canal is not built now on a logical and forward-looking basis, it will be built on a crash program basis at some later date.

For all these reasons organized labor is giving solid backing to the proposal to provide a new canal. For the same reasons a widespread campaign in support of building the All-American Canal now merits the attention of all thoughtful citizens of the United States and Canada.

WRITE YOUR CONGRESSMAN

NOW is a good time for you to write to your Congressman, asking him to support the bill that would reverse the unfair ruling by the Internal Revenue Service which has jeopardized our Home for Aged Members. The need for passage of H.R. 887 has been fully explained in previous issues of this magazine. First, the bill must be reported out by the House Ways and Means Committee, which was tied up until recently writing the new tax measure. Then H.R. 887 must be approved by the House. No action can be taken by the Senate until the House has acted. Letters to Congressmen from individual members of the United Brotherhood can be exceedingly influential. In your own words, tell your Congressman about the good done by our Home for Aged Members at Lakeland and ask him to help us to get an injustice corrected by doing his part to bring about passage of H.R. 887 at this session.

Timber Dome of Maryland's Capitol Has Been in Service 175 Years

Great oak beams and other interior timbers of the dome still bear carpenters' markings made in the time of Washington and Jefferson. 'The most elaborate piece of wood framing ever seen'—so says architect Willard E. Stainback.



The State House at Annapolis is a shrine of American history.

IT SOMETIMES comes as a surprise, even to Marylanders themselves, that the oldest Capitol in the nation is in Annapolis. Occasionally people from Massachusetts contest this statement, but the entire original Capitol of the Old Bay State was long ago converted into a museum, whereas most of the State House at Annapolis still remains in use as Maryland's active legislative seat.

Even more remarkable—and of

special interest to carpenters and joiners—much of the State House at Annapolis was and still is built of timber. The lower walls were raised of warm red brick, but its stout beams and roof and the crowning ornament of its lofty dome were all made of wood. Furthermore, the dome is the highest edifice made entirely of wood in the country.

Soaring 116 feet above its octagonal base, this handsome spire tapers gradually upward to a copper spher-

oid and a flagstaff that bears the arms of the Calvert and Crossland families, the flag of Maryland.

For close to two centuries this State House with its graceful dome has not only dominated the city of Annapolis but kept its distinctive character among all the Capitols of the United States, most of which copied smaller designs of the Capitol in Washington.

As might be expected for a building which has been most active for

such a long time, the State House at Annapolis is a veritable shrine of history and tradition. It served as the first peacetime Capitol, cradle of the nation. In its old Senate chamber, the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolutionary War was ratified—and here, too, was accepted the resignation of General George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army. Here, too, Thomas Jefferson was appointed as minister plenipotentiary abroad, launching our Foreign Service. In the same room, in 1786, the first U.S. constitutional conclave was called.

These time-mellowed walls helped not only to shape and mold a state but the country as well. Maryland's citizens have met the nation's call from colonial times through the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Civil War (when in Maryland brother fought against brother), the Spanish-American War and the two World Wars. It was in the World Wars that a neighbor of the State House, the Naval Academy, spawned the largest Navy the world had ever seen.

Yet oddly enough, in a state which has produced so many able historians, much of the early history of the three State Houses that followed one another in Annapolis is wrapped in mystery. So little is known of the first and second State Houses that we might as well move on to the third or present structure. But there again no one can say exactly when work began on it, although we know that the laying of the cornerstone was celebrated on March 28, 1772. On this occasion a local wit observed:

"A cold collation provided for the Company, and a few loyal and constitution toasts had circulated, the Gentlemen retired, the Workmen giving three cheers on their departure!"

There are varying opinions about who, if any special person, designed the main structure. Modern architects agree that the edifice is too well balanced to have "just grown." One tradition says the renowned Sir Christopher Wren planned it, but Wren died in 1732, half a century before the Capitol was started. A

hundred years after the State House was completed, Oswald Tilghmann named its designer as Will Anderson. But neither this worthy nor another latecomer, Joseph Clarke, can be found when one searches the writings of the historians.

As for the great wooden dome itself, an early history of the "Stadt House" mentions a Charles Wallace as the builder or "under-taker," as builders were then termed. Of him we know little. However, brief mention should be made as to why the Capitol was then known as the Stadt House, and even until past the Revolution. This foreign designation dates back to 1694, when the colonial capital was moved from St. Mary's City to Annapolis. William III, consort of Mary, was then the reigning British monarch, and William was a Dutchman. Loyal Marylanders, eager to please their king,

gave the building a Dutch, or anyway a Germanic, name.

This much is certain: The Stadt House was a long time being completed. The General Assembly authorized it in 1769, and actual construction got under way in 1771 or 1772. After the cornerstone laying (1772) took place, the local record remains a blank for two years, when in 1774 we learn the roof was in place. But a year later a big storm stripped off the roof again, and cypress shingles replaced its gleaming copper.

As for the dome, we are not sure whether it blew away or whether it had not yet been built. It seems likely that the original building had only a small dome, which was voluntarily torn down by the architect in 1785, as one report indicates. The final dome, as we know it today, was not finished, at any event,

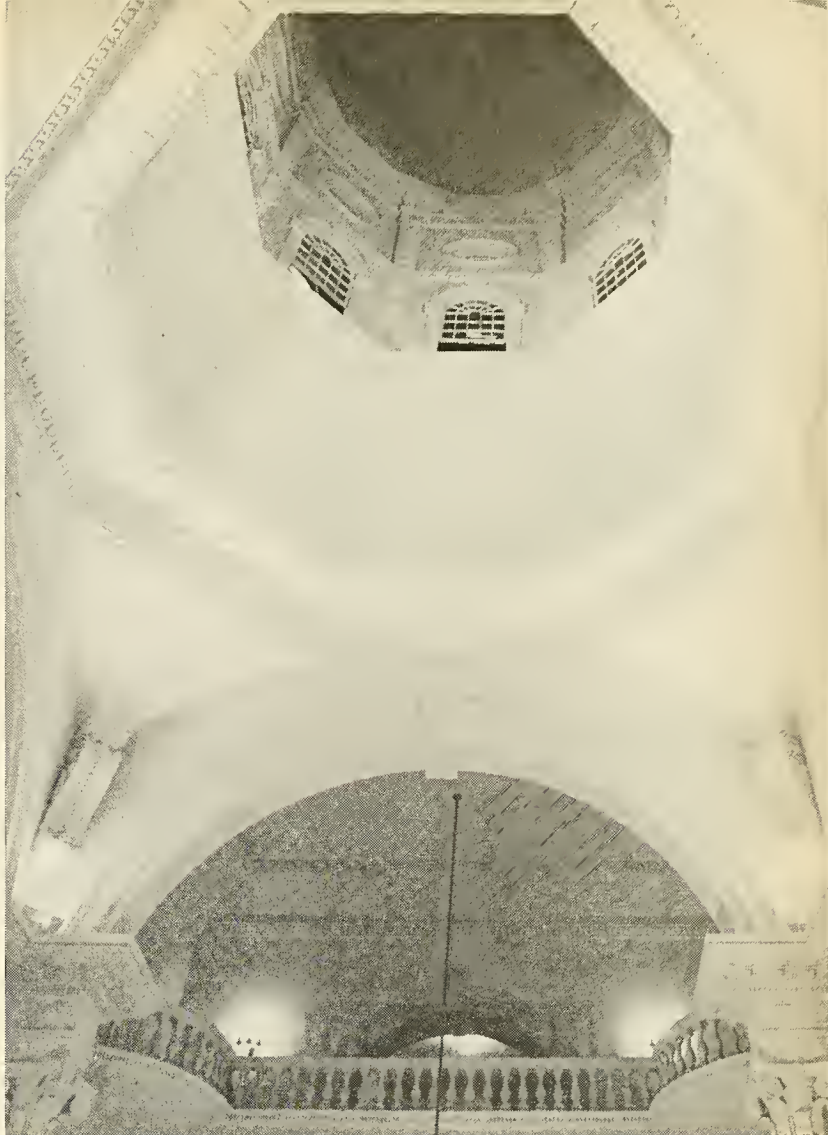
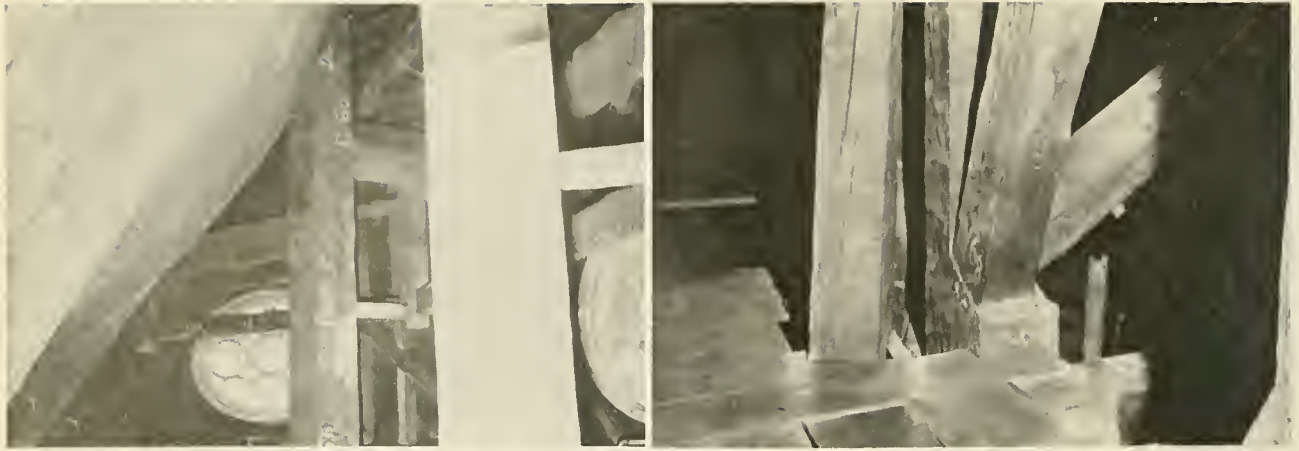


Photo by M. E. Warren.



Ancient painted marks in the photo at the left are still legible. They showed exactly where each beam in the State House dome belonged. Photo at right sheds light on how trick of distributing the weight properly was accomplished. Wooden cross pieces braced the huge posts marking each angle of the octagon.

until 1788, and all of the interior woodwork of the Capitol was not complete until 1793.

It was in the 1780s that Annapolis was being considered as the nation's permanent capital. In 1783 the Maryland General Assembly made a generous offer, inviting the Continental Congress, then the executive and legislative authority of our Union of States under the Articles of Confederation, to remain in Annapolis. The Assembly promised to donate as an outright gift to Congress the splendid new "Stadt House" and the surrounding public circle on the hilltop. Also it offered to give the mansion of the Governor of Maryland as an official residence of the President of the Congress, and to provide thirteen residences and other buildings for the use of the delegates of the thirteen states.

Congress was pleased with the offer, but never accepted it. Outside of such easy matters as ratifying the treaty that ended the American Revolution and receiving the military resignation of General Washington, the Continental Congress possessed neither power nor money. The members realized their impotence and reacted with discouragement. The proceedings of this first national governing body of the country were tragicomic.

For a time Thomas Jefferson, by his energy and imagination, held the group together—at least long enough to draw up a treaty of amity and commerce to govern trade between

nations, settle some boundary disputes between states and with foreign nations, handle relations with the Indians and establish a plan for public lands. But when Jefferson was sent to represent American diplomacy abroad, the main body of the Congress began to trickle away and it formally adjourned June 3, 1784. The Committee of the States, an interim body at Annapolis, remained in session until August 13, 1784.

In that month the State House was returned to the use of Maryland. Apparently the members of Congress preferred the greater activity and financial possibilities of New York and Philadelphia, finally settling on the latter. Ironically enough, Congress finally had to leave the big cities, whose distractions and brawling made legislative work impossible, and find a completely new and undeveloped site along the headwaters of the tidal Potomac.

Again Maryland, holding no grudges, ceded much of the District of Columbia to the federal government, this action taking place in the State House at Annapolis on March 30, 1791.

Maryland had had another period of national attention five years earlier when the Annapolis convention, held in the State House, led to the constitutional convention in Philadelphia. This was followed by a state convention at Annapolis, ratifying for Maryland the Constitution of the United States.

So much for State House history in general. Of equal interest, if less

known, is the story of the incredible wooden dome of the State House. This is an extraordinary sight which the Annapolis tourist *cannot* see—save as he looks up at its outside surface from the lawn or at its arched ceiling from the building's main foyer. These two different vantages show two different domes—the shells of the outer and inner structures. The space between them, where 150 steps climb to the balcony, is not open to the public except through special permission.

Great oak beams and other interior timbers of the dome still bear the markings made by Wallace's carpenters. During this part of the job the men must have worked under some pressure, for in the middle spaces dowel pegs were not sawed off, and end pieces protrude at long angles. But there is no sign of decay or deterioration, partly due to good care and partly to the Annapolis climate.

Every builder or architect who has examined details of the dome goes away to wonder. "The most elaborate piece of wood framing ever seen," says Willard E. Stainback, of the St. John's College faculty and a member of the Virginia Society of Architects. "How the builders managed to put it together I really don't know."

In a nutshell the problem was this: an enormous weight over an empty space. The dome has a diameter at the octagonal base of forty-four feet, is 116 feet high and carries 160 tons. And virtually all of

it is timber, except for glass windows at intervals and a few iron strips, fastened by large smith-made nails.

The trick of distributing the weight properly was done by cross pieces, bracing the huge posts which mark each angle of the octagon. Upright posts—twenty-four inches thick—were hewn and shaped at the end of straddle cross beams. These posts came from single logs, so that the block forming the base and the slightly thinner columns are all in one piece, of sound yellow pine. The size and length of these cross beams suggest that Annapolis carpenters and joiners must have

searched the forest primeval thereabouts to find the giants needed while this dome was a-building. Uprights were mortised and into them were sunk the tenons of the bracing beams, resting on a narrow heel kick at the base. Some dovetailing was used at both ends of a beam.

Long wooden pegs reinforced the dovetailing. Sometimes the pegs were not sawed off and they stuck out grotesquely, six inches beyond the rafters. Cradles form the octagon of each section of the dome, and were put together by mortise and tenon, too.

Original markings in white paint show exactly today where each

beam fits. In the top you can read plainly the directions: D-40, D-41, D-42 and so on. One place farther down has a beam marked "SP-19," probably indicating "South Portico."

The ancient railing, to which the visitor holds when he stands on the sagging catwalk to look at the curved teakwood planks forming the inside of the inner dome, is put together by only mortise and tenons and a few wooden pegs. Yet it does not quiver, nor does any part of the structure swing, even in high winds. While the dome was hit once by lightning, it did not catch fire. Happily no part of the structure has suffered by fire. In the old days there would have been no way to put a fire out, but now the entire dome, as well as the rest of the building, is rigged with a complete fire extinguisher system.

Do not let the impressiveness of the Maryland State House and its dome, however, distract you from another striking room that one early Congressman called "perhaps the prettiest in America." This is the original Senate of the Capitol, decorated with wood carvings by William Buckland, one of early America's greatest artisans.

This is the chamber in which the Revolutionary War officially ended. Here General Washington returned to civilian life. After continuous legislative use until 1904, the old Senate chamber became a museum; its legal function moved to the newer Senate chamber down the hall. But the "prettiest" room was restored to its original condition and set apart to honor Washington's resignation. Desks corresponding to the number of Congressmen present that day, December 23, 1783, include several fine original pieces.

Now this exquisite room can be viewed by the public from the doorway and has become one of the most popular tourist sites in the East. In 1960 the Secretary of the Interior made the State House at Annapolis a registered national historic landmark—a fitting memorial to the statesmen who trod its planks during the climactic years that brought forth our new concept of democracy and freedom for all.

Decorated with wood carvings by William Buckland, one of early America's greatest artisans, this is the chamber in which the Revolutionary War came to its official end. And it was here, on December 23, 1783, that Washington returned to civilian life.



I Am a Building Tradesman

By **PETER TERZICK**
General Treasurer

I am a building tradesman.
My hands are custodians of skills a thousand generations old, held in trust for a thousand generations to come.
My predecessors created the Hanging Gardens of Nebuchadnezzar and patiently put together the Parthenon.
My successors will construct platforms in space and way stations on the stars.
I harness the rivers, bridge the inlets, disembowel the mountains and level the valleys to make the nation strong in war and prosperous in peace.
The mightiest skyscraper begins with a stake I drive in the ground and ends with the turn of the owner's key in a lock I install.
Between the stake and the lock I fight searing summer heat and bitter winter cold.
Danger is my constant companion and instant death lurks around every corner.
The astronaut begins his probe of the heavens from a launching pad I build.
The mightiest surgeon performs his miracles in an amphitheater I erect and provide with heat, light, water and technical equipment.





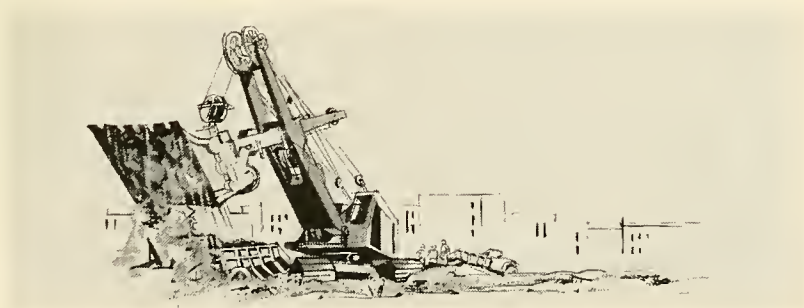
Even at the birth of the atomic age one of my brothers* was there. And when the first test proved successful, Enrico Fermi, the master scientist, placed his arm around the shoulders of this brother and said: "Gus, with all our education, what could we have done without your experience?"

I stand straight and walk proud, because I know my contribution to society is based on skill, not bluff; on sweat, not sweet-talk; on production, not press-agentry.

I am a building tradesman, belonging to a building trades union.

Because I am, I need truckle neither to king nor tycoon.

*The first atomic reactor was built at the University of Chicago. The atomic pile was actually put together by Gus Knuth, a member of Local Union 1922, United Brotherhood of Carpenters.





You Will Want to See Brotherhood's Latest Film

ARE you interested in perking up the meetings of your local union? Do you want to help satisfy the needs of alert Brotherhood members who are always seeking to further their education on the new ideas and practices in construction that have come along recently? Would you like to do something special to attract a large attendance and please everybody at your next Family Night?

If your answer to any of these questions is in the affirmative—if you are really looking for a powerful drawing card—the United Brotherhood has just what you need. We have produced a number of tremendously interesting films over the years. From reports reaching the General Office, we know that each one of them has been enthusiastically received wherever it has been shown.

This month we want to call special attention to our latest 16-mm. film, "Forming New Designs in Concrete." This film, which is in color and sound, like all the others in the Brotherhood's film library, shows the carpenters' vitally important part of the work involved in building the graceful and dramatic thin-shell concrete roofs which are now changing the American skyline. Every carpenter will want to understand the many new problems and techniques which are encountered in constructing these thin-shell roofs. We believe this is one of our best film productions to date.

Other timely films which the Brotherhood offers are "Building With Prestressed Concrete," "Mov-

able Interiors" and "Dry Wall Installations." Any of these films as well as the ones listed below will be made available without charge to any local union or council wishing to show it.

To obtain a film for exhibition, officers should send a letter to General President M. A. Hutcheson, giving the name of the film and the date for which you need it. Also give an alternate date, if possible.

All films are booked on a first-come, first-served basis. Be sure to request your film well in advance of intended showing date, for during certain times of the year the demand is very heavy.

In addition to "Forming New Designs in Concrete" and other titles mentioned above, the following Brotherhood films are available:

THE CARPENTER

A dramatic 54-minute film showing the many types of work performed by our members from woods to the finished structure. Should be seen by every member.

THE CARPENTERS' HOME

A 25-minute film showing the Home for Aged Members in operation, providing the kind of care that makes it a model institution of its kind.

PORCELAIN ENAMEL PANELS

A 24-minute film graphically showing the uses of this type of material in both new and remodeling work.

FLOOR COVERING

This short film covers the work of floor laying from A to Z, whether hardwood, tile or carpeting is involved.

LIFT-SLAB CONSTRUCTION

A graphic story of this method of construction which is now being used in erecting many types of buildings, including motels, schools, commercial buildings and hospitals. The film contains many interesting details of new construction ideas.

ACOUSTICAL INSTALLATIONS

A film that shows acoustical application in its many forms and the skills that our members display in making acoustical installations.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

This film outlines the many types of work done by Brotherhood members in the construction of highways.

BOWLING ALLEYS

Bowling alleys have been springing up like mushrooms. This 20-minute film shows all the detailed work involved in erecting a bowling alley—from laying the alleys to assembling automatic pinspotters.

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

A 23-minute film featuring the many phases of work Brotherhood members perform, under and above water, in the construction of piers and bridges.

SLIP FORM CONSTRUCTION

A very interesting film on the construction of forms for grain and cement elevators. It shows dramatically the work from beginning to end on one of these large jobs.

CABINET INSTALLATION

A most interesting film on the work involved in setting and installing cabinets both on the walls and on floors. The work in this film is performed in chemical laboratories and hospitals.

Who's Afraid of the Truth?

By PAUL H. DOUGLAS

U.S. Senator from Illinois

ARE we Americans who borrow and buy on credit entitled to know the truth about the cost of consumer credit? Those of us in Congress who have sponsored the truth-in-lending bill—which would require full disclosure of the true costs of consumer credit—believe that the borrower has the right to know what credit is costing him. So do thousands of citizens who have written to us expressing their strong support for this proposed legislation.

The truth-in-lending bill would simply require that all lenders or sellers on credit such as small loan companies, automobile dealers, commercial banks and department stores tell the customer—before the contract is signed—and tell him in writing—just how much the credit is really costing.

This written statement must include the number of months the contract runs, the amount of the monthly payment and—most important—the total amount of the finance charge expressed in dollars and cents and the simple or true annual interest rate on the debt actually owed.

Thus, if you wanted to finance a used car for eighteen months, the dealer would be required to tell you that on your unpaid balance of \$700 with monthly payments of \$46.11, the finance charge would be \$129.98 and the true annual interest rate would be 22 per cent.

Or if you were buying goods on a department store or mail order house revolving credit account, the store would be required not only to send a regular monthly bill identifying the dollars-and-cents charge for credit but also to tell you that the “small service charge” of 1½ per cent per month really amounted to 18 per cent interest per year.

Under the truth-in-lending legislation every borrower would know

in advance—before signing on the dotted line—of the price of credit in two ways, the dollar cost and the true finance or interest rate on the unpaid balance. This would enable the wage-earner and housewife to compare accurately the costs of different credit plans offered by lenders and sellers and to shop as carefully for credit as for other items in the family budget.

FOR the past three years my subcommittee of the Senate Banking Committee has held extensive hearings on the truth-in-lending bill. The record of this Congressional investigation of consumer credit practices demonstrates over and over again that many, if not most, consumers are either unaware, confused or badly misinformed about the true interest rates and charges they pay for various types of credit.

In New York one witness testified that he bought furniture from a local furniture store for \$389. Later he received in the mail a statement showing that he owed \$588, to be repaid in monthly installments over twenty-four months. In other words, he was charged \$199 for credit for twenty-four months.

We were shocked to learn that this amounted to an interest rate of 49 per cent. If this witness had known that an interest rate of 49 per cent was being charged him, I doubt that he would have purchased the furniture from this store.

Another witness bought a bed for \$200 from another store. He was told that he would be charged an additional \$76 for interest. However, his contract required him to pay back \$23 per month for two years. We figured the true interest rate in this case was 168 per cent.

A third witness bought a television set on credit for thirty months. We figured out the interest rate on this transaction, and it turned out to be

143 per cent. We asked the witness whether, had she known the interest rate which she was being charged, she would have signed the contract. The witness replied: “Never in my life.”

In Pittsburgh a witness testified that he borrowed \$900 from a small loan company and was told that his monthly payments would be \$58.10 for twenty-four months. We figured the interest rate in this case, and it turned out to be 52 per cent. Would you have signed this contract if you had known that you were being charged 52 per cent interest?

Of course, some of these are unusual cases, but it could happen to you. Why don't you test yourself about true interest rates and credit charges? I doubt that many wage-earners are aware that:

▶ The “small” monthly service charge of 1½ per cent on department store charge accounts is usually a true annual interest rate of 18 per cent.

▶ The 3 per cent per month plan of small loan companies is really 36 per cent per year.

▶ The advertised 5 per cent rate on home improvement loans is not less than a 6 per cent home mortgage but nearly twice as much.

▶ The so-called 6 per cent rate offered by some used car dealers is always 12 per cent per year and sometimes very much higher—as much as an 18 per cent to 25 per cent interest rate per year.

▶ The 4½ per cent new car financing plan of some commercial banks is really 9 per cent per year.

▶ Credit plans for teen-agers now being promoted by some retailers as only “pennies per year” sometimes amount to 80 per cent interest per year.

These are not unusual cases but merely a few common practices involving inaccurate or misleading in-

(Continued on Page 31)



EDITORIALS

Serious Business

Here we are again with another safety message about another annual meeting of the National Safety Council.

"So what?" say you. "I know safety is important, but do they have to talk about it all the time?"

Human beings of all ages find it pretty dull stuff to be told to be good, careful or safe. You'll never get better advice—but somehow it's not as stimulating as an exciting book, a two-bit cigar or a well-turned ankle. Better pay attention anyway . . . if you want to keep on enjoying any of these minor but so important pleasures of life.

Presenting safety in new and interesting ways is the problem that always faces the planners and speakers at the week-long annual meeting of the National Safety Council. This year's meeting will be held in Chicago the final days of October. We must admit that the problem is not always solved to our complete satisfaction. Much as our representatives enjoy and profit from the annual National Safety Council sessions, they tell us that they sometimes feel that they have had safety right up to the ears. But they also report that they are always able to look back on these meetings with an increased appreciation of the importance of safety and an increased knowledge of what needs to be done about making this a safer world for all of us.

And a lot needs to be done. Last year the National Safety Council unhappily reported that the American people were having more of almost every kind of accident—on the highways, at work and in the home. And it looks like this year is going to be even worse unless the American people start paying attention to safety and behaving sensibly enough to reverse the present trend. If those who attend the Chicago meeting need a reminder that safety is a serious business, we're afraid that the Council's progress—or lack-of-progress—report will do the job only too well. The Council has a lot of unfinished business, and it needs the help of every one of us.

Labor members who are attending the meeting will go to Chicago a couple of days early for the fall meeting of the Labor Conference. If your local is sending anyone to Chicago, be sure to have him attend the Labor Conference meetings, where work will be done on safety problems which are of particular interest to organized labor.

Salute to Wood

The third week in October has been designated as National Forest Products Week by President Kennedy. In proclaiming the event, the President has asked the American people to celebrate with activities and ceremonies designed to "focus attention on the importance of our forests and forest products to the nation's continued economic growth and well-being."

Recent estimates indicate that about three-fourths of the lumber and softwood plywood, a tenth of the paper and paperboard, all of the poles, piling and shingles, and significant quantities of many other timber products consumed are used in construction—cost, about \$40 billion a year. All this economic mix begins with a tree in a forest.

According to a noted forestry dean, the average American schoolboy is taught more about iron, aluminum, copper and the world's great chemical resources than he is about wood. Wood is taken for granted.

In a recent poll American Forest Products Industries found that 56 per cent of the people don't know that the United States is now growing wood faster than it is being removed from the forest. The same survey showed that one out of three persons thinks logging is harmful to wildlife—while the reverse is true. One out of four thinks modern lumbering is decreasing the water supply, when actually forest management, as exemplified by tree farming, increases the water power of the earth. No wonder Congress and the President want Americans to learn more about the forests, wood and the forest products industries.

In recent years wood has experienced a renewed popularity. You can't beat wood for warmth, beauty, plasticity or strength. Weight for weight, wood is stronger than steel. And it does not melt when heated—a fact that is booming its popularity as beams and trusses in school, church, stadium and factory building construction where graceful contours are wanted.

In the first half of 1963 lumber production climbed 5 per cent over the same period of last year. Hardwoods registered a gain of 28 per cent. The end of the year should show a healthy increase in lumber production over the 33.9 billion board feet produced last year.

National Forest Products Week provides a splendid opportunity to help acquaint the public with the fact that wood is really wonderful.

Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation Merits Labor's Support

THE American labor movement feels that nothing could be more appropriate to the memory of Eleanor Roosevelt than to perpetuate and further the great humanitarian causes to which she devoted her life. Accordingly, the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO has unanimously endorsed the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and launched an all-out campaign for voluntary contributions from union members.

When the bill which authorized the creation of the Foundation was being debated in Congress a few months ago, Representative William Fitts Ryan of New York said:

"In a world which has yet to solve the problems of poverty, misery and want, and find the way to a just and lasting peace, the voice of Eleanor Roosevelt was a voice of reason and hope. She spoke out against injustice and for freedom. She spoke out of a deep understanding of the

fundamental principles of our free and democratic society. She dared to espouse the unpopular when she was convinced of the rightness of the cause."

Congressman Ryan's words about sum up the life of Eleanor Roosevelt. To the end of her life she was a fighter for human dignity, a defender of the downtrodden and a champion of the underdog. She always supported the aspirations of the labor movement. While there may be room to question some of the positions she took, Eleanor Roosevelt's motives were beyond reproach. She believed in a strong labor movement and she never compromised that position, whether it was popular or unpopular. A few years before her death she was responsible for the formation of the National Council for Industrial Peace, an organization dedicated to exposing and fighting the fraudulent "right to work" laws.

To provide "seed money" for the Memorial Foundation, many international unions already have made sizable contributions which are to be followed up with general appeals to the membership. The General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood has voted a contribution of \$50,000 toward this seed money. Now all subordinate bodies are being invited to make voluntary contributions to this worthy cause. Any amount, large or small, will be welcome, either through appeals to individual members or from donations from union funds or from both. No further appeals will be made on behalf of the Foundation.

All checks should be made payable to the Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Foundation and mailed to General Secretary R. E. Livingston, 101 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington 1, D.C., so that a complete record of Brotherhood contributions to the drive can be kept.

— LAKELAND NEWS —

Brother Harry R. Bell, L.U. 169, East St. Louis, Ill., arrived at the Home August 5, 1963.

Brother Frank W. Merry, L.U. 965, DeKalb, Ill., passed away August 16 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother Thomas Thompson, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill., passed away August 6, 1963, and was shipped to Chicago for burial.

Brother Frank Wood, L.U. 349, Orange, N. J., passed away August 20 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Union members who visited the Home during August:

Frank Abbott, L.U. 1328, Deland, Fla.
Walter Anderson, L.U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
M. Banberger, L.U. 1162, Flushing, N. Y.
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How to

STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS



Buying or Renting: Which Is Better?

By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**

Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

IN OUR generation, which is supposed to be the affluent one, housing has become the No. 1 budget expense, outranking food for the first time. The Bureau of Labor Statistics now estimates that housing takes one-third of a typical wage-earner's after-tax income, compared to 28 per cent for food.

Actually the worst of the housing pinch, which has never completely stopped pinching since the end of World War II, may still be ahead. In just two to four years the first big wave of postwar babies will be marrying and seeking homes themselves, even though in many cases their parents still have not solved their own housing problem.

For working people the question of whether to buy or rent a home is really a modern dilemma. Before union organization raised wages and strengthened the security of the toiler, most working families rented or, at best, sometimes built modest homes themselves. Today almost two out of three families in the United States own their homes.

Certainly for wage-earners who bought homes prior to the 1960s ownership proved to be a good investment. While taxes and operating expenses and especially utility costs have increased, home ownership costs generally have not risen as much as rents, BLS figures show.

But families now looking for homes are faced with some extraordinary prices, especially for new houses. The Boeckh construction

cost index has jumped from 140.1 a year ago to 143.9 this year. This is based on an index number of 100 for 1947-49. In other words, it now costs \$14,390 to build the same dwelling that cost \$10,000 in 1947-49—if you could find a house for \$14,390.

In reality, the record of new mortgages being issued shows that the average new dwelling now has a price tag of \$22,500. Only on older homes have price tags settled down a little, with the average price reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank as \$17,300. Chief exception is in the West, where houses in the much-wanted \$12,000 to \$20,000 range still are rising.

Thus, the great argument of earlier generations, whether it is cheaper to buy or to rent, has become the great dilemma of our time—where can you buy or rent at a reasonable cost?

LET US now look at the advantages and disadvantages of buying and renting. First, what are the advantage of ownership? When you own your home, you are protected against excessive rent charges and any possible further inflation in rentals. True, you lose perhaps 4 to 6 per cent interest on the money you invest in a home. On the other hand, these days landlords frequently try to make the rentals you pay provide a 10 to 12 per cent return on their investment, besides their business

overhead expenses and other costs.

When you buy a home you have an opportunity to invest "sweat equity"—your own labor—by maintaining and improving your property.

Some of your monthly payment does build up equity. This argument is often exaggerated by builders, mortgage lenders and sellers. The partial fallacy is that you also "use up" a house while you are paying for it. There is some deterioration of the building and equipment. Also, in the early years you build up very little equity. Most of your monthly payment goes to mortgage interest.

Still, it is possible to stave off some of the depreciation by wise choice of a neighborhood that is improving rather than deteriorating and by careful maintenance of the property. If you keep the house long enough, ultimately you will enjoy the benefits of higher equity.

You also have a tax advantage in owning, since mortgage interest and property taxes are deductible on federal and some state income taxes.

For example, one young family in Oakland, California, that we recently counseled was paying \$105 a month for an apartment containing three and one-half rooms. We figured out that they could buy a house in the \$16,000 to \$17,000 bracket, have more living space and still be a little ahead. In this bracket the house would have to be either an older dwelling—but still in good

condition—or a new home in one of the larger outlying tracts or developments, since the husband had to drive to work anyway.

If the family had a thirty-year, \$15,000 mortgage, its monthly expenses for mortgages, taxes, insurance and operating expenses (not including utilities or furnishings) would run about \$125 to \$135 a month in that area. But the family can deduct the mortgage interest and taxes on its tax returns, and thus save about \$17 a month during the first five years (in this case). Too, by the end of the fifth year the family would have accumulated about \$1100 of equity. These savings would reduce their real monthly housing cost to about \$90-\$100.

Now let's look at renting. If you rent, you have greater flexibility should you find it necessary to move or if your income or family changes and you want to reduce your housing expense. Renting also avoids the high initial expenses of buying, such as closing costs, lawyer's fee, fixing up the house, etc.

Depending on the area, the price of the house and the lender's demands, closing costs usually are \$250 to \$450 even on moderate-price houses. This includes the title insurance, which alone may run \$150 to \$175, and the lender's "origination fee" for the appraisal and arranging the mortgage.

Many families decide to rent because they prefer the convenience of living in town or near work, and also want to keep down commuting expenses.

It is true that some families who bought homes have found themselves over their heads, especially in Florida and Southern California. For example, one of the big California savings and loan associations, the Great Western, reports that it has taken over a number of tract houses built in 1960 and early '61, especially in San Diego, Sacramento and Palmdale.

On balance, ownership still does seem to have an edge over renting if the house is realistically chosen and conservatively financed.

For families who prefer apartments, the most promising bet is the non-profit cooperative apart-

ment developments which have demonstrated remarkable growth in New York and now are spreading to California, Michigan, Chicago and other areas. The co-ops have been successful not only in providing apartments at less cost than commercially built and operated apartment houses but also in holding down their carrying charges.

As just one example, a union-sponsored development in Brooklyn did not raise its monthly charges once through ten years of housing inflation.

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Canadian Section

Economic Planning Called 'Logical Step'

ECONOMIC planning that's voluntary and democratic in nature is a "logical step forward" for Canada, says Labor Minister Allan J. MacEachen. He holds that the country's economic outlook is favorable and, as a result, the conditions are good for the development of economic planning.

In a speech at Vancouver, the Labor Minister called attention to the new Economic Council of Canada, which will be headed by John J. Deutsch, an economist returning to full-time government service after an academic interlude. Deutsch is a former Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance.

The Economic Council of Canada is the successor to the National Productivity Council. Its role will be to chart goals for the Canadian economy. The ECC will have twenty-seven members in addition to Chairman Deutsch.

Labor Minister MacEachen, in his Vancouver speech, said:

"The Economic Council will be thoroughly representative of labor, management and other interests. It will be well served by studies and research. Its task will be to maintain full information on the problems facing our economy, to look ahead and to make recommendations for action."

Canada's government will not hesitate to seek the advice and assistance of organized labor, MacEachen declared.

"The government needs the advice of labor leaders," he said. "It



Allan J. MacEachen
Canada's Labor Minister

needs their active participation in certain programs, notably our new Economic Council."

The Labor Minister appealed to the labor movement to produce "more people" with the technical qualifications for service on economic bodies. He said labor, management and government must work together to achieve "economic and social progress in today's world."

LONGER VACATIONS?

A shorter workweek is being suggested increasingly as a partial answer to the unemployment problem in Canada. Joining in the discussion are those who would prefer a longer vacation period as less likely to encourage moonlighting.

It's the longer vacation which is

likely to get priority in the government's manpower planning. Experts of the Canadian Department of Labor are taking a close look at an annual vacation period of four to six weeks as a useful long-term economic stimulus. Longer vacations, staggered throughout the year, would add many jobs for new workers and also make employment available for many who are now being displaced through technological change.

This is what the government experts figure. They also contend that the additional purchasing power would step up the market for goods and services. It is predicted that the "boom" would be particularly evident in the construction of summer homes and in the transportation, travel facilities, travel accommodations and sporting goods fields.

The government experts are not unaware that some employers in the United States have already agreed to extended vacations as a super fringe benefit.

Federal Labor Minister MacEachen says the extended holiday plan may be an essential supplement to the make-work schemes which are now under way. Some observers argue that expenditures on the construction of schools, hospitals, sewage systems and urban redevelopment, while a quick and effective means of creating wealth, jobs and growth in the economy, are to some extent temporary in effect.

Perhaps a combination of public works expenditures and longer vacations will prove the best formula.

LOANS FOR CITIES

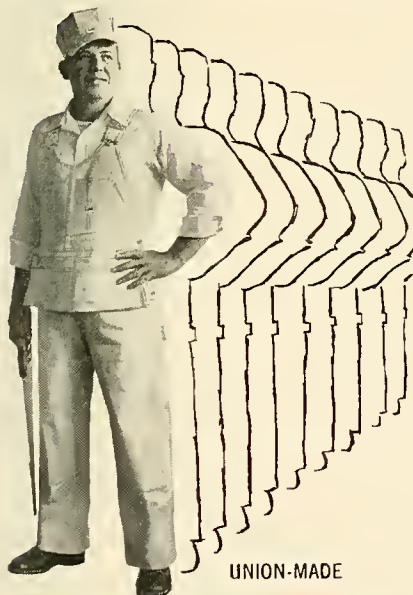
The Canadian government has established a Municipal Development and Loan Fund to act as an economic stimulus in making jobs. The fund is operated in cooperation with the provinces, which can get money for new work that would not have been carried out otherwise. The provinces in turn provide the money to municipalities for their use in approved projects. The scope of the fund covers construction, reconstruction and other work carried out by city authorities.

SERVICE JOBS RISE

In Canada transportation, finance, utilities, trade and services are now providing the new jobs needed for a growing work force. In contrast, manufacturing, construction, resources and agriculture are producing more—but with the same number of workers or fewer.

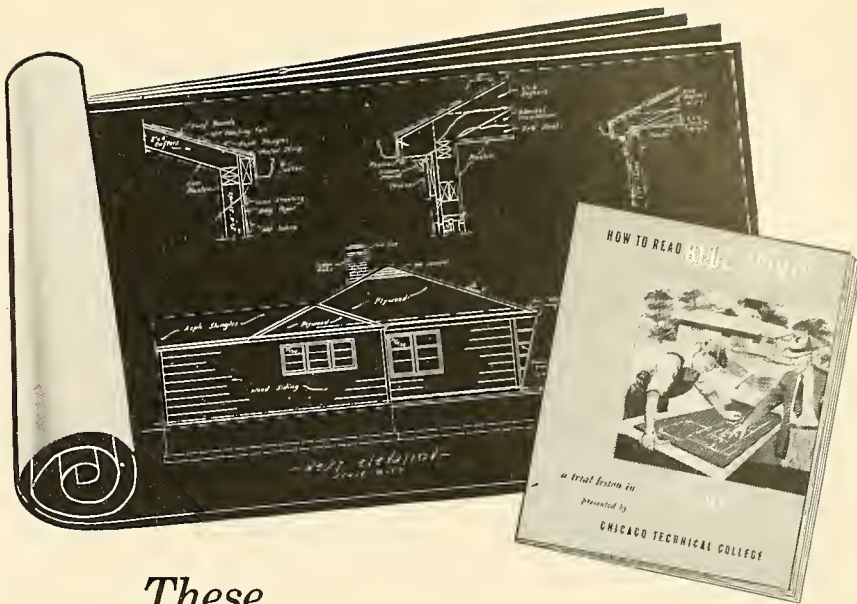
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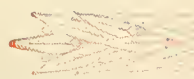
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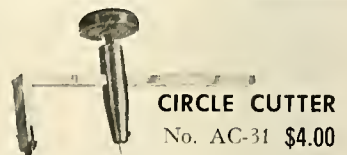
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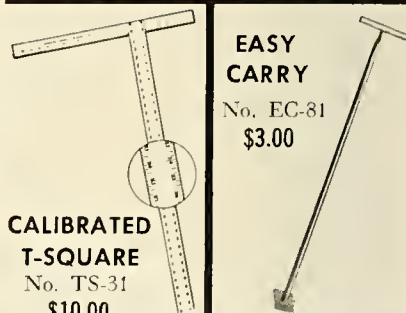
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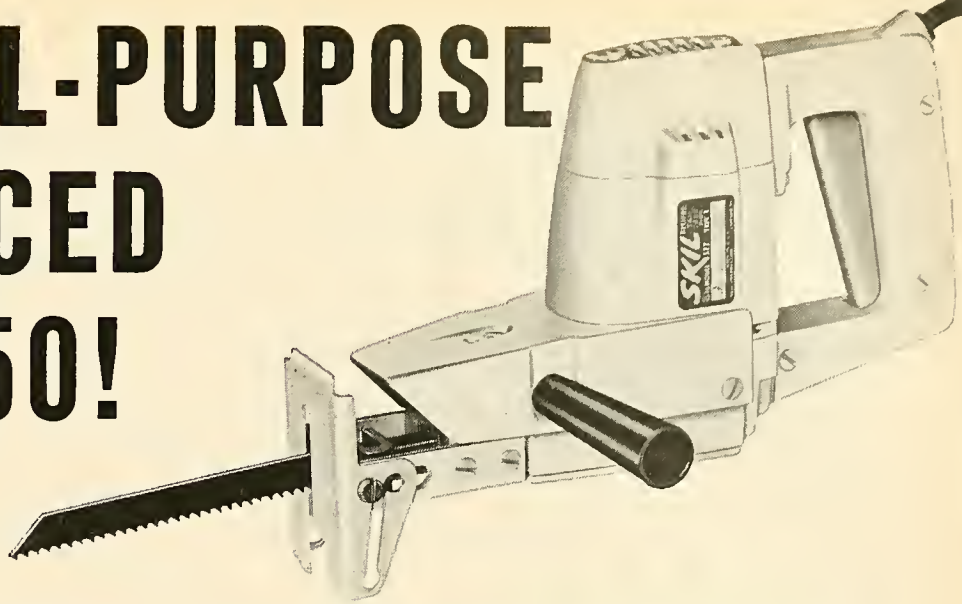
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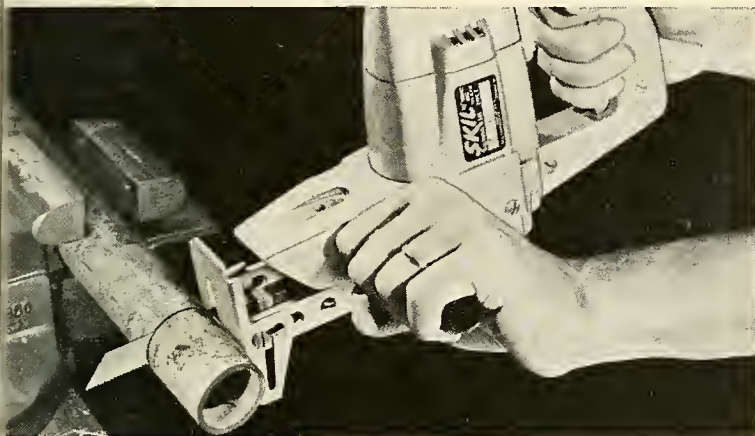
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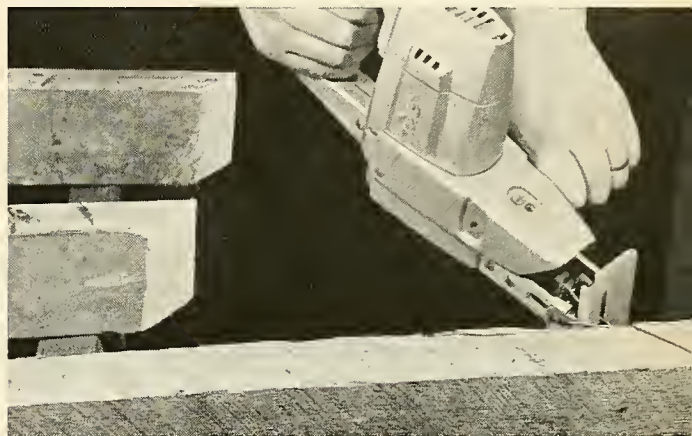
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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

HUNTING season is close at hand, a joyous yet sometimes tragic time for those who follow the lore of the rifle and scattergun. All of us should review the ten commandments of shooting safety. They may be familiar to you, but maybe you know someone who doesn't know them. Here they are:

1. Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun.
2. Watch that muzzle. Carry your gun safely. Keep the safety on until you're ready to shoot.
3. Unload guns when not in use. Take down or have actions open. Guns should be carried in cases in shooting areas.
4. Be sure of your target before you pull that trigger.
5. Be sure barrel is clear of obstructions and that you have ammunition of the proper size.
6. Avoid all horseplay with guns. Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot.
7. Never pull a gun toward you by the muzzle. Never climb a tree, straddle a fence or jump a ditch with a loaded gun.
8. Never shoot a bullet at a flat, hard surface or water or at a target where your backstop is inadequate.
9. Store guns and ammunition separately and beyond the reach of children.
10. Avoid alcoholic beverages before and during the hunt.

Good luck!

* * *

Labor-Saving Inflation

George Clarno of Sandy Creek Route, Remote, Oregon, has found an easy way to inflate his rubber boat. He brings into use the reverse end of the vacuum cleaner—a quick and sure-

fire method, he says, which beats the pump on time and labor.

* * *

He Needs Information

Robert Wiley of Roslyn, Pennsylvania, needs a helping hand. He writes:

"Perhaps one of our Canadian brothers can help me out with a little bear hunting information. I wrote to the Canadian Department of Commerce and received no replies to my query other than pamphlets designed for tourists. I also tried to obtain a list of guides to no avail. I've had good luck so far on deer hunting. Have five bucks to my credit and don't mind roughing it. I was a survival instructor in the U.S.A.F. and can take care of myself in the outdoors.

"About the only way I could afford a trip and chance to get a bear would be to drive up, camp out and hack pack from a base camp. I have experience using contour maps and a compass. Any information at all will be appreciated."

* * *

Girls Know Their Stuff

Some outdoor loose ends from the membership:

• Last I heard from Cliff Stoecker, a member in Baltimore, he had acquired a new fishing and hunting partner—his wife, Mrs. Betty Stoecker. First time out for saltchuck denizens she connected with fifteen pounds of rockfish. Later on, during the duck season, she nailed a double on her first shot. Betty proved it wasn't beginner's luck by four more in two successive weekend junkets to the blinds—also two geese. And how are you doing, Cliff?

•

Fred Florack of Rochester, New York, is another one of those angler lads with a missus with a knack for



catching fish. A junket to the St. Lawrence netted six lunker pike for Mrs. Florack (photo above). She duped 'em on a No. 10 Buffalo spoon. Brother Florack has been a member of Local Union 72 for over forty-two years. How many pike did you say you nailed down, Fred?

* * *

Field Dressing of Ducks

When the duck hunter must spend several days in the field, field dressing of the birds is a must. Leaving the feathers on provides an excellent insulation, helping to retain the cold through the warm days. Hang the birds up at night if possible and leave hanging in the shade during the day.

Remove the internal organs. Also make an incision in the neck to remove windpipe and crop. If crop contains food matter, its removal is essential as spoilage in this area can taint the meat.

Remove gizzard, heart and liver. Use no water to clean the bird. Wipe the body cavity with a clean rag after all the insides are removed. As the body cavity dries, a glaze will form and act as an impenetrable film against flies and other insects.

On very warm days it is good to pack cold birds in a sleeping bag or wrap in canvas to help hold the cold.

As the meat of waterfowl can be aged like any other meat to give best quality, a week in the field can be beneficial to the bird in the pan—if kept chilled.

* * *

Leroy's Wife Gets a Deer

A letter and photo from Leroy Crandall, member of Local Union 1294, offer further proof that the wives of good union men make companionable and oftentimes skillful outdoor partners. Photo is on next page. Leroy writes:

"Who says the female is the weaker sex? Enclosed is a photo of my wife Catherine. She shot this deer, gutted it out and dragged it to base (about half a mile). She downed the critter



with my dad's rifle, an antique 45-70. My wife had been hunting for the last nineteen years—and only started seeing 'em the last three. She filled out with her deer the last three years. We are a hunting family, two boys and two girls—all of them having got a deer."

* * *

A Sportsman Testifies

A national fishing expert has warned the Senate Appropriations Committee that the rising tide of salt water anglers may end up on the rocks unless there is an adequate federal marine laboratory research program.

Author and sportsman Richard C. Wolff testified that the Administration's request for \$292,000 to finance game fish research was about one-

tenth of what could be spent "wisely and profitably" to perpetuate a major sport.

Wolff told the committee:

"To put it in fishermen's terms, you wouldn't go shark fishing with a banty rod. That is what the marine biologists at the federal research laboratories at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, are being asked to do."

I think Wolff made a pretty startling statement when he declared:

"The edible fish catch of the nation's salt water sportsmen now equals that of the nation's commercial fishermen."

The present level of federal support for research benefiting commercial fishing averages \$201 per commercial fisherman annually as compared to only a little more than two cents per salt-water fisherman per year. In closing, Wolff warned that today's salt water anglers were "fishing in troubled waters."

* * *

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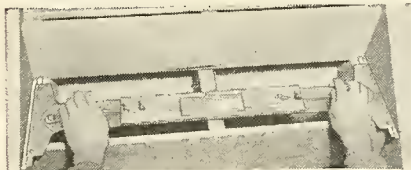
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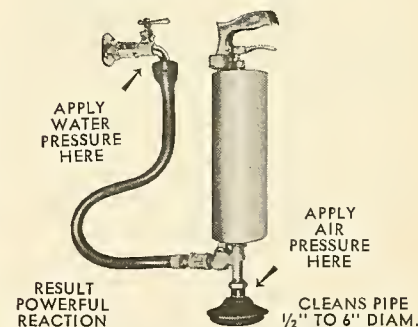
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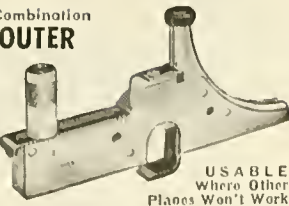
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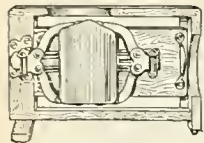
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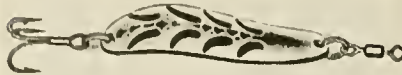
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When Hal Johnson, Portland, Maine, took his deer, it was a buck that dressed out at 150 pounds. Hal wants to know if we can give him an idea what the critter weighed on the hoof.

A few years back, Hal, we carried a chart that showed the relative weights of deer—dressed and on the hoof. We've added a few more weight categories and here's the latest data we have on hand:

DRESSED	LIVE
60	80
70	92
80	105
90	117
100	131
110	140
120	156
130	166
140	179
150	190
160	203
170	215
180	228
190	240

* * *

Clarence Did Fine

Many beginner big game hunters go through a half-dozen seasons without bagging a deer, let alone a buck. Not so with Clarence Strickett of Skokie, Illinois, a member of Local 2014. Clarence was successful the first time out, bagging an 11 pointer that dressed out at 245 pounds.

* * *

Don't Fret, Sweetheart

A word of solace to the good wife of a hunter: Do not become alarmed or suspicious if he calls out in his troubled sleep for "Betsy." Betsy ain't a lady, she's a rifle.

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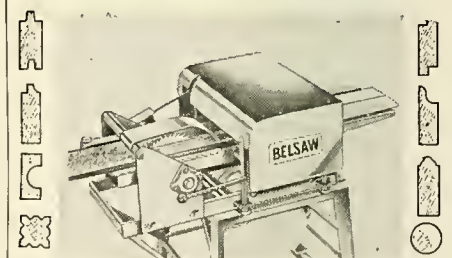
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October Shopping Tips

AFTER a summer of jumping prices, living costs are now receding. A number of important foods are a little cheaper in October. This means you should be able to bring your eating bill back into line, especially if you seek out the more abundant foods of the month.

Meat prices are edging down. Turkey and broilers are still outstanding values. Cheese is in abundant supply, with prices trimmed, and is an outstanding value for main dishes. Tuna and pink salmon are in good supply, with special prices featured by the stores. In red meats, beef chuck roast and pork shoulder are relatively reasonable.

October also is a good month to look for coat sales. The Columbus Day sales start the annual price cutting from the higher prices usually charged for fall clothing in September. Other good values in October include the recently reduced stereo record players, standard-quality mattresses and nylon rugs. In children's clothing, Dame Fashion once in a while takes a practical turn, and the big style for girls this year is the versatile jumper. Corduroy jumpers are both reasonable and machine-washable.

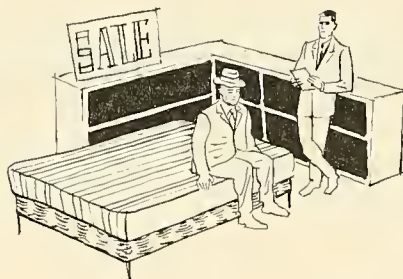
Does your family need some new mattresses? Many retailers advertise innerspring mattresses at \$39. These are "leaders," advertised at a low price to bring you into the store. There, the salesmen try to trade you up to a \$79 "deluxe" mattress or even a "king," "queen" or other "super size" for as much as \$100. The mattress industry is striving urgently to promote the more expensive mattresses these days.

But the \$39 standard mattress widely advertised as a special actually happens to be quite good quality and better than mattresses at this price used to be. Trade sources report that the improved quality at this moderate price is made possible by automation in the mattress fac-

ories. Retailers get a very small profit, often only \$2 after expenses, on the \$39 mattress, compared to the \$20 they usually net on the \$79 mattress they would like to sell you.

Of course, nobody can make much of a living at such a small margin, but the value is there—and if it enables families to replace some of their wornout mattresses, factory production will be increased and some of the hardships of automation thus alleviated.

You will find the salesmen pushing you to buy the super size mattress and the new box spring you consequently would need. Salesmen get bonuses (known in the trade as "push money") from manufacturers for pushing the higher-priced sets. They make as much as \$8 ex-



tra for selling a super size bedding set, compared to \$2 or even nothing for selling an ordinary standard mattress, according to *Home Furnishings Daily*, industry trade paper.

You may not really need a new box spring for a new mattress, nor one of the same brand, even though the attempt often is made to sell you a new box spring at that time. Stores often charge as much for a box spring as for a mattress, even though box springs cost less to manufacture.

In shopping values in mattresses, compare the innerspring unit, the filling and the quality of ticking. An innerspring unit of at least 220 coils is satisfactory for many needs. Those with 252 to 312 coils or more provide additional strength and firmness and sometimes have heavier-gauge springs. A strong, closely

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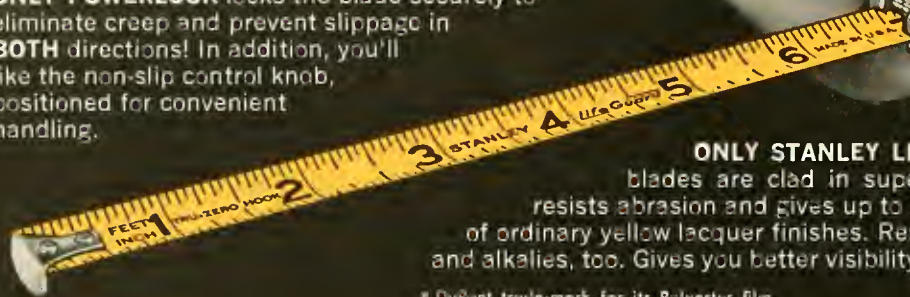
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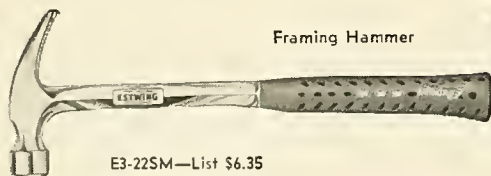
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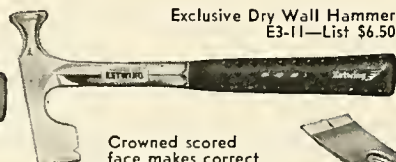
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Estwing 

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woven ticking, preferably of eight-ounce woven cotton, helps the mattress keep its shape.

Well-made innerspring mattresses also usually have vertically stitched "pre-built" borders to prevent sagging at the edges. Low-quality mattresses usually lack these. Sit on the edge when you shop for a mattress to see how firm it is at that important area.

A good-quality mattress is noticeably heavier than a low-grade one. It has more material in it.

PRICES of wool rugs have been raised this year. As a result, nylon is getting more retail promotion and consumer interest than ever before. Good wool rugs have high soil resistance, but continuous-filament nylon rugs are reasonably good in this respect, and the better grades rate high in durability.

Nylon rugs now on the market range all the way from very poor to very good and cost anywhere from \$4.95 a square yard to \$14.95. Even the fact that a rug is made of con-

tinuous-filament nylon is no assurance of durability. Continuous-filament nylon is a thicker, longer nylon which resists soil and doesn't form little fiber balls as does the older "staple" nylon.

You should bear in mind that continuous-filament nylon carpeting can vary in quality of fiber, in the thickness and length of pile and in how closely woven or tufted it is. Woven nylon rugs usually are more durable, more stable and shape-retaining than tufted rugs, and not really much more expensive for the same grade. Tufted rugs can be satisfactory if thickly tufted and if made with a double jute back.

Always remember that a good-quality rug feels heavy.

You will have to pay \$7.50 to \$10 a square yard for good-quality nylon carpeting at this time. Carpeting widely sold around the \$4 to \$5 level usually is satisfactory only for light-to-medium duty or for temporary use; it sometimes tends to lose its shape after cleaning. On the other hand, it may not pay to

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go much above \$10 a yard. One leading retailer has said publicly that nylon carpeting at \$10 a yard is close in quality to that for \$15.

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FOLEY Sharpening Equipment



Foley Saw Filer

Sharpens crosscut circular saws, combination (rip and crosscut) circular saws, band saws and hand saws! Exclusive Foley principle of jointing the saw as it is filed keeps all teeth uniform in size, shape and spacing; keeps circular saws perfectly round, usually doubles saw life. In use today all over America.

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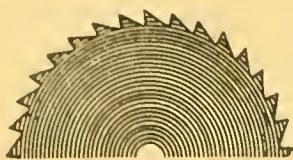
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Twin Cities Locals Push Wood at Show

Wood was given a big boost by an exhibit at the Home-A-Rama Show at the new St. Paul Armory. The exhibit was jointly sponsored by Local Union 87 of St. Paul and Local Union 1644 of Minneapolis. The show attracted 65,000 visitors, and a large percentage of the visitors, by their remarks to those manning the labor booth, made it very clear that "people love wood."

Lumber firms and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, in response to requests from L.U. 87 and L.U. 1644, provided thousands of pieces of literature advertising wood and its many uses. The literature was handed out to the public along with a wooden six-inch rule. Many members of both sponsoring locals helped man the booth.

Seen in the picture, from left to



right, are: Howard Christensen, president, State Council of Carpenters, business representative of the Twin Cities Carpenters District Council and president of L.U. 87; Don Jackman, wood promotion chairman and recording secretary, L.U. 1644; Leigh-

ton Walstrom, area representative, NLMA; Rod Danielson, wood promotion secretary and L.U. 87 financial secretary, and Bill Driver, L.U. 87 wood promotion chairman. The latter is a carpentry instructor at the St. Paul Vocational School.

L.U. 2046, Martinez, Calif., Installs Officers

With Brother Charles E. Nichols, representing the General Office of the United Brotherhood, as the installing officer, Local Union 2046 of Martinez, Calif., held a most successful installation of officers. In the photo below, in the front row, from left to right, are seen the following: Thomas D. Baum, financial secretary and assistant business representative; Everett Allred, treasurer; Floyd Stone-

king, president, and George B. Bell, vice president. In the second row, from left to right, the picture shows Brother Charles E. Nichols, the installing officer; Ernest Turner, warden; John Stevens, trustee; George H. Weise, business representative; Henry Hedrick, trustee; Jason Evans, conductor; Thomas L. Phillips, trustee, and Donald D. Pinnell, the recording secretary of the Martinez local.





Chicago Local 62 Honors Its Half-Century Members

Fifty-year members of Local Union 62, Chicago, were warmly commended for their devotion to the United Brotherhood and their careers were cited as excellent models for the new members of the organization to emulate, both as skilled mechanics and stalwart trade unionists. After the presentation of 50-year pins to the honored old-timers, President Ted Kenney of the Chicago District Council installed Brother William Cook as business representative and Brother Wilbur Johnson as recording secretary.

In the front row, in the photo, from left to right, are: Clare Carlson, president, Local Union 62; Ted Kenney, president, Chicago District Council; Joe Swanson, a 50-year member of L.U. 62; Axel Swanson, a 50-year mem-

ber of L.U. 62; Carl Danielson, conductor, and Frank Aronson, vice president. In the rear row, in the same order, are: William Cook, business representative, L.U. 62; Wilbur Johnson, recording secretary; Fred Mock, vice president of the Chicago District Council; Alex Robertson, Chicago District Council business representative; George Vest, business representative of the District Council; Charles A. Thompson, secretary-treasurer of the District Council; Morris W. Jones, L.U. 62 trustee, and Arthur Nickelson, L.U. 62 financial secretary and treasurer.

Everyone present thoroughly enjoyed the occasion.

Four fifty-year members of L.U. 62, Brothers John Norrell, Thomas Johnston, C. H. Johnson and Carl Hofzell, were not able to attend the celebration.



Ray Hackett Lauded by Long Beach Local

Local Union 710 congratulated Brother Ray Hackett and wished him many happy years when he retired recently after sixteen years of service as business representative.

Brother Hackett, initiated in L.U. 710, Long Beach, Calif., in 1935, was elected business representative in 1946. He served through the middle of 1959. One year later he was again elected, serving until his recent retirement at the age of 72.

Who's Afraid of the Truth?

(Continued from Page 13)

terest rate information. Test yourself.

Do you know what the finance charge and the *true* annual interest rate were the last time you borrowed money or bought on credit?

In the spring of 1962, President Kennedy sent a special message to Congress proposing a new program for consumer protection, including a basic "bill of rights" for the American consumer. These rights of the individual include, the President said, "the right to be informed—to be protected against fraudulent, deceitful or grossly misleading information, advertising, labeling or other practices—and to be given the facts he needs to make an informed choice."

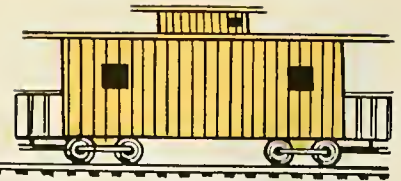
To help guarantee this right, the

President urged Congress to pass the truth-in-lending bill. Public support is widespread, but opposition in the Senate has prevented enactment of the bill. To overcome this opposition will require determined support for truth-in-lending by the individual borrower and buyer.

This should not be a partisan matter. Consumers who are Republican need protection just as much as consumers who are Democratic.

All we who advocate truth-in-lending legislation are asking is that the consumer be told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth—in advance—about the interest rates and finance charges he is asked to pay when he borrows money or buys an article on the installment plan.

IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

Education at Home: Talk Up Unionism

IT IS a matter of history that the working people of our nation were responsible for the establishment of the public schools and public universities in every state. This great achievement did not come easily or quickly. In the first decades of American independence, schooling was a privilege whose enjoyment was limited to the children of the wealthy. Labor became convinced that a continuation of this custom was not conducive to the building of an intelligent and democratic society, and so one can read, from 1830 onward, of the vigorous, persistent activities of "Workingmen's Committees" to make education available to all youngsters.

The struggle was hard and prolonged—but, as we all now know, in the end it was a successful effort. The existence of our public schools and colleges has contributed immensely to the position of leadership which our country holds in the family of nations.

Labor is very proud of its role in making educational opportunity available to all. Labor's keen interest in education—and more of it, at every level—continues. It is not likely that our interest and support will ever diminish. Surely the great American system of schools and colleges represents one of the vital strengths of our nation. How large an enterprise education is can be seen from the fact that this October we have the astounding total of 51,486,000 students enrolled in elementary schools, high schools and colleges.

However, as trade unionists we cannot be happy that with all this truly stupendous amount of educational activity in the United States, very few of our youngsters are ever taught anything that is factual about the American labor movement and what it has contributed over the years to making ours the most wonderful country in the world's history. It is regrettable but all too true, as President E. L. Wheatley of the Operative Potters recently said, that teachers in the schools and colleges have almost completely disregarded the subject of organized labor.

And in many schools and colleges the students are not only given no information about organized labor that is accurate and fair but also, to make matters worse, are exposed to vicious anti-labor pamphlets, and other material distributed by the National Right-to-Work Committee, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and similar groups.

The time has surely arrived when something must be

done about this problem. It is not a simple problem, but as trade unionists we must try to find the solution. One answer is for more union men and women to serve on boards of education and college boards of trustees.

The climate of public opinion is of tremendous importance to the labor movement. Today's climate, as AFL-CIO President George Meany has recently observed, is not favorable to labor's cause. As a result, labor's proposals for dealing with stubborn unemployment and other pressing economic problems which now face our country are making no visible progress on Capitol Hill.

When public opinion was strongly on labor's side three decades ago, Congress passed such legislation helpful to the wage-earners as the Wagner Act of 1935. On the other hand, when the anti-labor propagandists later succeeded in poisoning public opinion against the institution of trade unionism, Congress went ahead and passed the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947 and the Landrum-Griffin Act in 1959.

Our Brotherhood may not be in a position to persuade America's schools and colleges to start teaching their millions of students—the great majority of them the sons and daughters of working people—the truth about the great and significant contributions made by organized labor. But there is something very valuable which each of us, as a sincere member of the Brotherhood, can and should do. It is not a difficult thing to do, and it can make a huge difference. In these times we should not be content with drawing the economic benefits that go along with union membership. When labor is under attack, it is not enough to be a good union man on the job and in the union hall—but otherwise keeping our belief in trade unionism to ourselves.

All of us who have families can and should regard ourselves as teachers of unionism within the home. We can and should try to make our spouses and our growing children understand the beneficial purposes of unionism and the many worthwhile things that unionism stands for and has achieved—how it promotes and protects the well-being of the family and the community, year in and year out.

This kind of effort on the part of each one of us—in the home and also in talking with neighbors, merchants and other citizens—can do much toward making the climate of public opinion in regard to organized labor what it ought to be.

Certainly we cannot sit back and wait for the schools and colleges to be doing the educational job in this field which business-dominated boards of education and boards of trustees apparently don't want done.

PLANE GOSSIP



Pretty Solid Humor

Apprentice: "What's gray, howls at the moon and is covered with concrete?"

Journeyman: "I dunno . . . what is it?"

Apprentice: "A coyote. I just put in the concrete to make it harder!"

—Fred Saltz,
Adrian, Mich.

IS YOUR WIFE UNION-MINDED?

And He Was, Too

Two carpenters were working on opposite sides of a tall wall. Late in the day, ready to quit, one called out to the other: "You finish?"

"Nope," came the reply, "I bane Norwegian!"

—Wesley J. Butt, L.U. 791,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED WE STAND

In Shorthand?

A five-year-old who had been seeing too much TV came running home from kindergarten and told his mother that she would have to buy him a holster and a gun to take to school the next day: "Teacher said she was going to teach us to draw!"

—Christine Didas,
Hornell, N. Y.

CONTRIBUTE TO COPE

A Weighty Scheme

It is rumored there is a plan afoot to split California into two states. One state would be called North California and the other one would be Lower California. Since these names are cumbersome, the proposal is to call them, for short, No-Cal and Lo-Cal.

—Ed. Brown.

Real Far-Out Fishing

A policeman on the park detail saw two men sitting on a park bench. One was putting his clasped hands together before him, then yanking them up. "What's your friend doing?" the officer asked the other occupant of the bench.

"He's fishing, I guess," came the reply.

"Well," said the cop, "you better get him out of here before I run the two of you in!" So the two of them paddled their bench down the sidewalk.

—Evelyn Linton,
Memphis, Tenn.

BE SURE TO VOTE

Real Round Trip!

A pretty young girl was waiting for her westbound bus when a wolf in a Cadillac drove up and said: "Hi! I'm going west!"

"Wonderful!" replied the girl, "Bring me back an orange!"

—C. C. Wells,
Roseburg, Ore.

UNIONISM IS PROTECTION

Big Chief Chilly Pony

A motorist driving across the desert picked up an old Indian and, shortly thereafter, the engine began to heat up. He started to drive faster and the old Indian said, "You better slow down, let old buggy rest!"

"No, Chief," replied the driver, "the faster I drive, the more air goes through the radiator and the cooler it gets." They made it safely to the Indian's home and, the next day, while riding his pony, the Indian noted the pony was getting hot so he forced him into a run. After a while the pony dropped dead and the Indian said: "Ugh! Pony must have froze to death!"

—Edith Girtley,
Shepherdsville, Ky.

Southern Moisture

Our correspondent in Louisiana, where they have been known to have torrential rains, reported last week that an unusually hard downpour occurred there recently. "It rained so hard," he reports, "that I saw the fish in the bayou swimming UP the rain! I don't know how high they actually swam because you couldn't see too far in rain that hard. But I do know that it was about half an hour after it stopped raining before those fish started falling!"

—I. Walton.

UNIONISM IS PROTECTION

No Crowds

The Russians sent a dog up in a rocket and called it a "mutnik." Next they sent a man up in a rocket and called it a "sputnik." We hear they're planning on sending up another rocket with a man and a woman in it. They're going to call it a "picnik!"

—Robert MacNamara.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETING

And Plenty of It!

The reason "politics makes strange bedfellows" is that a lot of people like the same bunk.

—L. B. Johnson.

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Short Takes

The waiter laughed when I placed my order in French. No wonder . . . it was my old French teacher!

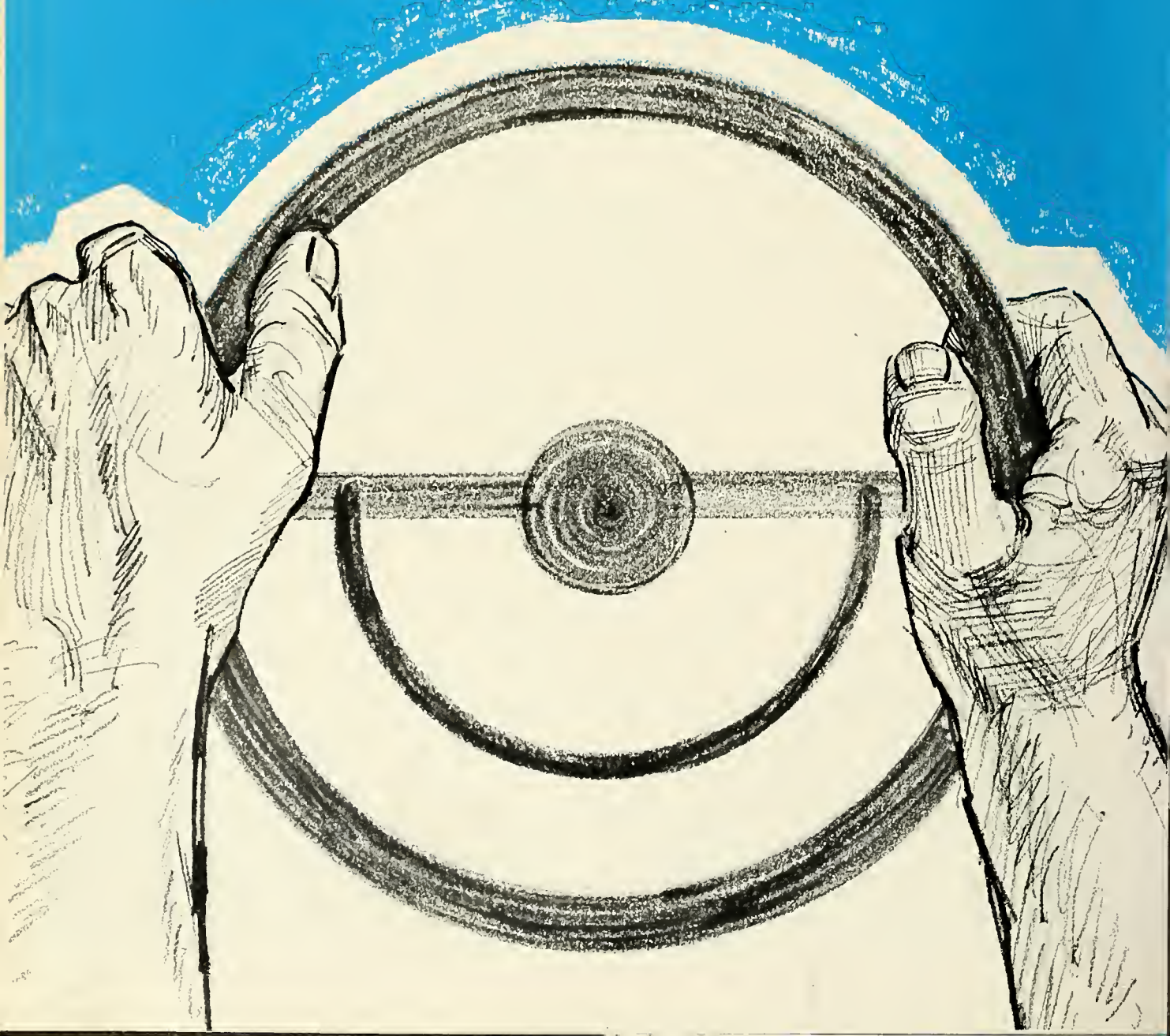
Two can live as cheaply as one and they generally have to nowadays.

It's not difficult to design a woman's bathing suit these days. In fact, there's nothing much to it.

As the Days Grow Shorter...

LET'S DRIVE WITH EXTRA CARE

The nation's highway safety record over the recent Labor Day weekend was not a good one at all. The accident toll was a terribly heavy one. Now we are entering the period of shorter days, and statistics prove that this is always when the hazards of driving increase. Your family needs you—very much. Therefore, we urge every member of the United Brotherhood to drive with special care, this month and in the holiday months to follow. Drive with maximum alertness. Always drive defensively. Let us all try to do our very best to cut down on highway accidents this autumn.



Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

NOVEMBER 1963



**GUARD
AGAINST
INFECTION**

Even a Minor Wound

Can Be DANGEROUS!



THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXIII

NO. 11

NOVEMBER, 1963

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



Bernard Tassler, Editor

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THE COVER

Turkey on the table is traditional for Thanksgiving Day. This is the joyous day when our people not only feast but give thanks to the Almighty for the blessings received during the year. Like Christmas, Thanksgiving is a family day.

The first American Thanksgiving Day was celebrated during the second winter the Plymouth colonists spent in the New World. Bringing wild turkeys and venison, more than eighty friendly Indians came to the feast. The year was 1621. From Plymouth the custom of Thanksgiving Day spread.

In 1863, during the Civil War, President Lincoln issued a proclamation setting aside the last Thursday of November as "a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father." In 1864 he issued a similar proclamation. In 1941 Congress decreed that the fourth Thursday of November would be observed as Thanksgiving Day and would be a legal holiday.



POSTMASTERS ATTENTION: Change of address cards on Form 3579 should be sent to THE CARPENTER, Carpenters' Building, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

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Printed in U. S. A.

Fire Resistance Tested

WOOD STANDS UP Better Than STEEL

WOOD—nature's most versatile and most easily used natural resource—is simple yet highly complex in makeup. The simplicity of wood has made it indispensable for centuries for all types of building construction. The complexity of wood has endowed it with properties and characteristics that make it desirable for its beauty, warmth, workability, ease of maintenance, renewability, economy and high strength-to-weight ratio.

We who work with wood have seen other materials, such as steel, aluminum and plastic, develop and come into vogue. The appearance of these other materials has meant that wood has found itself in a highly competitive market where there is constant jockeying for acceptance. It is natural that the promotion of new materials tends to emphasize certain of their claimed superior qualities and to conceal or soft-pedal their shortcomings.

Those who want to supplant wood in the marketplace have stressed their claim of "non-combustibility" for the new materials on the basis of a definition carefully developed to preclude acceptance of wood—even wood which has been thoroughly fire-retardant treated.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association has pointed out

that the erroneous contention that wood is highly combustible and therefore not safe for certain construction applications has built up to almost mythical proportions. A corollary portion of this faulty theory, which has been given even wider dissemination, is that the use

of so-called "non-combustible" materials insures safety.

Unfortunately, many people in responsible positions have taken these notions at face value without looking at the facts and realizing they are as imaginative as Grimm's fairy tales. It is true that wood will



This photograph shows the condition of steel beam in comparative fire test of lumber and steel beams. The steel-supported panel fell into the building after a thirty-minute exposure to flames.

burn; no one will attempt to deny it. But wood does not burn as easily as the enemies of wood maintain. We are all familiar with the wood-burning fireplace. We know that several logs in a fireplace can make a wonderful and warm fire, but it is often no simple matter to start such a fire.

A single log in a fireplace is almost impossible to ignite. This is because wood will not burn until the heat reaches temperature ranges of around 450 degrees, although it will char at a stable rate for long periods. Naturally, the larger the member the more fire-resistive it is and the harder to ignite.

Wood's chemical and physical complexities have interested scientists and technologists for many years and have spurred them to probe further into the mysteries of wood fiber, cells, lignin, the engineering properties that give wood its strength and stiffness and give it stability when exposed to high temperatures.

This resistiveness to fire is among wood's many inherent qualities. Because it is composed of millions of voids and vacuums, wood naturally resists flame. Wood will char, but it will not ignite until temperatures are well above heat ranges that are destructive of life.

Overlooked in the "non-combustible myth" spread by those who promote other materials is the fact that all materials are susceptible to fire damage. Concrete spalls, gypsum shatters and steel softens or melts. Recognition of this truth has led many forward-looking construction specialists to reexamine building requirements and to conclude that the use of so-called non-combustible materials is not the answer to safety. Too many structures built with materials bearing the label "non-combustible" have been destroyed—in many cases not so much by the ravages of fire as by structural failures caused by intense heat which weakened supporting members and brought on failure and collapse of the building.

Cognizant of the anti-wood propaganda that has built up, the lumber and wood products industries have devoted many years and large sums to studies of the properties of wood.

From this work have been developed construction practices and chemical treating methods for more efficient construction applications that minimize the chance of fire damage to structural elements.

No building is truly fireproof. All can be damaged or destroyed by intense heat. The fire endurance of a building material is a matter of temperature and time. This has led many fire research engineers to conclude that the role played by the basic building material in fire safety is exaggerated in relation to its true importance, and that the important considerations for fire safety when wood is used are equally as important as when other building materials are employed.

THE National Lumber Manufacturers Association says that proper building design—not a dependence on the magical word "non-combustible"—is the most important means of achieving life and property safety. Design, the NLMA holds, is the key word for providing safety features in buildings.

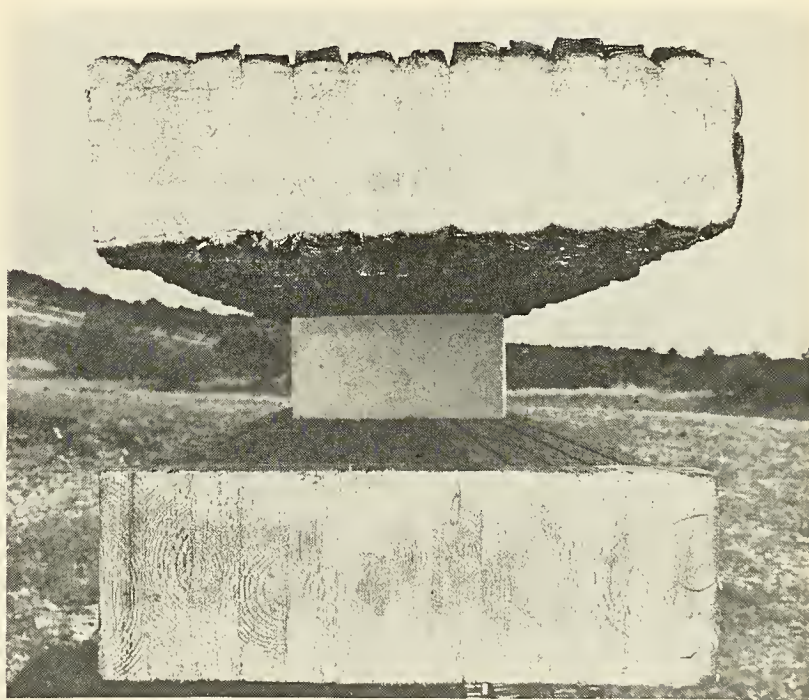
To measure the fire resistance of structural wood members—wood's ability to continue to function and support load when exposed to the

damaging effect of high temperatures—the NLMA sponsored two comparative studies to measure the behavior of wood and steel joists and beams when exposed to fire.

A test structure with unprotected steel joists and unprotected wood joists was constructed, and both materials were exposed simultaneously to identical loading and fire conditions. The fire test showed that while the steel joist did not burn, it failed to retain its strength and to support load under heat. The wood joist charred, but it continued to support the full design load without appreciable deflection.

Within twelve minutes after the fire was started, the average temperature in the test structure was 1300 degrees and the steel joists had deflected eighteen inches. At thirteen minutes the steel framing collapsed into the building. *The wood joists supported the full design load during the entire test, and the maximum deflection measured was only one-half inch—and 80 per cent of the wood remained undamaged.*

This test and a similar comparative test of the fire resistance of timber and steel beams showed that untreated and unprotected wood joists and beams have substantially



Condition of the wooden beam after the fire test. Throughout the test the beam continued to support its full design load. In addition, 80 per cent of original wood section remained undamaged.



Twisted steel supporting roof members form an eerie pattern as a result of fire's heat. The high temperature caused the steel roof system of this building to lose strength, bend and collapse.

more fire resistance than unprotected steel joists and beams. In the test of timber and steel beams, the steel beam collapsed after thirty minutes' exposure when the temperature near the beam measured 1422 degrees. The timber beam supported its full load throughout the test and deflected only two and one-fourth inches after thirty minutes' exposure. Seventy-five per cent of the wood section was undamaged.

These tests substantiated the generally recognized facts that in temperature ranges of 800 to 900 degrees, unprotected structural steel will lose strength, and beyond 1200 degrees it will fail to support load.

The tests showed positively that the important consideration for safety is the effect high temperatures have on the structural performance of the supporting members. The building material and the contents of the building may not be combustible, but once a fire has started, the structure and contents can be completely destroyed due to the failure of the structural system to support loads when subjected to extreme temperatures.

The collapse of the framework or roof system can do more damage than the fire itself. This was illustrated in the fire that swept the thirty-four-acre General Motors

plant in Livonia, Michigan, in 1953. What happened in that fire should have shattered forever the "non-combustible myth." The building was of steel and classified "non-combustible." The machinery was "non-combustible." The product was "non-combustible." But the Livonia fire is the largest single fire loss on record, totaling \$28 million.

The fire resistiveness of wood products used in construction has been greatly increased with recent technological progress in engineered timber construction. Advances include the use of glued-laminated timber—relatively small pieces of wood bonded together into a single unit of increased strength which can be fabricated into almost any shape and size—and improved methods of framing both sawn and laminated timber by using efficient fastenings such as split ring and shear plate connectors. The development of these engineered methods has freed timber construction from former restrictions of short spans and straight pieces.

The construction practices resulting from the use of improved timber engineering also have resulted in better fire resistance since larger members are used.

Heavy timber construction has two important assets. It is slower burning and it is more resistive to

failure—which reduces the fear of collapse and makes salvage often only a matter of removing char. The important criterion for safety, therefore, should be how well a structure performs in a fire, not whether the material will burn. But the myth about wood appears to hold many people spellbound.

In recent years fire protection experts have become increasingly aware of the fact that a structure's basic construction materials have little to do with promoting life safety. Of far more importance are the proper placement of materials in the design of a building, protection of hazardous locations, protected exits and exitways which are available to every building occupant, interior finish limitations with respect to hazard and a good detection system. If proper precautions are taken to insure safe and rapid means of egress from a building, life safety will be factual, not mythical.

Wood can be effectively utilized with other materials and, through testing, guarantee the degree of fire resistance needed to provide the necessary protection. In this respect wood is not different from other materials. The fuel contribution of wood, by the time it becomes involved in a fire, has little to do with life safety.

Yet wood continues to be the scapegoat for many large-loss fires. Whenever a catastrophe occurs, says the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, wood is a sitting duck for adverse public opinion. Persons not familiar with the facts of a particular fire make statements which fan hostile sentiment. Investigation of fires where lives are lost usually discloses fallacies in the building's design—barred exits, highly combustible interior finishes, open stairwells, poor housekeeping, delay in sounding the alarm, lack of firestops or inadequate exit facilities. But regardless of such deficiencies in design, the use of wood in the structure usually gets the principal blame.

Wood's competitors like to talk about the potential fuel contribution of wood, yet they neglect to mention that any fire intense enough to devour the potential fuel in wood also will destroy their own material.

It is heartening that public opin-

ion now is veering away from the non-combustible myth launched and cultivated by those who produce building materials other than wood. More emphasis is beginning to be placed on the proper use of materials in construction. Part of this change is the direct result of educational efforts of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and of the lumber industry to offset the anti-wood propaganda. The tide is slowly turning in relation to building code requirements, but much work needs to be done to reduce the unwarranted competitive advantage non-wood materials still have.

Area and height limitations in building codes are generally much more restrictive for wood than is necessary. Too often the emphasis is on the structural material itself in relation to life safety, with little consideration given to other protection features in the building's design.

WITH modern demands for larger and larger areas, wood has found itself injured by building code restrictions. The case of the bowling alley is a good example. Twenty years ago ten lanes under one roof were customary. Today a single structure may house twenty to fifty lanes, requiring open areas of 20,000 to 60,000 square feet. If building code basic allowable areas for wood construction are not increased, the restrictions could seriously affect the use of wood in a very important market.

Another market for wood requiring constant attention is interior finishes. The tendency is to restrict severely the use of finishes alleged to be combustible. In many cases this means the use of wood is stopped completely. Fortunately, many building code officials are becoming less inclined to believe myths, but the myth-believers still present formidable opposition.

A cooperative technical promotion campaign has been initiated by the American Wood Preservers Institute and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association to open up for wood markets customarily held by other materials. The wood that is the wedge into this market is fire retardant treated wood.

By chemical treatment with a

water-borne impregnant, wood is made much less susceptible to fire. Heat contribution, flame spread and smoke development are reduced and the after-glow is eliminated.

The wood-treating process, which complies with the American Wood Preservers Association standard, is fire tested by a method promulgated by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. The method used is the tunnel test, modified from ten minutes to thirty minutes duration, which determines a material's surface flammability and also indicates the fuel contribution. A material must not show a flame-spread rating over 25 or any evidence of significant progressive combustibility to qualify for UL certification.

Because the treatment is by a water-borne method, fire retardant treated wood is not recommended for exterior uses requiring exposure to the weather. But the similarity of fire retardant treated wood to the behavior of non-combustible materials under fire conditions has enabled it to be proposed as an alternate to non-combustible materials in certain interior assemblies.

For example, fire retardant treated wood has been shown to be ideally suited for applications as studs in lieu of steel in fire-resistive partitions and in roof systems requiring one-hour or less of fire resistance.



Fire-resistant lumber provides protection at reasonable cost.

The major acceptance of fire retardant treated wood in building codes took place in 1961 with approval in the Basic Building Code of the Building Officials Conference of America. Since then recognition has been given by the National Building Code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the Uniform Building Code of the International Conference of Building Officials and the Southern Standard Building Code of the Southern Building Code Congress.

FRTW also has been approved in Connecticut, North Carolina and the following places: Baltimore, Denver, New York City, Atlanta, Kansas City, Mo., Houston, Cincinnati, Cleveland and Dayton, Seattle, Sacramento, Evanston, South Bend, Ann Arbor, Tacoma, Arlington and Fairfax Counties in Virginia, and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Prince

The wood used in this Ohio restaurant has been made fire retardant by treating process. Note how wood gives room warmth and beauty.





Timber beams and wood decking are being used increasingly in church construction as the safety of wood in comparison with competing materials is recognized by more architects and builders.

George's and Howard Counties in Maryland.

With fire retardant treated wood accepted in these communities and its use permitted as an alternate to competitive materials, a nationwide anti-FRTW campaign was launched by such organizations as the American Iron and Steel Institute and the Gypsum Association in an attempt to persuade building code authorities to reject fire retardant treated wood. The impact FRTW has already had on the construction market and its potential are well realized by competitive interests which are making every effort to preserve the myth that has served them so well for so long.

FIRE retardant treated wood has several structural and construction advantages over other materials. It offers lower building costs, faster erection, simplified installation of electrical and plumbing systems, and the use of regular tools and accessories by the carpenters installing fire retardant treated wood.

Structures using FRTW have an extra margin of safety built into them. If attacked by flames, the fire retardant chemicals fill up the air spaces within the wood to re-

place the oxygen available for combustion. When the water-borne inorganic salts are exposed to heat, they release non-combustible gases and tars that smother flame and retard its spread. The FRTW surface is insulated by the formation of a hard layer of carbon char which limits flame spread.

Most important is the fact that the treated wood retains its structural strength under high temperatures, preventing sudden collapse and minimizing salvage costs.

When used in conjunction with a sprinkler system, fire retardant treated wood complements the sprinklers by permitting the system to be concentrated in areas where large quantities of materials are stored. This is helpful in lowering insurance rates.

Yet, in spite of FRTW's demonstrated advantages and innumerable laboratory tests by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., there are still many communities which have not kept pace with the model building codes or the insurance companies by modifying their codes to take advantage of fire retardant treated wood. At least part of the delay may be attributed to a lack of knowledge of the material and to

the meaning many codes attach to the term "non-combustible."

Our United Brotherhood and the lumber industry have an obvious stake in improving the market position of wood. This can be achieved through intensified efforts to educate the general public, the building-code authorities and the insurance regulating organizations.

When a building code includes one anti-lumber clause, it chokes off a market for lumber and curtails our job opportunities as carpenters. There are literally hundreds of provisions in building codes that can do this, ranging from outright prohibition to regulations making the use of wood economically impossible.

OUR local unions and district councils can be extremely helpful in halting unnecessary restrictions on the use of wood. New codes or code revisions are generally prepared by the city or county building department or by a committee appointed by city officials. From the time work begins on a new or revised building code, we should let the officials know of our interest and be ready to present information about wood that is accurate, up-to-date and persuasive.

To insure fair treatment for wood, we who work with wood as well as the lumber producers must be acquainted with building department and building code activities. Staff experts of such organizations as the American Wood Preservers Institute and the National Lumber Manufacturers Association can make valuable contributions by appearing before building code bodies with the facts about the properties of wood and the desirability of increased use of wood in construction.

Much work remains to be done in securing universal acceptance of wood construction in general and fire retardant treated wood in particular. Efforts along this line, combating the propaganda of the competitive materials, should be continued and amplified. We know that success in these efforts will spell increased employment opportunities for the membership of our Brotherhood—and that is a most important objective.

Indiana Supreme Court Unanimously Reverses Hutcheson Conviction

BY UNANIMOUS OPINION, the Indiana Supreme Court on October 2 reversed the lower court conviction of General President M. A. Hutcheson on charges of bribery in connection with the land transactions in Lake County. In its decision the Indiana high court said in part:

"The record is simply devoid of facts and circumstances from which inferences can properly be drawn to establish that appellant entered into a conspiracy to bribe Doggett."

In the three years between the lower court conviction and the Supreme Court reversal for lack of evidence, General President Hutcheson has been subjected to endless unfavorable publicity and personal abuse, particularly from the daily press.

Needless to say, the vindication of Brother Hutcheson received only scant mention from the same press that gave major headlines to the conviction.

In a letter to General President Hutcheson, defense attorney John A. Royce summed up the matter as follows:

"The reversal of this verdict is a repudiation of the charges against you. It is unfortunate that nothing can erase the mental torture and harassment you and your associates were compelled to endure during these years. It is my opinion that your prosecution was solely because you three were officials of a great international union. Had all of you been plain 'Joe Doaks' instead of officers of the International Carpenters Union that had successfully withstood and repelled the attacks made upon it throughout the years, there would have been no indictment.

"I now urge you to put the matter behind you and accept your long-delayed and belated vindication as the final chapter of the completely unjust episode."

Free Unions Seen Democracy's Bulwark

A STRONG and free trade union movement is the best assurance of a democratic society. Thirty-one young union leaders from ten Latin American nations were so advised recently by President George Meany of the AFL-CIO when he welcomed the group to the American Institute for Free Labor Development.

He stressed the common desire of workers the world over for a better life for themselves and their dependents. This can be achieved only through a free labor movement, Meany said. The president of the AFL-CIO told the Latin American

trade unionists that U.S. labor views the destruction of free unions in any part of the world as "a menace to the future of workers" in this country. He recalled that "every dictator, whether of the right or the left, has begun by destroying free trade unions . . . because you can't dictate to free men."

The new class, the fifth to undertake the intensive training program of the Institute for Free Labor Development, includes for the first time a ten-man delegation from Mexico. Other students are from Venezuela, Peru, Costa Rica and other Latin

American nations. On completion of the program, which will last two and one-half months, the graduates will join the 150 young union leaders who have preceded them in helping to build democratic, effective labor movements throughout the Hemisphere.

U.S. labor lacks any desire to "control" or "interfere" in the Latin American workers' movement, Meany made clear in his talk.

"It is our hope," he said, "that your studies will be fruitful—not for the AFL-CIO but for the people of the society in which you live."

REBUILDING FEVER HITS OLD ST. LOUIS

City on the Mississippi is being transformed by a billion-dollar urban redevelopment program. Outlays for public improvements are designed to stimulate private building. Public's imagination has been captured by mighty arch, taller than the Washington Monument, but a great many other projects are going forward at the same time.

By **RAYMOND R. TUCKER**
Mayor, City of St. Louis

THERE has been a distinctive style of doing things in St. Louis ever since French adventurers raised the city's very first buildings in 1764. The founders didn't follow the usual frontier architecture of building walls of horizontal tiers of logs. They stood the logs upright in palisade fashion.

More significantly, the site wasn't a matter of whim or chance. It was chosen only after careful scouting because it would best serve the first citizens' goal. This was to capture the fur trade with the trappers who roved to the north and west.

What is now the downtown riverfront was picked as the best possible location for a trading post because it was the first good landing spot and settlement site below the confluence of the two great rivers, the Mississippi and Missouri, whose channels and tributaries were the web for travel in the vast wilderness.

Two hundred years later, on the exact ground where the French thudded into place those first logs, there is rising a unique structure. This is an arch of stainless steel which will soar 630 feet, the equivalent of sixty stories, and will be the nation's tallest monument.

Nothing quite like it has ever been built before on such a scale, so construction men are intrigued as much as the amateur sidewalk superintendents. For example, as the massive



RAYMOND R. TUCKER

twin legs of the arch now rise simultaneously, their alignment must be within a tolerance that is fantastic for their size, since a deviation of 1/64th of an inch could cause trouble when the final "keystone" is put in place.

The arch, as part of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, symbolizes the role of St. Louis as the "Gateway to the West" through which Americans fanned into the Louisiana Territory.

But it has a further symbolism at the moment, and this is the current rebuilding of St. Louis, which is be-

ing transformed by a great urban redevelopment program that by 1970 will affect a tenth of the city's surface at an anticipated total investment of around one billion dollars.

A parallel to the care in the selection of the site of the new city is the approach to the renewal of the old city. It is not a haphazard job, but rather a careful overall plan geared to the needs of the city's people, industry and business.

The most spectacular redevelopment is in the area lying between the river and the downtown business district and to the south of it.

Three major projects will spread over 170 acres there. Total cost is \$169,000,000. These are the Jefferson Memorial, a civic stadium complex and the Mansion House Center, which is an apartment and commercial cluster.

A clutter of old buildings in the forty blocks lying along the old levee area has long since been cleared for the Jefferson Memorial, whose construction, including the arch, is well under way.

Headache balls have toppled block after block of buildings in the other project sites with more to go. Obsolete buildings up to eighteen stories have been brought down so the new may rise.

Before detailing these projects it should be noted that St. Louis is not redeveloping its riverfront alone.

Not only are there major projects elsewhere but the spirit of rebuilding has radiated throughout the city.

To the west and south of the central business district is the Mill Creek Valley renewal area which, when it began, was the largest such project in the nation. All but a few buildings in the Valley's 454 acres were smashed to the ground because rehabilitation simply wasn't possible. The land has been divided for use of industry, business, housing, education and expressways.

Along the river, south of the Memorial and stadium site, is the 220-acre Kosciusko Industrial Park. The decrepit buildings there were removed to provide expansion space for enterprises whose structures were retained and to make room for new industry and business.

In the downtown area itself there is a building boom with such present examples as a fifteen-story motor hotel, a twenty-story office building, a new bus terminal, etc. And along with other major structures that are also rising, or have been completed, there are many more on the drawing boards.

Meanwhile St. Louis is continuing to build public housing projects which now provide decent housing for around 6,200 families, or approximately 28,000 people, who might otherwise be forced to live in slums like those which once sprawled in the Mill Creek Valley.

ST. LOUIS doesn't want any more Mill Creeks. The once-proud area had not only mellowed, it had rotted. It is to prevent other neighborhoods from slipping into slums that St. Louis pioneered in the nation in a neighborhood rehabilitation and conservation program. Under this the city provides public improvement while property owners voluntarily bring their structures up to minimum standards that knock out the blight. In a dozen years the city has spent \$4,300,000 while property owners have made \$6,900,835 in improvements in 523 blocks of the city.

This is but one phase of the way in which the city has used funds for public improvements that spur private building. A big push was given when voters in 1955 approved a



Construction of the 630-foot-high arch presents many difficulties. Last section is scheduled to be set in place in 1965. Seen in the foreground is the new stadium. It will be without posts or columns.

record-breaking \$110,000,000 in bonds for a ten-year spending program.

Major public works now under way, with city, state and federal funds, include:

A \$650,000,000 expressway system, of which such segments as the twenty-four-mile Mark Twain Highway from downtown to the municipal airport have been completed.

A fourth new bridge across the Mississippi to Illinois from the downtown area.

A \$112,000,000 flood protection system of flood walls and levees along eleven miles of the Mississippi shore, of which the northern half is virtually completed, that will provide protection for 2,600 acres of present concentrated industrial development and produce 600 acres of potential industrial sites.

The glamour job in the bustle of construction is, of course, the arch in the Jefferson Memorial, which is to become an eighty-acre tree-shaded park. Total cost of this National Park Service project is \$30,000,000, of which \$13,500,000 is for the arch itself. Federal and city funds, on a 3 to 1 ratio, are being used.

The arch will be seventy-five feet

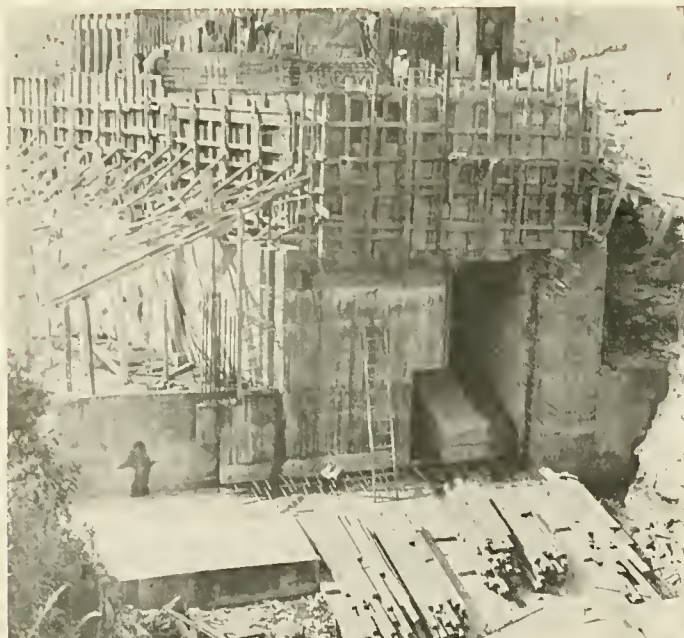
higher than the Washington Monument and will be topped by only sixteen buildings of the nation.

Foundations were sunk sixty feet below grade, with the lower half being keyed into bedrock, and took 13,000 cubic yards of concrete. Width of the arch is the same as the height, 630 feet. Each leg is an equilateral triangle, with each side measuring fifty-four feet at the base and tapering to seventeen feet at the crown.

Arch sections are double walled. More stainless steel, 900 tons, than was ever used in any single structure is going into the outer sheathing. Inner walls are of carbon steel plates, 2,200 tons of them. The walls are bolted together. For the first 300 feet the "sandwich" will be filled with concrete in which pre-stressed steel bars are imbedded. Above 300 feet only steel stiffeners will be used.

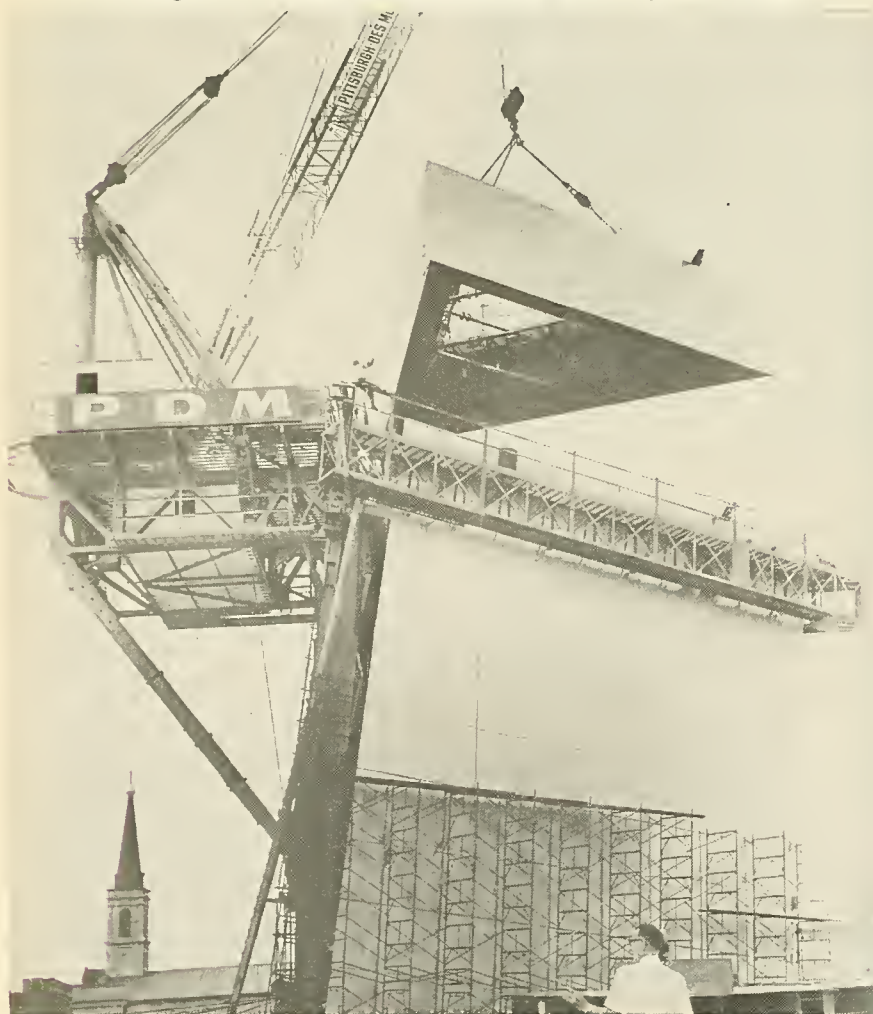
How do you put together an arch whose sections run to twelve feet in height and fifty tons in weight? The first half dozen were fairly easy, being swung into place from cranes on the ground.

But now the job has been taken over by two creeper derricks, weighing about 100 tons each, and running



Massive foundations had to be provided for Gateway Arch. The job took 13,000 cubic yards of concrete. The forms were built by members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Arch's first half-dozen sections were swung into place rather easily. Cranes on the ground were used. Now the job is much more difficult. Two 100-ton creeper derricks running on tracks bolted to the arch are now being used. Ground hoist lifts derricks after every four sections.



on tracks bolted to the arch. The derricks have 100-foot booms and the platform carries a tool shed and a heated shack for the crew. A hoist on the ground lifts the derricks after every four sections are put in place.

The sections are lifted on to screwjacks set in the triangles' legs and then welded into place. Tolerance of less than 1/32 of an inch is observed in the on-the-ground fabrication to insure exact fitting.

So painstaking is the "lining up" of the two legs that their positions are checked at night to avoid distortions which sunlight would cause by varying heating of the triangles' side.

At 500 feet a temporary truss will be thrown up to brace the legs. And when the last section is set into place, some time in early 1965, there will be an arch whose engineers predict will take winds at the unlikely speed of 150 miles an hour with a deflection of but eighteen inches.

Built into the base of the arch is a visitors' center whose features will include the most elaborate museum ever created on the theme of "the winning of the West."

Train-type elevators will carry visitors through the hollow of the legs to the very top in two minutes for a forty-mile view of the new St. Louis. The keep-fit crowd can get there on a 1,076-step stairway. A conventional elevator will go to the 373-foot level.

The late Eero Saarinen was the architect and his associates are carrying on for him; Severud-Elstad-Krueger Associates, New York, are the structural engineers; MacDonald Construction Company of St. Louis is the general contractor, with Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company as the fabricator-erector.

The men on the arch job have a choice spot to view the preliminary work on the 50,000-seat all-purpose and major sports stadium and its allied developments.

Every one of those seats will give its holder an unobstructed view of the game. There will be no posts or columns to bother fans. Two sections of seats, 3,600 seats to a section, have been cleverly engineered so they can be rolled into the best

spots for either baseball or football, along first and third base lines or parallel to the football field at the fifty-yard line.

The circular stadium will cover about eight city blocks and basically be of concrete, but architecturally it will have a light and airy look in contrast to the old fortress type of stadium.

It will be home to baseball's National League Cardinals, whose president, August A. Busch, Jr., was one of the prime movers of the project, and the St. Louis Football Cardinals of the National Football League. Both provided the designers with the fine points of the sports so that the stadium fans could see the games at their best and the players do their best.

The \$16,000,000 stadium is part of an \$89,000,000 complex in new construction. Work on the stadium itself will begin next year, but has begun on other structures.

It is the only such project in the nation which is being privately financed and as such is ample proof of the backing that St. Louis is giving to its renewal.

A STADIUM as such is nearly always a money loser. But business, industry and labor pledged \$20,000,000 as the initial equity capital, and this made possible a \$31,000,000 loan from the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

In this first phase \$51,000,000 of construction will be the stadium, multi-level garages with 7,400 spaces, a 400-room motor hotel with a convention center and a commercial plaza. The other projects are aimed at being money-earners to offset losses on the operation of the stadium. Further commercial developments will round out the project.

Meanwhile, St. Louisans, through their vote of approval on a bond issue, are spending \$6,000,000 to provide the stadium area with such needed public utilities as new streets, lighting, traffic controls, etc. The city's Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority is handling the land acquisition and demolition for the stadium organization, the Civic Center Redevelopment Corporation.

For the first time in a century



Demolition in progress in St. Louis' 454-acre Mill Creek Valley area. When it began, this was largest U.S. urban renewal project. Few old buildings were left standing as rehabilitation was deemed impossible.

St. Louisans will be living on the old riverfront area when the Mansion House Center thrusts three twenty-eight-story towers of apartments into the skyline. The towers, sheathed in bronze-hued aluminum and glass, will have 1,248 luxury apartments.

Three three-story commercial structures, a 1,650-car garage, a restaurant with seating for 650 persons and a six-block long promenade, twenty feet above street level and landscaped with gardens, fountains and pavilions, are other features. In a later phase a 400 to 500 unit motor hotel is planned.

This is a privately financed \$45,000,000 development on six and one-half acres. Lewis Kitchen of Kansas City is chairman of the board and Paul W. Lashly, St. Louis, is president of the Mansion House Center Redevelopment Corporation.

BEFORE reporting on Mill Creek it would be well to take a look at the cause and circumstance that led to the decay of cities like St. Louis and put them in a cycle of decline.

St. Louis is very much a "core city" in that its 750,000 population represents but a third of the residents in the metropolitan area centered on it. Its boundaries were frozen by political whim in 1876. So most of St. Louis had been "built

up" and land was scarce long before the decline began.

To the city's west is St. Louis County with its ninety-eight municipalities. Across the river is the Illinois shore belt of industry. The metropolitan population and economy had been on the rise steadily, but here we are concerned with the city itself and it was on the down side.

From 1950 to 1960 some 200,000 St. Louisans moved to the suburbs. In the same time 100,000 migrants swept in, mainly from the South where there was no place for them as the need for agricultural workers dwindled.

As in most old cities, the value of improvements on the crowded land declined with age. Too much good land was covered with poor facilities. Retail stores followed customers to the suburban area. So did industries wanting big tracts of low-cost land. Some office operations went into the "campus style" facility in the suburbs.

As business volume and property values went down so did municipal revenues from old sources. New sources were hard to find. But operating costs were on the rise and there was the critical need for funds for public improvements and urban renewal projects that were a must



Grass, trees and handsome apartment structures have replaced part of former Mill Creek slum. St. Louis continues to build public housing and prods private owners to improve properties.

if the economic trend were to be reversed.

On the physical side it must be noted that the depression and World War II had ruled out large-scale renewal for many years through sad necessity.

So St. Louis had such civic cancer areas as Mill Creek where 99 per cent of the buildings needed major repairs and 67 per cent lacked running water, where annual taxes had dropped to \$365,000 while fire, police, welfare and health services rose to \$2,500,000 a year. And Mill Creek simply wasn't a fit place for anyone to live.

Mill Creek had to go. There and elsewhere spots for new industrial plants had to be found. The river-front blight had to be stopped. The downtown had to be given more bustle. Homes to attract residents back to the city had to be built.

And always it must be remembered that St. Louis, despite its

plight of blight, had to continue to serve as the "core" for the metropolitan area and so provide the traffic ways and all the array of public services not only for its own inhabitants but the thousands and thousands of daytime residents who worked there and lived elsewhere.

St. Louis is now reaching the climatic stage in its physical and economic renewal. But it took ten years of effort to get it there because, as on any job, the foundation must come first.

The highlights of the effort:

Civic inertia, such as blocked voter approval of earlier efforts to clean up the Mill Creek, had to be overcome. Credit is widely due here to business leaders such as those of Civic Progress, Inc., a non-profit group that led intensive efforts to bring about the city's general comeback, and Downtown St. Louis, Inc. Leaders of labor were among those who backed the program

through such efforts as boosting for bond issues.

The city's financial bind was relieved largely through an earnings tax on individuals working in the city (including the daytime residents) and business profits. This took the strain off property taxes and made building more attractive.

A new building code was passed to take advantage of newer construction forms favored by developers. Public improvements of many types were made as a further incentive for city building sites. State laws to provide the advantages which made urban redevelopment possible by private capital were secured.

The Land Clearance for Redevelopment Authority, through which a federal-city program clears the way for large-scale rebuilding, was built into a major moving force.

To return to Mill Creek. The land to be put into use is divided as follows:

123 acres for industrial plants of which a wide variety are now going up.

18.5 acres for commercial structures.

74 acres for residences for 2,500 families with a choice ranging from row houses to tower apartments.

22 acres for the \$50,000,000 expansion of St. Louis University whose old campus lies to the west.

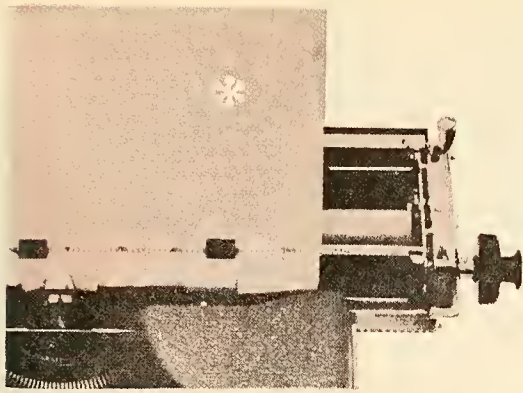
More than 100 acres for highways, mainly the Daniel Boone Expressway, which is the central stem of a fan of such arteries.

The St. Louis Redevelopment Corporation, formed by St. Louis real estate dealers and business men, is handling the industrial acreage and some housing. Most housing is by City and Suburban Homes Company, New York.

It is anticipated that there will eventually be \$200,000,000 in construction in the Valley. It has gone over the \$20,000,000 mark and the tempo is picking up.

That's the report from St. Louis.

In 1964 and 1965 St. Louis will have its Bicentennial Celebration. There will be a series of special events of all types for visitors. And with it there will be one of the greatest shows St. Louis has ever put on—the rebuilding of a city.



EDITORIALS

Jobs and Education

If anyone has any doubts about the value of education, he should read a recent report by Francis Keppel, U.S. Commissioner of Education. Writing in the October issue of the *American Federationist* magazine, Commissioner Keppel points out the following statistical facts:

- ▶ Among citizens who did not finish elementary school, one out of ten is unemployed.
- ▶ For those who finished high school, only one out of twenty is without a job.
- ▶ Among college graduates, the unemployment rate is only one out of fifty.

Certainly these facts would indicate that there is a direct relationship between education and the ability to get and hold a job.

This relationship is further emphasized by an analysis of what is happening in the job market. According to Commissioner Keppel, jobs requiring college training increased 66 per cent in the past ten years. Jobs calling for a high school diploma rose by 30 per cent. During the same period the number of jobs available to those with no secondary education decreased by 25 per cent. Furthermore, all indications are that this trend will continue for a long time to come.

Startling as these statistics are in themselves, their full import is not readily apparent until one realizes that the better-educated can move down to compete for jobs, while those with the least training have no chance to move up. The college graduate can wield a shovel, but a man with a sixth-grade education cannot become a physics professor.

The statistics quoted by Commissioner Keppel are so simple and understandable, no moral needs to be drawn. We are living in an age when every person must develop his natural talents to the fullest possible degree. Not all of us are born with the capacity to become chemists or doctors or engineers, and it is just as well that we are not.

The world needs people with all sorts of talents and skills. The chemist or physicist cannot do very much without a building in which to work. A building requires the skills of a dozen different crafts. Consequently, every skill is closely allied to every other skill. The English poet, John Donne, put it this way: "No man is an island unto himself."

It all adds up to one thing: Every parent must encourage his youngsters to seek all the education they can

assimilate, whether that education is called high school, college, apprenticeship training, or what-have-you.

Who Needs Ugliness?

American architects ought to provide real leadership "in insuring that the environment of the space age will be humanistic and not mechanistic, creative and not sterile." This is the conviction of a noted architect, Max O. Urbahn of New York. He wants the new buildings in which people will live and work to be oriented to the individual and to express human values and aspirations.

Urbahn, speaking recently at a seminar on "better design," warned that many of the nation's recently constructed business buildings will be the industrial slums of the future. This will occur because of poor design, he said. Urbahn rapped what he called the "first costs fallacy," which he defined as the foolish practice of focusing attention on initial construction costs while completely ignoring long-range factors. He registered vexation and surprise that the obvious profit potential in excellent architectural design is not understood and not being tapped by management, adding:

"Many business executives are completely unaware that good design in architecture makes money for management and, conversely, that poor architectural design wastes money and loses prestige."

Urbahn touched on the increased operating efficiency and higher employee morale resulting from well-conceived architectural design. And he then proceeded to place great emphasis on the potent contributions that architects who know their stuff could make—and should be permitted to make—to counteracting today's increasingly oppressive threat to the identity of the individual human being.

Declaring that computers, automation and mass production are "standardizing, minimizing and sterilizing the human factor in our society," Max Urbahn wants his fellow architects afforded opportunity to create "a setting which is stimulating and warm, which enables the individual to feel at home as a person, to work and to think creatively, to feel important and original."

People are miserable when they are made to feel that they are mere digits, Urbahn points out, adding that this is the dehumanizing effect produced by all too many of today's poorly designed industrial plants, office buildings, warehouses and research facilities.

VETERANS DAY

What Does It Mean to You?



JOHN S. GLEASON, JR.

By JOHN S. GLEASON, Jr.
U.S. Administrator of Veterans Affairs

will be no veterans of any further war—not because all have perished, but because all shall have learned to live together in peace.”

I had the great honor to stand beside the President on the day he spoke those words at Arlington National Cemetery. It was Veterans Day, 1961. By his words, to thousands at Arlington and to millions more via television and radio, he underscored the day's deep meaning.

Veterans Day is a day of remembrance of past wars and of rededication to present and future peace with honor. It is a day to look back, in pride, at the spirit of courage, loyalty and sacrifice of those who served. It is a day to draw renewed spiritual strength from this heritage and to reassert our pride in being Americans—to reassert our old-fashioned patriotism and rededicate ourselves to the continuing quest for world peace.

To achieve this goal of peace with honor, we must use every resource.

America's 22,000,000 living veterans, with carpenters and other men of organized labor heavily represented, constitute one of our chief resources. They know best the blessings of peace. They fought for it. Their courage, sacrifice and loyalty are living proof to the world of the strength of our people. Organized labor can be particularly proud of its double achievement. Its members have fought to win our nation's wars on the firing line and also on the production line.

In today's menacing world, Veterans Day brings to sharp focus a great truth: Americans in all walks of life are capable of greatness when great challenges are set before them.

When the preservation of our country is at stake, patriotic men and women in every generation have responded fully. If necessary, they will again bring forth the courage, sacrifice and loyalty that have made our land so great.

The nation's veterans, together with their families, make up more than 40 per cent of the population. In saluting our veterans on Veterans Day, we are not calling attention to some group apart, but in a very real sense we are recognizing ourselves, our families, our friends and our neighbors, and we are reaffirming our united determination to stand for what our veterans have always stood for—peace with honor.

**It is a time to remember the
heroes who gave their lives
to prevent freedom's erasure.**



WHAT is the meaning of Veterans Day? Last year two 12-year-old New York children asked me that question in a letter. They wrote:

“Miss Schulz, our sixth grade teacher, said to pick our favorite holiday and write a composition about what it means. We picked Veterans Day. And she said to write you a letter. Please tell us everything about it.”

I was touched by this letter, laboriously composed and written uncertainly on a sheet of lined paper.

For too many people Veterans Day is just another day to shop for bargains or to rake leaves. However, I am happy to report, as I told the two New York youngsters a year ago, that the meaning of Veterans Day, which we formerly knew as Armistice Day, is beginning to make a deep impression.

President Kennedy summed up the holiday's significance for all Americans when he said:

“On this day of remembrance, let us pray in the name of those who fought in this country's wars, and more especially those who have fought in the First World War and the Second World War, that there



Washington **ROUNDUP**

PUBLIC WORKS: AFL-CIO President George Meany has appealed to Congress for an immediate \$2 billion expansion of the accelerated public works program. The pending cut in taxes is not an alternative to further federal spending for public works, he told the House Public Works Committee. While lowered taxes will prevent a recession in 1964, Meany said, the tax slash will produce only a modest improvement in the job picture. Accordingly, the AFL-CIO chief declared, a public works program of substantial proportions "continues to be indispensable."

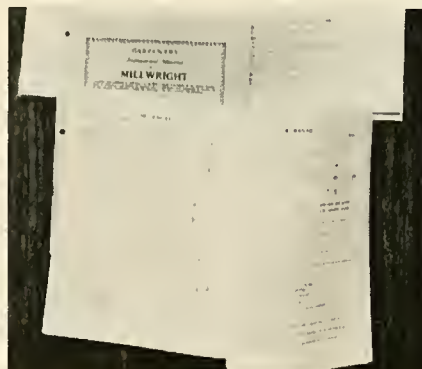
HOSPITAL INSURANCE: Congressman Cecil King of California, co-sponsor of the King-Anderson bill, and many other House members report "overwhelming" mail in support of the proposal to provide hospital insurance for the aged under Social Security. Congressman King recommends that citizens who favor the legislation ask their relatives in other parts of the country to write to their Congressmen, especially if these lawmakers happen to be among those straddling the fence. The House Ways and Means Committee will open hearings this month.

GRUENTHER'S SUCCESSOR: Another military man will head the American Red Cross when General Alfred M. Gruenther retires next March. The new president of the Red Cross will be General James F. Collins, now commanding the United States Army in the Pacific. Born in New York, Collins is 58. The job pays \$30,000 a year.

HELLER INSISTS: The best attack on high unemployment, insists Walter Heller, must be a tax cut to stimulate demand and thereby create jobs. Heller is chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. The tax cut sought by the White House can reduce the unemployment rate, now 5.6 percent, to 4 per cent, he says.

KEYSERLING'S VIEW: Economist Leon Keyserling is critical of the pending tax cut. The man who headed the Council of Economic Advisers under President Truman feels the bill would do little for citizens in the lower brackets. Keyserling says those with incomes of \$10,000 and above will get 45 per cent of the tax reduction, although Americans in this category make up only 12½ per cent of all taxpayers.

CAPITOL SHORTS: Some scientists told Congress last month that the U.S. could do as much exploring of the moon with instruments as with manned spaceships.... Allocation of 1964 summer jobs for college students in various federal agencies on the basis of each state's population is urged by Congressman Lindley Beckworth of Texas.... The fate of proposals to boost salaries of Congressmen, judges and administrators is uncertain; many observers believe increases won't be voted now.



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United Brotherhood training material is available at present in the Carpentry apprenticeship course and in the Millwright apprenticeship course. (In addition, this month we are issuing "National Standards for Piledrivers Trainee Program.")

Order blanks for the Carpentry course and the Millwright course will be sent upon application. Prices are amazingly moderate. If you would like to have order blanks sent to you, forward your request to R. E. Livingston, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D.C. Orders are filled promptly.

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How to

STRETCH YOUR DOLLARS



Beware Those Pre-Stuffed Turkeys

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

TURKEYS for Thanksgiving are in abundant supply and reasonable again this year. But watch out for the pre-stuffed variety. In most areas pre-stuffed frozen turkeys are sold with no disclosure of the actual net weight of the turkeys and the separate weight of the stuffing.

When you buy such pre-stuffed turkeys, you may be paying a high price not only for bread crumbs but also for water used in preparing the stuffing. James Farkas, a member of the Legislative Committee of the New York State Weights and Measures Association, warns that the stuffing may represent 33 to 45 per cent of the gross weight of a pre-stuffed turkey, and that 54 to 60 per cent of the stuffing will be nothing more than plain tap water.

Farkas points out that a ten-pound turkey with four pounds of stuffing—a conservative amount—will contain about two pounds, six ounces of water, without even counting the water absorbed by the turkey during processing while immersed for twenty-four hours in an ice bath. Typical retail price for this item is 69 cents a pound, or \$6.90 for a ten-pound, pre-stuffed turkey. At this rate the water in the stuffing would cost you \$1.64.

The large meat packers give “convenience” as the reason for the introduction of pre-stuffed turkeys. “Deception” would be a better description, says Farkas, “since the cost has been doubled after the



carcass has been crammed with bread crumbs and water.”

Curiously, a representative of the U.S. Department of Agriculture testified as a defense witness on behalf of the big meat packer selling the pre-stuffed turkeys. But he admitted that the primary ingredient of the stuffing was water.

Living Costs Firm

In general, your living costs this November should be firm, but with food prices more reasonable now.

The new automobiles have arrived with little change from last year's prices despite “selective” increases in the price of steel. By means of such selective hikes, a little at a time, the steel industry is quietly achieving the increase it had to cancel when President Kennedy fought down an across-the-board price boost in 1962.

The generally firm living costs this summer and fall, with earnings of industrial workers receding from their recent highs, is causing a squeeze on working families. Aver-

age wages dropped about 2 per cent during the summer and were down to \$98.42 a week in August, while living costs rose about one-half of 1 per cent in that period.

Watch Those Fees

If you're buying a home or seeking to refinance your mortgage, you'll find mortgage money abundant and rates relatively low. Average rate for new homes currently is 5.8 per cent and on existing houses it's 5.9, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reports.

Don't confine yourself to comparing mortgage rates. Compare closing charges and extra fees required by different lenders. Such fees, often also called “origination fees,” “points” or “discount,” are a way of boosting the cost of your mortgage while seeming to charge you a moderate interest rate. Average fees currently charged are about six-tenths of 1 per cent, or, on a \$15,000 mortgage, about \$90. But the extra fees charged vary widely among different lenders.

Banks and insurance companies usually charge low origination fees, and savings and loan associations and mortgage companies the most, sometimes as much as \$150 on a \$15,000 mortgage. Similarly, the savings and loan associations also charge the highest interest rates—usually about one-half of 1 per cent more than banks and insurance companies.

This is a revealing instance of



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moderate-income families being required to pay the most and the well-to-do the least. Savings and loan associations usually finance more of the lower-cost homes, while insurance companies and banks usually finance the costlier ones.

We recommend that you shop commercial banks, savings banks and insurance companies, as well as your local savings and loan association, for the most favorable mortgage terms. It is worth mentioning that the Nationwide Insurance Company, a company that works closely with consumer cooperatives, has been making mortgage loans on one-family homes recently at rates as low as 5 per cent.

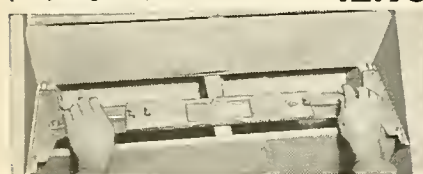
Battery Advice

With cold weather ahead, you may want to take advantage of pre-winter sales of batteries. The AAA reports that for four years the leading cause of breakdowns requiring service calls has been battery or electrical problems.



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But before you buy a new battery, make sure your old one doesn't need merely to be recharged. A leading manufacturer says that many batteries are replaced needlessly because car owners do not realize that they can be recharged. Too many batteries fail because of poor ground connections, inadequate cables and incorrect voltage settings often leading to overcharging.

The great amount of electrical equipment attached to modern cars makes careful adjustment of the voltage regulator vital to avoid either overcharging or undercharging, which also can wear out a battery prematurely.

No battery should be junked until you have a voltmeter test by a competent mechanic. If the test shows that all cells are discharged, you should try having the battery recharged and tested again to see if it holds the charge.

Don't delay recharging a weak

battery. It will wear out faster than one kept fully charged. Home chargers are useful to keep batteries fully charged.

Good Buys in Food

Besides turkey and broilers, red meats are cheaper this month. More pork is available, with specials offered especially on smoked shoulders, but also on hams and loins. Beef prices also are lower, with chuck steaks and roasts often sale priced.

Another good buy is Maine sardines, which are very high in protein. This is also a big apple year, with prices low. Your best buys are in the less-demanded smaller sizes and the partially colored apples, priced lower than highly colored ones which have more eye appeal but no more eating quality.

SCHOLARSHIP KIT

Brotherhood members who are the parents of youngsters now in high school can obtain information about college scholarships by writing to the AFL-CIO Department of Education, 815 Sixteenth St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. A scholarship kit, free of charge, is now available. A postcard request will suffice. Be sure to mention that you are a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

LAKELAND NEWS

Brother William Morton of L.U. 993, Miami, Fla., arrived at the Home on September 10, 1963.

Brother Albert F. Young of L.U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y., passed away September 3 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Brother William C. Hartland of L.U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y., passed away September 9 and was shipped to Brooklyn for burial.

Members who visited the Home during September:

John F. Brown, L.U. 696, Lakeland, Fla.
Elmer H. Cox, L.U. 531, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Robert Dunfee, L.U. 1627, Mena, Ark.
Joseph J. Pont, Jr., L.U. 1302, Groton, Conn.
Paul M. Howard, L.U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
Karl Nitze, L.U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Stanton, L.U. 448, Bradenton, Fla.
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J. E. Hayes, L.U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brother Schmidt, L.U. 359, Philadelphia, Pa.

Canadian Section

Low-Income Housing to Get More Attention

HOUSING of low-income Canadians is going to receive more attention from the labor movement. It is realized that undoubted economic advantages go along with the fulfillment of social needs. In other words, building more homes and increasing employment opportunities go hand in hand.

Three years ago, when housing was discussed at some length in the Canadian House of Commons, the then Minister of Public Works told the members:

"At this time every house that is built gives six months' employment to two men on the job and two men off the job—also another man who is employed getting sewers and so on ready."

He added that each dwelling unit financed under the National Housing Act provides two and one-half man-years of employment on and off the site.

A recent study of labor in residential construction shows that every million dollars spent provides jobs for seventy-five men on the construction site and generates income to employ an additional fifty-nine persons in off-site employment.

"In other words," says an article in the *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, "a million dollar expenditure for residential construction provided work domestically for approximately 135 persons for one year."

There is evidence, too, that residential construction creates more employment in other industries, such

as textiles and electrical apparatus, than other kinds of construction, public works or other programs devised to relieve the unemployment situation.

The need for decent housing for low-income groups in Canada has been receiving considerable attention from the press, church, cooperative and welfare organizations, particularly in the major urban centers. The country's failure to take care of the housing problems, say the various groups, produces the very conditions of ill health and substandard living which we are trying to correct through medical care and old-age security schemes.

Most Canadians have the idea that substandard housing and crowded cities are virtually synonymous. But a public report on housing entitled "A Better Place to Live" says:

"The principal cities should not be assumed to be the only areas where there is blight. Small towns and rural communities also suffer

from it. Single-industry towns often lack a feeling of confidence in the future. This is reflected in the type of housing and the reluctance of homeowners to invest in, rehabilitate or expand inadequate dwellings."

In rural Ontario, for example, the average home is over sixty years old and 20 per cent are over 100 years old. This story is not new. As Dr. Albert Rose of the School for Social Work, University of Toronto, has said:

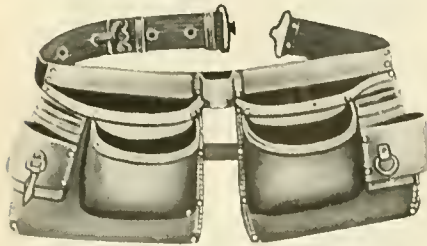
"In a number of Canadian cities for nearly three decades, survey after survey, study after study, report after report have painted the most dismal pictures of living conditions in the blighted areas and slum districts of our urban centers. * * * Living in these areas of our cities and in our rural slums is destructive of personality, disgracefully harmful to children, associated with crime, delinquency, prostitution and a dozen other social evils,



Model of Toronto's Regent Park South public housing project.

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\$5.50 Postpaid

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Snap-on buckle adjusts to 44" waist.

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and tremendously wasteful of the taxpayers' money."

Dr. Rose added:

"People do not make slums; the slums make the people what they are."

Forty per cent of Canadian families, said Dr. Malcolm Taylor of the University of Alberta, addressing the Canadian Welfare Council this year, are becoming "invisible because they inhabit the miserable housing in the central areas of cities."

This is the 40 per cent of Canadian families who have to live on \$4000 a year or less. How much can they pay for a house? The normal yardstick that a family should pay no more than two and a half times its annual income for its dwelling means that this 40 per cent should pay no more than \$10,000 for a home to meet its needs.

In urban centers good housing in this price range is unknown. In the Metro Toronto area, a serviced lot alone costs from \$5000 to \$10,000. Add the price of the structure to this and what do you get? Moving outside the city limits may save money on the initial cost of a home, but then the cost of transportation increases.

What's the alternative? The trade union movement thinks the practical alternative is a substantial public housing program.

From 1950 to 1960 only 7,500 public housing units were built in Canada out of a total of 1,250,000 homes. Housing for elderly people suffered even worse.

As Dr. Rose has said:

"What is lacking in Canada today is not a suitable and impressive demonstration of need, but an appropriate and impressive demonstration of initiative by the people in most municipalities and by their elected representatives."

The Canadian labor movement can be expected to give this kind of demonstration before long. It is believed that there will first be an educational effort in labor's own ranks to drive the message home. This will be followed by a program to convince those in authority that Canadians are now ready to support public housing if they are given an intelligent and aggressive lead.

THE FRONT OF THE LINE FAVORITE

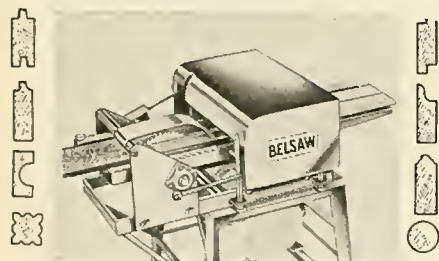
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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

THE whitetail is by far the most numerous of deer in the United States. By nature a creature of the deep woods, the whitetail has adapted itself to the inroads of civilization.

Some of the best shooting for whitetails is near the farm and ranchland fringes. It is noteworthy that deer in

In the rutting season the bucks lose their timidity and their wariness and throw caution to the winds as they engage in bitter, antler-to-antler struggles to win their mates. Often they lock horns which remain locked until they starve to death. (Whitetail illustration courtesy of Harold Kramer Smith, Oregon Game Commission.)

* * *

This Fish Is a 'Moose'

In answer to a recent query, as far as our records go, the largest fish ever taken by an angler in the Pacific salt-chuck with both feet planted on terra firma was a 233½-pound sea bass. The story comes to this writer from Hawaiian correspondent Sabu Fujisaki of Honolulu. The guy who made the catch was Robert "Sheik" Takamoto of Ewa, Hawaii, a union sugar mill worker.

Here's a picture of Sheik with that "moose of a fish" which took him almost an hour to bring to beach. Big problems arose after the fish was beached, but fortunately there were three friendly surf fishermen on hand to help Sheik load it in his jeep.

Takamoto had to swim out about 200 feet offshore, out to the reef, to set his baited hook.

This specimen measured six foot two from tip to tail. Sheik catches sea bass quite regularly that tip the scales at 20 to 60 pounds, but he never hoped—not in his wildest piscatorial dreams—to catch one this big. The fish was hooked in 15 feet of water, an unusually shallow depth to find these denizens of the deep.

Takamoto used a sixty-pound test line on a 6/0 reel with a No. 50 curled hook. Bait was a black eel weighing about two pounds.

"Sea bass," says Takamoto, makes good "sashimi" (raw fish), eaten with hot mustard.



The "beeg one" you see above was engaged in waters off the leeward coast of Oahu, January 19, 1963.

Anybody catch a bigger one? Ouch!

* * *

Read All About It!

A new publication issued by the U.S. Forest Service should be an invaluable aid to those interested in backpacking. It's titled "Family Backpacking in the National Forest Wilderness." You can acquire one by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. The price is 15 cents.

This well-illustrated, 31-page pamphlet includes a checklist of items to take with you, a chapter on proper footwear and information on sleeping bags, tents and, most of all, "where to go."

Tips are included on how to build a fire and make a camp and on campsite menus.

* * *

Doe's Track More Pointed

By the light of the hunter's moon, here are a few kinks we're throwing on the nimrod's campfire for what they are worth:

Contrary to general belief, there is no infallible way to tell the difference between the tracks of a buck deer and those of a doe. Generally, a buck's track is larger, blunter, broader and deeper. The doe's track is smaller, narrower and more pointed.

It is of prime importance that the duck hunter remain still in the blind or under cover. If birds circle over or pass behind you, do not turn your



WHITETAIL DEER

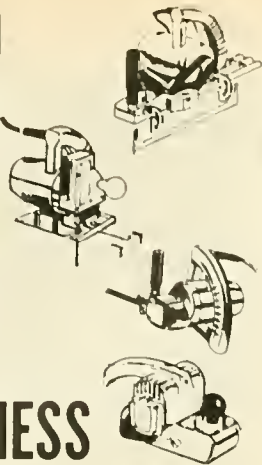
this country have continued to survive as a result of the conservation-mindedness of our citizens, plus careful and scientific management. In many places there are deer today where 100 years ago there were none.

There are whitetails in almost every state, although they are far outnumbered in the West by the chunky mule deer and the coastal blacktail.

From the most recent figures at our disposal, it appears there are 5,000,000 whitetail in the United States. Of particular interest to this writer is the fact that a previous count of over 850,000 whitetail was made in Michigan, a state where deer once faced extinction.

Fawns are usually born in the summer. They are hidden in thickets of willows, cedars, fern or other cover. Their whitish-brown, white polka-dot spattered coat, plus their almost total lack of scent, helps conceal them from the enemy.

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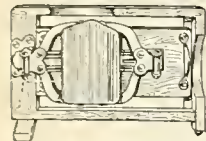
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head or stretch your neck to follow their movements. The slightest movement they see will spook them. They'll come in, if and when they have a mind to. Trying to watch them won't help.

Deer hunters have discovered it is a good idea to assume a position with their back to a tree, facing the game trail or likely area for the deer to approach. The tree provides a "blending background," and the animal will not be alerted to your presence half so quickly as if you suddenly peep out around a tree.

Many upland game bird hunters carry markers, a paper towel or slim strips of rag. This provides a "general locator" aid in rough, brushy country. After a bird is down, sight a landmark nearby; go to it and tie your marker there. Then start a systematic search in an ever-decreasing circle. If you fail to locate the bird on the first go, you can widen the circle and start all over again.

I know a fella who has built a very friendly relationship with more than one landowner. He carries a few nails with him on his pheasant hunts. When he sees a board pulled out of a fence or gate, or the fence wire loose, he hammers in a nail or two.

Another buddy of mine has the handiest ruler in the world. He has previously measured, and now memorizes, the length of his hand spread and the length of his smallest finger-nail.

Hunting Pictures Needed

Members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters who are hunters can earn a pair of KROCADILE fishing lures. All that's required is a clear snapshot of a hunting scene—and a few lines as to what the snapshot is all about.

Send your pictures to:

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Portland 66, Ore. 97266

Please state the number and location of your Local Union. This offer is open to all members of Brotherhood families and, of course, to retired members of the Brotherhood.

A License for Chico?

Chief law enforcement officer Joe Cram of New Hampshire has a problem: "Does a dog have to have a fishing license?"

This question was flung at Joe by N. E. Engler of Lakeport, who explained that he always takes his dog

fishing with him. Chico is a mindful critter and has been taught by his owner to stay out of the brook and not scare the trout away.

But the best-laid plans of men and dogs sometime go astray, and it seems like the pointing instincts of Chico finally got the upper hand. While N. E. was tying a likely-looking dry fly, Chico eased into the pool and assumed a frozen point at a shadowy figure beneath an overhanging branch, a shadow that materialized into a nice-sized trout that N. E. managed to entice into the creel.

"No pinch this time," concludes Chief Cram.

But if every angler who owns a retriever teaches his animal to point, chances are something will have to be done about it.



Daughter Did Fine

Norman C. Sell of Vista, California, a member of Local Union 2078 for fifteen years, snaps us back to the days of summer fishing fun. Here's a photo of one of Norman's favorite fishing partners, his anglerette daughter Barbara Jean, with a bowed-in-the-middle stringer of bluegill taken from "Unknown Lake" near Vista. He tells us she has a few chunky black bass to her credit as well.

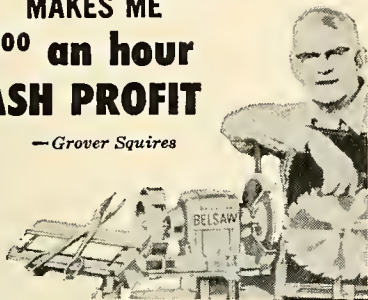


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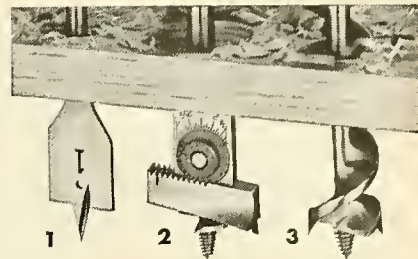
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Congress Is Urged To Aid Shipbuilding

The AFL-CIO's Maritime Trades Department, of which our United Brotherhood is an affiliate, has appealed to Congress to provide vastly increased appropriations for ship construction, conversion and repair as a means of reviving the nation's maritime industry. The Department has called attention to the constant decline of the U.S. shipping fleet. It is the judgment of the Department that this decline, if unchecked, "portends liquidation" of the American shipbuilding industry.

The present state of the shipbuilding industry constitutes a national peril, the Maritime Trades Department has warned Congress. The Department asks a ship construction program that would assure eighty new naval vessels and sixty new merchant ships a year.

Private construction of ships should be encouraged, the Department says, to "restore and retain U.S. supremacy on the high seas."



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Building Trades Push Fringe Benefit Bill

Members of the United Brotherhood can help themselves and other building trades workers by writing to their Congressmen strongly urging passage of H.R. 6041. This measure has been approved by the House Ways and Means Committee. It is now before the Rules Committee awaiting the green light that will bring the bill to the floor of the House.

The purpose of H.R. 6041 is to amend the Davis-Bacon Act to include fringe benefits in wage predeterminations.

Opponents of the bill have flooded the House with letters calling for defeat of the proposal. To offset all these letters, it is up to building tradesmen who believe fringe benefits should be included in wage predeterminations under Davis-Bacon to express their views in letters strongly urging passage of the bill.

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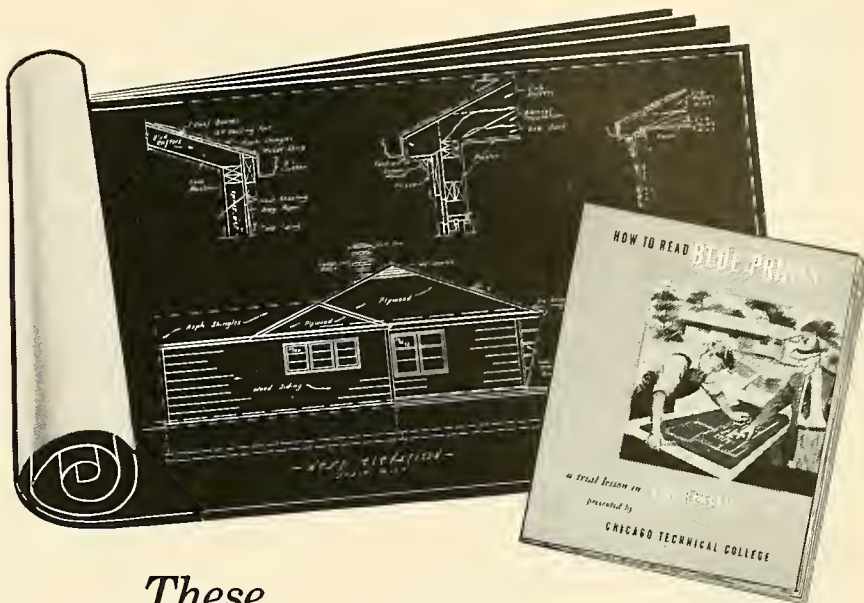
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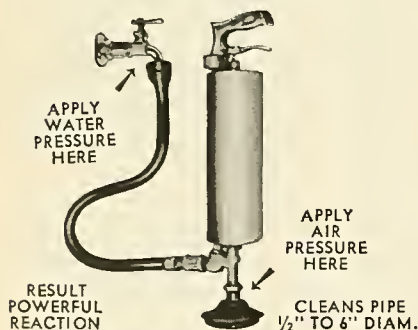


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Fifth Convention Of AFL-CIO Meets In New York City

The fifth constitutional convention of the AFL-CIO will open November 14 at the Americana Hotel in New York City. The convention call says the gathering comes at a time of "paramount importance to workers and to America."

The stated theme of the convention will be "to meet the challenges of creating a full employment economy, assuring equal opportunity for all and intensifying the worldwide struggle for freedom."

Full employment is No. 1, the convention call says.

"The apparent prosperity of most Americans," asserts the document signed by AFL-CIO President George Meany and Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler on behalf of the Executive Council, "cannot, should not and must not conceal the distress of the others—amounting to nearly 6 per cent of the work force—who, month in and month out for almost six years, have been jobless."

"Little better is the plight of additional millions who can find only part-time work and still others whose earnings are below the level of bare subsistence."

The founding convention of the AFL-CIO was held in New York City eight years ago.

Abe Lincoln Said

"Capital is the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed."

"Workingmen are the basis of all governments."

"Labor is prior to and independent of capital."

"The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations and tongues and kindreds."

"I feel that the time is coming when the sun shall shine, the rain fall on no man who shall go forth to unrequited toil."

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LOCAL UNION NEWS

L.U. 314, Madison, Wis., Produces Area's 'Apprentice of the Year'

Apprentices moving up to journeyman status in the Madison, Wis., area were hailed by Congressman Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin as "the direct descendants of those skilled artisans of the past who made our country great." The lawmaker was the principal speaker at the eighth biennial Madison Area Building Trades apprenticeship completion banquet attended by more than 450 persons in Madison's Hotel Loraine.

The Madison Building and Construction Trades Council's "Apprentice of the Year" was a Carpenter apprentice, Richard Swenson of Local Union 314. Thirty Carpenter apprentices received their certificates of completion. Swenson is third from left in picture, above at right. He is seen receiving congratulations from (in the usual order) Mathias J. Schimenz, chairman of the Wisconsin State Industrial Commission; Harold Schantz, vice-president of Robert J. Nickles, Inc.; Norman P. Mitby, director of vocational, technical and adult schools in Madison, and Rufus C. Phillips, representative of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, Department of Labor.

Certificates of completion were presented to the graduating Carpenter apprentices by Ronald Stadler, president of the State Council. Among the leaders planning the event were Brotherhood representatives Robert Strenger and Carl Eckloff of Local Union 314.



Local Union 314 and the union contractors in Madison have an excellent Joint Apprenticeship Committee and a fine apprenticeship program.

Young Brother Swenson, who earlier this year received the State Council of Carpenters' annual \$1000 scholarship to study at Stout Institute, gave the response on behalf of all the graduating apprentices. He thanked all concerned for their respective parts in the success of the apprenticeship program.

Congressman Kastenmeier in his address said that the people of Wisconsin understand that preparing young men to become skilled workers is a very important part of education. He said Wisconsin ranks sixth among the states in "the number of apprentices who have completed their apprenticeships."

L.U. 769 Celebration Pays Tribute to Long-Term Members

Tribute was paid to senior members at a celebration sponsored by Local Union 769, Pasadena, Calif. A 50-year pin was presented to Brother Emil Miller. Twenty-five-year pins were awarded to the following: Tom Parry, L. B. Wise, Ben Schiffbauer, E. G. Woods, Fred Thelin, L. G. Sullivan, Neal Wagner, Dave Moore, Art Anderson, Levi Anderson, Earl Daggs, Herb DeVries, Foy Hodges, A. F.

Parcel, Frank Harrar, Laurence Green, Ivan Novos, Clarence McAlpine, Frank Melovidoff, Reuben Jared, Victor Jared, Floyd Milton and Ben Doda. The last-named is the local's recording secretary.

Also awarded pins but not shown in the photograph were Leonard Uitendaal (50-year pin) and J. A. Crusberg, C. R. Farris, Herman Loos, Al J. Miller and Ralph Ross.



Brother James Skelton, secretary pro tem of the Los Angeles District Council, was on hand for the occasion. The old-time members were introduced by Brother Pete Keller, financial secretary. Brother Skelton, who made the presentations of the pins marking long years of membership in the United Brotherhood, commended and thanked each man for his loyal contributions to the building of our organization in Pasadena.

Refreshments were served to lilting tunes played by two members of Local Union 769—Manuel Aguilar on piano and John Trailo on mandolin. Mrs. Neal Wagner did a fine job of decorating the hall with flowers and in assum-

ing the responsibility for refreshments that were served.

Seen in the photograph at bottom of Page 30, from left to right, are the following:

First row—Tom Parry, L. B. Wise, Ben Schiffbauer, Emil Miller, E. G. Woods, Fred Thelin, L. G. Sullivan and Neal Wagner. Second row—Dave Moore, Art Anderson, Levi Anderson, Earl Daggs, Herb DeVries, Foy Hodges, A. F. Parcel and Frank Harrar. Third row—James Skelton, secretary pro tem of the Los Angeles District Council; Clifford Speer, president of Local Union 769; Laurence Green, Ivan Novos, Clarence McAlpine, Frank Melovidoff, Reuben Jared, Victor Jared, Floyd Milton and Ben Doda.



Members of 25 to 55 Years Honored by L.U. 440 in Buffalo

Seventy-four long-term members of Local Union 440, Buffalo, N. Y., received well-earned recognition at a ceremony in Carpenters Hall. Brotherhood pins marking the specific periods of membership in the union which these men have registered were presented to them by Herman F. Bodewes, president of the Carpenters District Council. High praise was voiced for the splendid manner in which each man has shown his union spirit and devotion to the Brotherhood over the years.

The veteran members who were awarded pins to mark their long and faithful service to the cause of trade unionism were as follows:

55 Years—Artie Doten and Charles Hansen. (Fred Funk, also eligible, had died, so his pin was sent to his family.)

50 Years—Frank Dressler, Edward Frank, Michael O'Dea and Fred Sennett.

45 Years—Carl Almeter, William Burr, Elias Ericson, Henry Gouldbach, Fred P. Hagen, Harold C. Hanover, Carl Hatch, Joseph Klein, Viggo Madsen, August Migge and Axel Swanson.

35 Years—William Monney, Fred Walbesser and Leonard Zimmer.

30 Years—Lee Miller, Barney Oddson, George Allespach, Joseph Fierle, John Head, Nelson Hanover and Howard Harvey.

25 Years—Sylvester Braunscheidel, Vincent Blakowitz, William Boldt, William Berg, Albert Baker Sr., Leo Briggs, William Brunea, Donald Campbell, Kenneth Campbell, Edward Emer, Ora Elkins, John Filer, Frank Heintz, James Hendler, William Hagen, Frank Klewe, Matt Kowaleski, Jesse Kaufman, Stanley Ludwig, Joseph Lepeirs, Edmund Lebatore, Paul Mezey, Malcolm MacDonald, Raymond Nagel, William Pacucki, Nils Sandberg, Herbert Schultz, Chester Schultz, Albert Schefferie, Sr., Harold Voss, Edwin Wahl, William White and Steve Heigeard.

The total membership of all seventy-four old-timers comes to the astonishing figure of 2,550 years, it was announced to enthusiastic applause. Twenty-six of the senior members of Local Union 440 were absent when the photograph was taken.

Dinner Marking 38th Anniversary Staged by Auxiliary 156 in Denver

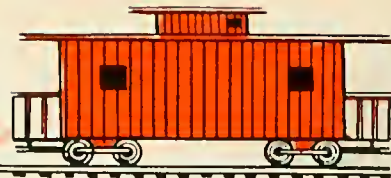
One hundred members and husbands were present when Auxiliary 156, Denver, Colo., celebrated its thirty-eighth anniversary with a dinner. The affair was catered so all the members could relax and enjoy the evening.

In the photo, from left to right, are Mrs. Dora Reinhardt, state president; Mrs. Carrie Epping, a charter member of Auxiliary 156; Adolph Len Vallee, president of Local Union 55; Mrs. Lillie Lantzy, a charter member of Auxiliary 156, and Mrs. Devena Steele, president of Auxiliary 156.

A feature of the occasion was the showing of slides taken at various locations in South America and a display



of many interesting art objects. All who were in attendance pronounced the birthday dinner a most successful event and are looking forward to the next edition in 1964.



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Stronger Labor Movement Is Needed To Make Automation a Benefit for All

To anyone who reads a labor paper it is no secret that organized labor considers the growth of automation one of the major problems of our day. Over the past ten years *The Carpenter* probably has devoted more space to this subject than to any other single matter.

Concern with the effects of automation is only natural, for every worker has an ingrained dread of finding his skill made obsolete overnight by a machine. On the other hand, practically everyone realizes that the march of progress must go on.

The employer looks on automation as a boon, for it holds the promise of bigger profits. The employee looks upon it as a threat to his job. I have often wondered how the man who designs and develops automated techniques feels about the matter.

Recently I ran across an answer. In an issue of *Computers and Automation*, William B. Floyd, an automation engineer, takes a long, hard look at the impact his craft is having on our society. In part, his article, entitled "Let's Be Honest About Automation," says:

"The real problem of automation, if we wish to be entirely honest, is that it accentuates basic weaknesses in the way our economy is presently organized. It calls attention to two such weaknesses: first, that our system is not yet recession-proof, and second, that not all of the people in most organizations have a sense of belonging.

"The effects of automation in a period of business expansion are rarely serious. When jobs are plentiful, the man who is fired because machines have taken over his job may not be particularly distressed. He merely steps out into another job, possibly a better one. But in a recession or in a depressed area the story is quite different when a man is laid off coincident with the installation of automatic equipment.

"How to prevent recessions is a presumably solvable but as yet unsolved problem.

"Thus, very likely, automation will continue to be a whipping boy until we do find some way to avoid recessions and to maintain more job opportunities than there are people to fill them."

There is little to quarrel about in Mr. Floyd's theories. Automation is a bugaboo only when it displaces men for whom no other jobs are available. The main question is not how to eliminate automation, but rather how to make it work for the building of a dynamic, expanding economy capable of wiping out unemployment, privation and human misery.

As I have stated many times before, in my opinion the solution lies in a bigger, stronger, more efficient labor movement, dedicated to upping purchasing power of all the people through higher wages and fairer sharing of the fruits of increased productivity.

PLANE GOSSIP



This Unhappy Fella

The unluckiest fellow we know is the one who, years ago, wrote the almost-hit song "We're All Behind You, President Dewey!" Then he composed "The 1811 Overture," which never quite caught on. Finally he was drafted and served on PT-108. Emerging from the Navy, he finally almost made a fortune when he invented a soft drink he called Six-Up.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Don't Be A Chicken

Math teacher: "If I lay three eggs here and five eggs over there, how many eggs will I have?"

Pupil: "Frankly, I don't think you can do it!"
—Marie Anne,
Fall River, Mass.

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Her Perfect Faith

The new minister's wife arranged for a covered-dish supper so they could meet all the parishioners and remembered, on the morning of the event, that she had forgotten to invite the crankiest old maid in the church. So she called her up and gave her a personal invitation.

"I'd like to come," replied the church shrew, "but it's too late now . . . I've already prayed for rain!"

—Mrs. A. C. Reynolds,
Marietta, Ga.

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

Getting Down to Work

Pat and Mike were looking for work and saw an ad where a diver needed a helper. They went to the docks and were told the diver was working out in the bay. Borrowing a rowboat, they rowed to the tug, where the attendant said the diver was working on the bottom of the harbor. Pat took off his shoes, turned to Mike, and said: "Mike, you watch the rowboat. I'll go down and see him. If I don't come

back, you'll know I've been hired!"

—Mrs. John Mitchell,
Weston, Ontario.

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Alligator Pear Tree?

She was buying luggage for her husband and had about settled for an alligator bag but asked the salesman: "Are you certain this is alligator?"

"Certainly," he replied. "I shot the alligator myself!"

"It looks rather scuffed up on this side," she complained.

"That's where it hit the ground when it fell out of the tree!"

—Mrs. T. J. Flammang,
Torrance, Calif.

REGISTER AND VOTE

Voting, Maybe?

A very pretty but very young girl came into the bar and sat down. The waitress went over to the bartender and said:

"Does she look old enough?"

"For what?" asked the bartender.

—Carl Wallman,
Monmouth Junction, N. J.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETING

Now in Urban Renewal

John W. Ames of Mountain View, California, says they are building houses so fast out his way that, on the way to work one morning, he saw the men pouring concrete for a foundation and that evening, as he returned home, the tenants were being evicted for non-payment of rent!

Daffy-nitions

Bigamist—Large fog over Italy.

Rabbit hole—Hare raid shelter.

Steam—Water crazy with the heat.

Duck—Chicken with snowshoes.

Rich man—Ordinary man without son in college.

—E. Wicklund,
Chicago.

Wifely Suggestion

Husband: "You know, I feel ten years younger after I shave in the mornings."

Wife: "Did you ever think of shaving after supper?"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Now She Knows

Which brings to mind the classic comment of the little old lady who was trying to compliment the minister leaving her church:

"I'm so sorry you're leaving, Reverend. I really didn't realize what sin was before you came here!"

—Clara Tester,
Center Point, Ind.

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Strong, Silent Type

The Scot and his wife, visiting the airport, were offered a joy ride for \$5.

"Mon, do ye think I'm made of money?" Sandy protested.

"Tell you what, friend," said the pilot. "If you can keep your mouth shut all through the ride and never say a word, I'll give you both the ride free." Sandy went for this offer and the couple climbed in the rear cockpit. The pilot went through every acrobatic maneuver in the books, but Sandy never let out a peep. When they landed, the pilot said:

"Well, Sandy, here's your five bucks back. You were pretty game!"

And Sandy replied: "Weeell, I moost admit, I almost yelled when my wife fell out back there!"

—Mrs. A. Houston,
Detroit, Mich.

BE SURE IT'S UNION

Self-Conscious

"You know, you look like Helen Black."

"I know, but I look worse in white."

Handsome Jewelry Items With Our Official Emblem

The Brotherhood's official emblem design in colors is featured on the handsome articles shown here as well as on our other jewelry which may be ordered by the members of any group affiliated with our union. There has been a continuous demand for these items, which are all very attractive and in excellent taste. As you would expect, the materials and the workmanship are strictly first-class. By displaying the official emblem, we can show our pride in being members of the United Brotherhood. Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

All prices include Federal Excise Tax



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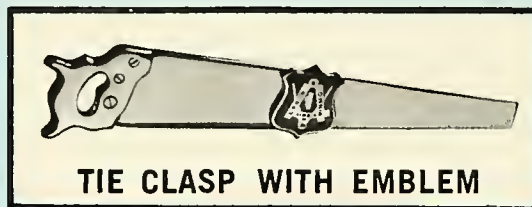
The official ring showing emblem on top and eagle design on sides is becoming more and more popular among our members. Individual members buy them and local unions present them for long years of service and as special recognition for the performance of extraordinary duties.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger. Two qualities: 10K Gold, \$25 each. Sterling Silver, \$8 each. Rhodium Finish.



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THE CARPENTER

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DECEMBER, 1963

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Bernard Tassler, Editor



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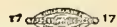
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THE COVER

Joy, hope and love—Christmas is a day of great gladness for those who are and those who once were children. For Christmas is the birthday of Him who showed boundless love and kindness for all men and who has influenced humanity more than anyone else who ever lived. The spirit of Christmas is warm and friendly and inexpressively beautiful. Some day, when the love that was taught by the Prince of Peace is both accepted and practiced wholeheartedly not only on Christmas Day but throughout the year, and by all peoples, this weary and strife-torn world of ours will know at last—every day rather than just one day—the immense joy and limitless happiness that Christmas symbolizes for mankind.

To every Brotherhood member and his loved ones, our very best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.





John Fitzgerald Kennedy

1917-1963

THE WORLD MOURNS

This statement was issued in Washington on November 26 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, of which General President M. A. Hutcheson is a member. The Executive Council met in emergency session.

THE INCREDIBLE LOSS of President Kennedy has put a stunned world in mourning.

Taken from our midst in madness and violence was a young man of stature and strength, a man with a zest for life, who had gaiety and wit and wisdom beyond his years. And even more, taken from us was a leader of greatness and courage and compassion—a humanitarian whose love of his fellow man was broad beyond belief.

All who love freedom and their fellow man now mourn. Aside from his immediate family, none mourn him more than the working people of this world: the voiceless millions bowed with grief. Only a handful of them knew him personally. But to all he was their leader, their champion, their friend.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy earned their confi-

dence, their trust, their friendship. He gave them courage and a sense of destiny. He led them toward great victories over adversity that only a man of compassion could understand.

Only last September millions of the lowest-paid of this land had reason to be thankful to President Kennedy. Through his leadership, millions finally won the protection of the minimum wage law. These and other millions, through improvements in the minimum wage law, had more money to spend. To the world's cynics, it was a raise of only ten cents an hour. But President Kennedy knew it was milk and bread and shoes for millions of his fellow citizens, and because he knew, he fought; because he fought, millions were his beneficiaries.

He knew, too, the misery and hopelessness of

Brotherhood's Telegram to Mrs. Kennedy

3:00 P.M.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THE 750,000 MEMBERS OF OUR BROTHERHOOD WILL NEVER FORGET THE VIBRANT HUMANITY AND THE CHALLENGING COURAGE OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.

HE FOUGHT FOR THE THINGS WE BELIEVE IN THAT WOULD MAKE FOR A BETTER AMERICA AND A BETTER WORLD.

WE HOPE THAT THIS EXPRESSION OF OUR HEARTFELT SORROW AND THE SORROW OF ALL AMERICAN WORKERS WILL BE OF SOME CONSOLATION TO YOU IN YOUR GRIEF.

M. A. HUTCHESON, GENERAL PRESIDENT
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

people in depressed areas and, because he felt their suffering, workers who were once marked obsolete because of technological change today have a new chance for gainful employment.

He brought homes within the grasp of many; deplored and detested the slums that degrade our land; sought the abolition of exploitation and suffering and misery. And those for whom he fought will be eternally grateful.

Battle Against Hatred

Most of all, John Kennedy understood the degradation and humiliation that millions of Americans of different race and religious belief know in too many parts of our land. A descendant of immigrants, a communicant of a religious faith that also knew persecution, President Kennedy put his heart and strength into the struggle for civil rights. More than any President since Abraham Lincoln, whose fate he shared, John Kennedy brought to America understanding of the struggle, appreciation of the plight of the victims of discrimination and segregation, determination that America must—and would—win this battle against hatred.

And never did John Kennedy lapse into the smugness of victory. No success meant relaxation to him. He knew always that there were new goals ahead, new victories needed, new enemies of mankind to be conquered.

The prosperity which marked his 1,031 days in office was only a source of partial satisfaction to him. As he told us only a week before his martyrdom, partial prosperity is not enough; there can be no satisfaction while millions go jobless.

That was typical of John Kennedy, for across the whole spectrum of American life—economic and social—John F. Kennedy stood for progress. He had no low horizons. He had faith in the limitless capacity of America and of Americans. He was a realist in both foreign and domestic affairs and he faced the realities without fear.

It was that very courage which, when the Soviets challenged us with their Cuban missiles, brought the world through one of its most peril-

ous periods. The surprised respect which that crucial event won from the Communist world, and from our allies as well, may well go down in history as a turning-point in mankind's struggle for peace and freedom.

For even as we Americans thought of him as our leader, John Kennedy was much more than that. He was not only a national leader but a world leader. He had the respect of presidents, prime ministers and kings; and somehow he had also won the faith and confidence of the world's people, in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America alike.

The evidence is not merely in the assemblage of heads of state who came here to pay their last respects. Far more moving confirmation has been found on street corners throughout the world, from London to Laos, where the people of every race and every nation gathered to mourn a man they knew was wholly devoted to peace, freedom and progress everywhere on earth. The flood of messages, expressing the most poignant sorrow from trade union organizations throughout the world, which we have received evidences this fact.

A Rare Combination

There are few men in any age—men who can combine in themselves the fresh eye of youth with the wisdom of experience; the warmth of instinct with the coldness of necessity; the scholar's grasp with the politician's astuteness—men who dare to dream great dreams and yet dare to be practical as well.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy was such a man and, because he was, our sorrow is all the greater.

A week before his assassination, he spoke these words to us:

"Marshal Lyautey, the great French marshal, went out to his gardener and asked him to plant a tree. The gardener said, 'Why plant it? It won't flower for 100 years.'

"'In that case,' the marshal said, 'plant it this afternoon.'

"That is what we have to do."

That is indeed what John F. Kennedy felt this

nation had to do, and he was determined to see that it was done.

This grieving nation is left with more than memories; it has been bequeathed a program, a practical dream, whose fulfillment will be the lasting monument to the leader who conceived it.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council speaks for workers everywhere in mourning the loss of this great and beloved man, a loss all the more terrible for the manner in which it was suffered. We ex-

tend to his widow, whose magnificent courage during these tragic days has won the admiration of all, to his children, to his parents and to the other members of his family our most profound condolences.

To his memory we pledge our unstinting devotion to the building of the world of which he dreamed—a world in which mankind can be free yet safe, a world in which brotherhood is fact for all men.

White horses draw President Kennedy's flag-draped casket toward St. Matthew's

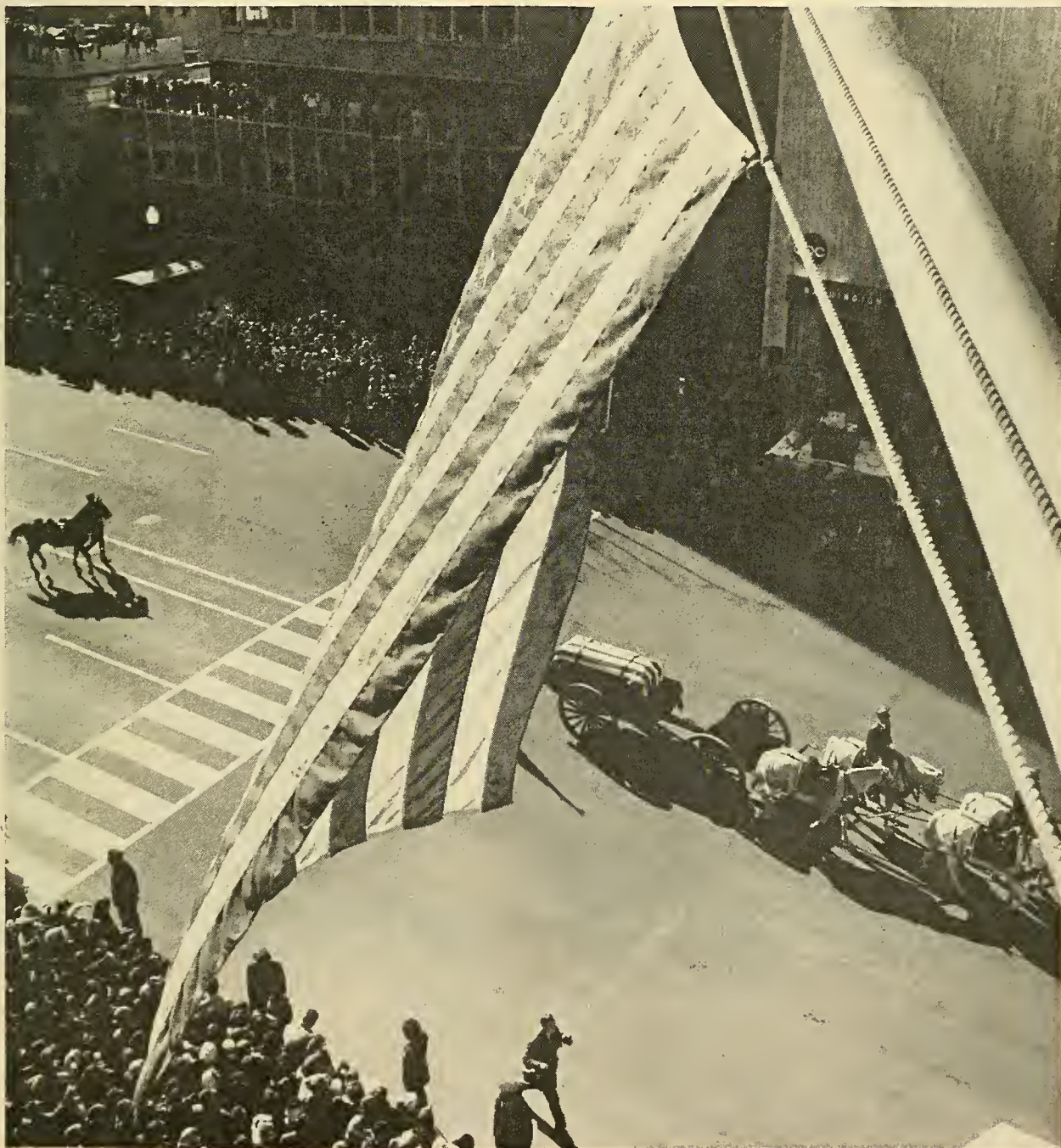


Photo by Frank Alexander of Merkle Press



Lyndon Baines Johnson

36th President of the United States

He Leads America and the Free World

This statement was issued in Washington on November 26 by the AFL-CIO Executive Council, of which General President M. A. Hutcheson is a member.

TO LYNDON B. JOHNSON has come the awesome responsibility of leading the United States of America and the free world. That this responsibility has come under circumstances which we know are to him, as to us all, unthinkable only multiplies the burdens that are his.

The nation and the world are fortunate indeed to have, in President Johnson, a man of vast legislative experience, who was given extraordinary responsibilities during his service as Vice President and who acquitted himself with distinction in each of these tasks. He is deeply committed to the program of his martyred predecessor and he was clearly a partner in its design and scope.

The fulfillment of this program remains of

primary importance to our own country and to the cause of freedom. America must be strong in every way—militarily, economically, socially. America must be generous, wise and prudent. America must above all be true to its destiny.

We know President Johnson shares these objectives. We know he will prove equal to the problems and challenges which will await him.

We extend to him, in this most tragic hour in the history of our great republic, our warm, understanding and sympathetic support.

On behalf of millions of American workers and their families, we pledge to the new President of the United States of America our complete backing in the dark and dangerous days that lie ahead.

President Johnson Given Our Pledge of Support

4:00 P.M.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1963

PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

IN THIS TIME OF NATIONAL MOURNING, YOU HAVE IMPRESSED ALL AMERICANS BY THE RESOLUTE AND SURE-HANDED WAY YOU HAVE UNDERTAKEN THE CRITICAL RESPONSIBILITIES THRUST UPON YOU SO SUDDENLY AND SO TRAGICALLY. THE 750,000 MEMBERS OF OUR BROTHERHOOD HAVE SUPREME CONFIDENCE IN YOUR DETERMINATION AND IN YOUR ABILITY NOT ONLY TO CARRY ON BUT TO CARRY FORWARD OUR LATE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAM, TO WHICH YOU ARE SINCERELY DEVOTED AND COMMITTED. AMERICAN WORKERS LOOK TO YOU TO START THE MACHINERY OF CONGRESS MOVING AGAIN SO THAT IT CAN COMPLETE ITS BIG BACKLOG OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS FOR STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY AND SECURITY.

PLEASE BE ASSURED OF THE SOLID SUPPORT OF OUR BROTHERHOOD IN THE TRIALS YOU FACE IN THE MONTHS AHEAD.

M. A. HUTCHESON, GENERAL PRESIDENT
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE AFL-CIO LOOKS FORWARD



Just one week before he was shot to death in Dallas, the President of the United States delivered a brilliant address before "fellow delegates" at the biennial parliament of American labor. In this photo George Meany pins delegate's badge on John Kennedy's lapel.

THE AFL-CIO emerged from its fifth convention, which was held in New York last month, more united than ever before in its determination to press forward with a program designed to provide economic security, freedom and equal rights for all Americans. The convention focused its sights on the critical year 1964, the growing complex of economic and social problems, and the mounting challenge to democracy by wild-eyed extremists, and came up with a wide-ranging program keyed to the needs of all citizens, union members and non-members alike.

The 970 delegates, who in five days passed on 253 resolutions and heard President John F. Kennedy exactly one week before his assassination as well as a dozen other speakers, underscored their conviction that the solution to many of the nation's problems required decisions in the White House, in Congress and in the state legislatures by giving a top priority to a massive register-and-vote campaign to be conducted next year. The convention adjourned November 20.

Refuting charges by "friends" and critics that labor is in stagnation and disruption, the convention voiced its faith and confidence in the AFL-CIO's leadership and broke new ground in mapping a program to meet the issue of chronic unemployment and job displacement.

President George Meany, re-elected to a fifth term with Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler and supported by a reelected Executive Council, articulated the theme of the resolutions and the speeches when he said:

"We are the conscience of America. If the little people of America are to have a better life, we have to do the job."

President Meany called for a re-evaluation of thinking about automation and its impact. He told the delegates that automation and technological changes are "rapidly becoming a real curse" to the country. Automation could bring us to "a national catastrophe," the AFL-CIO chieftain grimly warned.

"Every big corporation is in a mad race to produce more and more with less and less labor, without

any feeling as to what it may mean to the whole economy," he said.

President Meany's hard-hitting statement marked a decisive break in the attitude of labor leadership on the subject of automation and technological change.

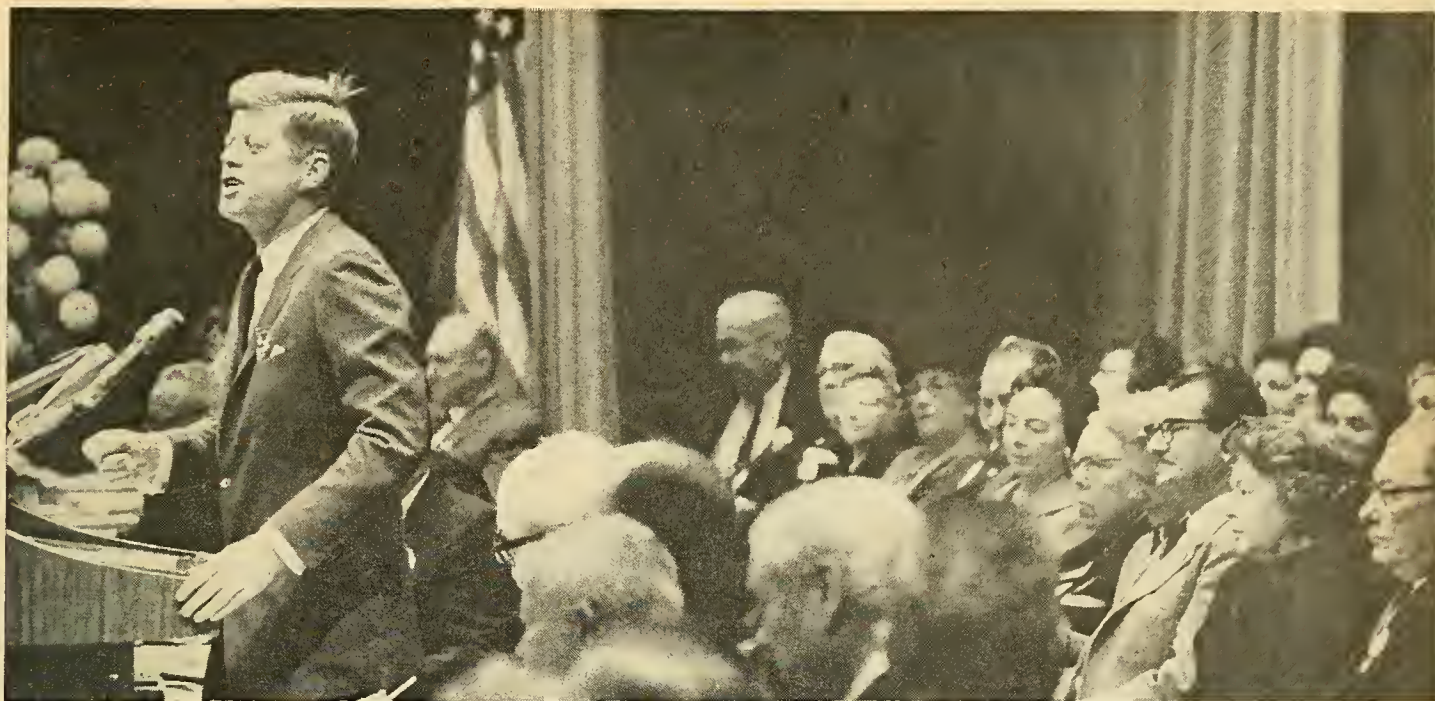
"There has got to be a change in thinking," President Meany insisted. "Industrialists have got to understand that while many of them believe that automation will eventually supply more jobs, I don't know what proof they have to offer."

He warned that our system of government could go "down the drain" on this problem, adding:

"It's a problem for the country—not just labor—and we can go down on this problem unless our business community, our great captains of industry, wake up."

President Meany said many industrialists are "reducing purchasing power in their own plants, eliminating customers in their own plants. It doesn't seem to bother them because they feel if they produce cheaper they will get customers from some other place."

The convention voted unanimous-



Our late President described the country's economic progress during his years in office, and he emphasized that far greater progress was essential if joblessness was to be ended.

ly to open a major drive for a \$2 minimum hourly wage and extension of coverage of the Wage and Hour Law to 16,000,000 low-paid workers who are now exempt.

The delegates gave their approval to a resolution to cut the workweek to 35 hours and set up a standard of double time for overtime.

They voiced strong support for a fifteen-point economic program designed to lift the nation out of economic lethargy and bring it to "sustained full employment." Included was a call for passage of the pending \$11 billion tax cut and stepped-up public spending to increase critically-needed consumer purchasing power.

President Kennedy, in what was destined to be his final address to a labor audience, said:

"I have come here to ask labor's support for a program for the United States."

Asserting that it was "no accident that this country has steadily increased in wealth and strength" since 1945, the late President gave credit to the laying of a strong foundation for progress in the Thirties by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. With the utmost earnestness, Mr. Kennedy then said:

"Our obligation in the Sixties is to do those things, in the Congress

of the United States and in the various states, which will make it possible for others—in the Seventies and the Eighties—to continue to live in prosperity.

"With your help and support, with your concern, we have worked to try to improve the lot of the people of the United States. In the last three years abroad we have doubled the number of nuclear weapons in our strategic alert forces. In the last three years we have increased by 45 per cent the number of combat-ready Army divisions. We have increased by 600 per cent the number of our counter-insurgency forces, increased by 175 per cent our procurement of airlift aircraft and doubled our Polaris and Minuteman program. The United States is stronger today than ever before in our history, and with that strength we work for peace. * * *

"**O**UR national output three years ago was \$500 billion. In January three years later it will be \$600 billion, a record rise of \$100 billion in thirty-six months. For the first time in history we have 70,000,000 men and women at work. For the first time in history factory earnings have exceeded \$100 a week, and even the stock market has broken all records, although we

only get credit when it goes down. The average factory worker takes home \$10 a week more than he did three years ago, and two and a half million people more are at work. In fact, if the economy during the last two and a half years had grown at the same lagging pace which it did in the years of the Fifties, unemployment today would be 8 per cent.

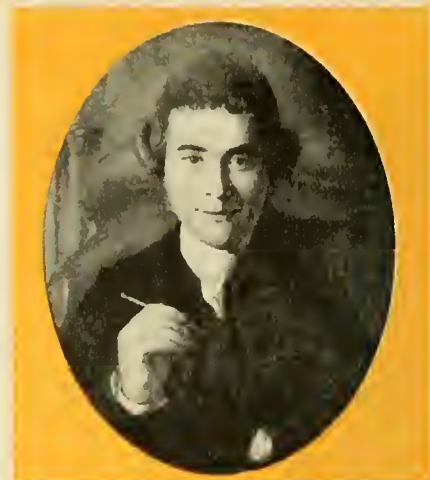
"In short, we have made progress, but all of us know that more progress must be made. That is what we are here about. I am here today to talk about the right to work, the right to have a job in this country in a time of prosperity in the United States. That is the real right to work issue in 1963. In spite of this progress, this country must move so fast to even stand still.

"Productivity goes up so fast. The number of people coming into the labor market increases so fast. Ten million more jobs are needed in the next two and a half years. * * *

"So while we take some satisfaction in what we have done and tried to do, this group more than any knows how much we still have left to do, and I hope the day will never come, nor do I predict it, when the AFL-CIO will be satisfied with anything less than the best.

"Four million people are out of
(Continued on Page 28)

WILLIAM BUCKLAND



William Buckland

Colonial Carpenter and Joiner

ON A BRIGHT AUTUMN day in the year 1755, a young carpenter and joiner, aged 21, newly arrived from England, stood on high ground overlooking the wide Potomac River and gazed out at the scene before him.

Dogwood and gum trees touched the Virginia landscape with splotches of Indian red. Poplars, maples and birch rustled leaves of yellow and blended with the deep greens of the shortleaf pines.

He turned to the 30-year-old man beside him—the round-faced, clear-eyed owner of the 2,000-acre plantation and his new employer—and discussed the task before them. William Buckland, indentured worker, and George Mason, heir to a colonial domain, were men of intelligence and inspiration, and in this, their first task together, they were to combine their unusual talents and



GUNSTON HALL, where Buckland first worked in America, as seen from the formal garden overlooking the tidal Potomac. The white portico in this rear view of the building shows Gothic pointed arches and Renaissance details popular in Georgian architecture. Home is now open to visitors.

create a lasting landmark—Gunston Hall, one of the most impressive examples of building construction and interior workmanship in the American colonies.

Using native workmen, Mason had already erected a brick and mortar shell for his new family home. Stone quoins from a nearby quarry locked the four walls of the structure securely on its foundation.

Now the more difficult part of the project would have to be completed—the interior framework, the roof, the porches, the stairs, etc.

A skilled carpenter and joiner, trained in the guild shops of England, was a rarity in the American colonies. Most plantation owners of the Middle Colonies had only unskilled Negro slaves, or convicts who preferred the building trades to work in the fields, or perhaps a native journeyman or two.

"A workman could scarcely be found here capable of drawing an order," Thomas Jefferson wrote in his *Notes on the State of Virginia*.

Rare was the man who could create a cornice for a cupboard or carve a dado for a baseboard or dovetail a cabinet drawer. Rarer still was the craftsman who could draw up complete construction plans and direct the erection of a major structure.

But this was the type of master builder George Mason wanted to complete the work on his family mansion.

After casting about in the colonies for such a craftsman, Mason wrote hopefully to his younger brother

Thomson, studying law in England, and asked him to find the man he needed.

So it came about that William Buckland, just finishing his seven-year joiner apprenticeship in his uncle's London shop, was engaged to complete the elegant mansion far across the Atlantic in the virgin forests of Virginia, and so it was that America gained its first distinguished building tradesman.

In his two decades of life in America, William Buckland completed twenty-one edifices—a church, a court house, the Maryland Senate Chamber and eighteen mansions—each still standing today as an historic record of the work of this great craftsman.

Certainly the most impressive of all of these buildings is Gunston Hall, the sturdy, Georgian home which Buckland completed in four years for his first American employer. The carved work on mantels, cupboards, cornices and chair-rails puts Gunston Hall in a class of its own as the most elaborate of any contemporary house in the Middle Colonies.

The structure is not pretentious. It is one-story brick in Flemish bond with sandstone trim and modillioned wood cornice. Bedrooms lighted by dormers are within the roof construction, and two chimneys are located at each of the gable ends.

The floor plan was a basic one in the colonies—hall extending front to back, accommodating the stairs, with principal rooms in the four



A HIGH WINDOW in the drawing room allows much natural light into the restful interior. Note the window facings covering the thick, protective walls.



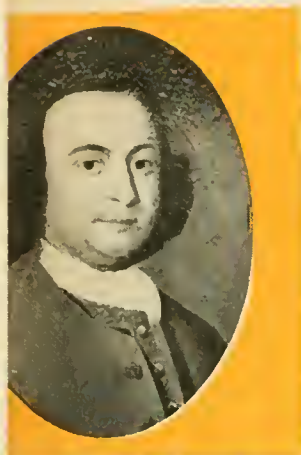
ABOVE: Elaborate carvings on pediment and facings of a big walnut door.

BELOW: The entrance hall at Gunston, with its elliptical arches, pendent pineapple, and elaborate stair rail as examples of William Buckland's journeyman skill.





AT THE DESK shown in this view of the Gunston Hall lower chamber George Mason produced the Fairfax Resolves, which later became the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution.



THE MASTER of Gunston Hall, George Mason, was a young man of 30 when he put Buckland to work on the plantation mansion as an indentured carpenter, joiner and architect.



A FOLDING LADDER designed by Thomas Jefferson and given to the master of Gunston Hall for use in his library. Mrs. Grace Mills, hostess at the historic Virginia home, shows it to the many visitors.

corners. Bedrooms lined a center hall upstairs.

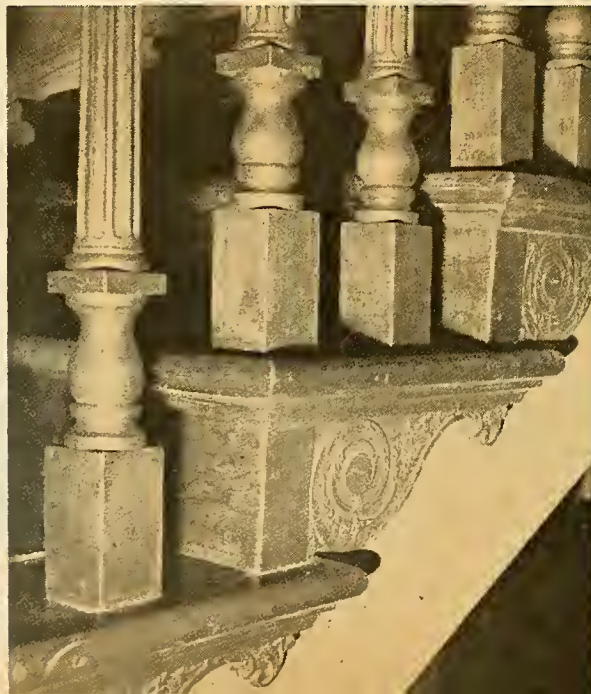
What makes Gunston Hall unique are the ornate details of its interior. Except for the low wainscot on the stair, there is little paneling. The wood walls were intended each to be covered with some sort of fabric. Wood cornices, chair rails, baseboards, mantels and over-doors are elaborately carved. The doorways and niches at each side of the chimney breasts are surmounted by broken pediments.

The house is now maintained by the Commonwealth of Virginia, and it is open to the public each day, except Christmas. Some of the original Mason furnishings were lost in the two centuries which have passed since the building was completed, but these have been replaced by authentic furnishing of the period. Buckland's carvings in walnut and oak are still there. The interior of the home has withstood the strain of 207 years with amazing success.

The visitor to the home wonders as he studies the intricate carvings on the mantels and cupboards how a young man fresh out of apprenticeship training could create such works of art in his first assignment. William Buckland was undoubtedly a good choice for the job.

Buckland was born in the town of Burford, near Oxford, England, on August 14, 1734.

A CLOSEUP of the stairs at Gunston Hall shows Buckland's skill with carving tools. Each step facing is decorated with a lotus blossom motif, classic symbol of rest and sleep. Bedrooms of Mason family were upstairs.



He was the son of Francis Buckland, a yeoman, which meant, in effect, that his father was poor but honest and a "freeholder," beholden to no man, but with little or no property.

In 1748, when William reached the age of 14, he was apprenticed to his Uncle James, "a citizen and joiner of London." His mother had been dead for nine years, and his father welcomed the opportunity for one of his children to learn a skilled trade. But an apprentice needed funds to permit him to obtain an apprenticeship under the Worshipful Company of Joiners—the labor union of that early period. Financial assistance for Buckland—ten pounds English sterling—came from the University School of Oxford. The illustration at the top of the next page shows Buckland's apprentice confirmation.

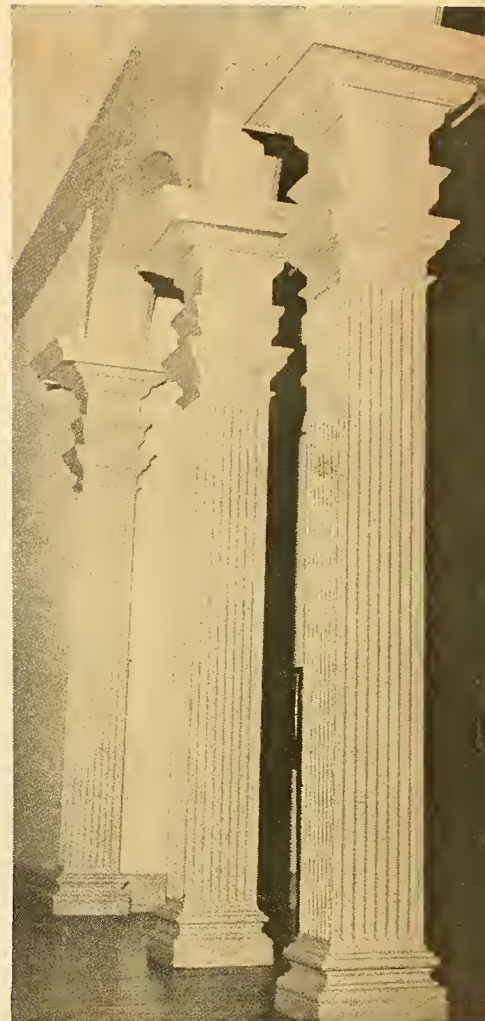
The Joiners Company was one of the specialized craft guilds which had grown out of the medieval Carpenters' Company. The joiner of that day made furniture, framed wainscoting which replaced the plain boarded walls of medieval times, and the mantelpiece and door frame. But if the work was to be enriched with much ornamentation, the joiner called in the ceiler, who was not a plasterer but a woodworker. To "ceiling" was to cover the bare

walls and ceiling rafters with ornamental woodwork.

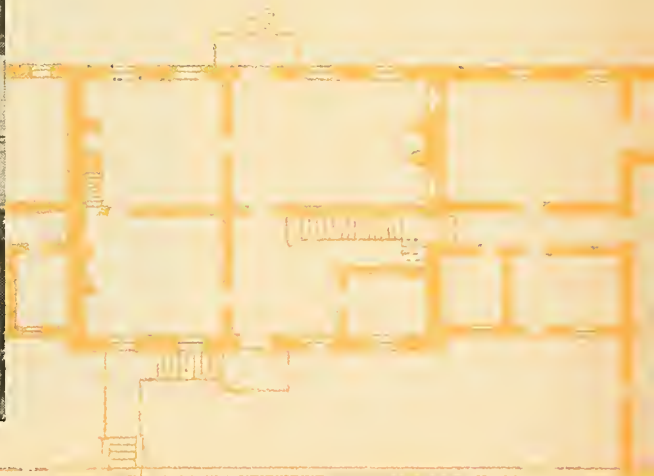
The usual term of apprenticeship was seven years but "not less than four." Terms were covered by an indenture, or "indented" contract, in which were carefully set out the duties and obligations of each party. The paper on which the terms were stated was cut into two parts by a zig-zag or "indented" line, which later could be fitted together, thus proving the authenticity of each part. The laws covering the relationship of master and apprentice were fully codified. The apprentice was entitled to wages, but the master was entitled to all his earnings.

From the apprenticeship indenture, Buckland moved into the obligations of a new kind of indenture when he signed to work for George Mason in America. He signed with Thomson Mason a four-year indenture, which was about the best contract a penniless young craftsman of that day could make. Buckland agreed to serve Thomson Mason, "his executors or assigns in the Plantations of Virginia beyond the seas, for the space of four years as a Carpenter and Joiner." Thomson Mason agreed to pay his passage and keep "to provide for and allow the said William Buckland all necessary meats, drink, washing, lodging fit and convenient for him

COLUMNS in the upstairs hall are of classic design.



THIS ROOM, with its beautifully decorated door frames and mantel, was once the library in the Mason home. Now it has an authentic setting for dinner in the manner of an American colonial gentleman.



*William Buckland son of Francis Buckland
of the City of Oxford yeoman puts to James
Buckland Citizen and Joiner of London for
seven years by Indentures Dated this day*

*Cons: £10 Charity
from the University school
of Oxford -*

APPRENTICE RECORD: "William Buckland, son of Francis Buckland of the City of Oxford yeoman, puts to James Buckland citizen and joiner of London for seven years by indentures dated this day . . . Cons. 10 pounds charity from the University School of Oxford — "



THE ORIGINAL RAFTERS installed more than 200 years ago still support the roof of Gunston Hall. Batting held in place by wire lath were recently added for insulation. Fred Griffiths, director of Gunston Hall, checks fire extinguishers.

RIGHT: A rear dormer window above the center stairs looks out upon the formal boxwood garden.



as covenant Servants in such cases . . . and pay . . . the said William Buckland wages or salary at the rate of twenty pounds sterling per annum, payable quarterly." This was good pay for an inexperienced though well-trained young man. Schoolmasters in the colonies at that time made only five pounds per annum.

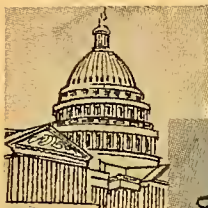
George Mason was evidently a good and understanding boss. He established Buckland in a small house near the building site which was later to become a schoolhouse for his children. He assigned plantation workers and native craftsmen to work under him and gave him complete opportunity to use his knowledge and imagination in designing the interior of Gunston Hall.

Though indentured workers, in most cases, were forbidden to marry while serving out their contracts, Mason permitted his new man to court and eventually win the daughter of a neighboring plantation owner.

By the time Gunston Hall was completed, Mason's carpenter and joiner had established a reputation. Once Mason turned over his half of the indenture contract making Buckland a freeman, the young Englishman had several good offers for other construction jobs. As we noted earlier, he had steady employment for his remaining fifteen years of life in the colonies.

When he died in 1774, only two years before the war for liberty began, Buckland had amassed a sizable inventory of goods and chattels—three chests of carpenter's tools, paint buckets, and scores of odd items, plus several indentured workers in his construction crew. He left a wife and two daughters and faded into history . . . until Gunston Hall was made a public showplace a few years ago and historians began to wonder about the man who had produced this colonial construction masterpiece.

George Mason, too, has almost been overlooked in the long view of American history, and yet he was the man who prepared the Fairfax Resolves and the Virginia Bill of Rights . . . which were later adapted to become the Bill of Rights in the U.S. Constitution—the ten cornerstones of our American freedom.



Washington ROUNDUP

NO FALTERING: The calm and dignified demeanor of the new President and the "take charge" manner in which he has handled his responsibilities since the tragic death of President Kennedy in Dallas have made a tremendous impression at the Capitol, in the Executive departments of the government and at the AFL-CIO Building and Washington headquarters offices of international unions. In the first days following the dastardly and still almost unbelievable deed that killed John F. Kennedy, the conduct of President Johnson has produced a feeling of confidence that the United States has a strong new chief who, like his predecessor, will courageously and sagely meet the challenges and acquit himself very well.

GETTING THE FACTS: AFL-CIO President Meany is pleased that President Johnson has named a committee of distinguished men to ascertain and publish all of the facts surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy and the slaying two days later of Lee Harvey Oswald, the defector who should never have been permitted to return to the United States from Communist Russia. President Meany feels that the membership of the committee of inquiry is such as to inspire complete confidence. The American people must have the fullest possible account as quickly as a searching investigation of every angle can be concluded and the report prepared.

GOLDWATER'S PLANS: Washington expects Senator Barry Goldwater to drop his plans to seek the G.O.P. nomination for President next year. Top figures on Capitol Hill say Goldwater, who avers he sees nothing wrong with anti-union "right to work" legislation, would run a pathetically poor race even in the South, now that the White House is occupied by Lyndon Johnson of Texas. Prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, Goldwater appeared to have impressive strength in much of the South, but the situation is entirely different from what it was a few weeks ago.

NEGRO PROPOSAL: In the opinion of Whitney Young, executive director of the National Urban League, a special public works program is needed to provide jobs for unemployed Negroes. Young conveyed this idea to President Johnson at a White House meeting. The President courteously declined to commit himself to support such a special program. However, he asked Young to submit a memorandum.

SALINGER'S FUTURE: White House Press Secretary Pierre Salinger may run for the House seat of Congressman John Shelley of San Francisco. Shelley, who was titular head of the California State Federation of Labor for many years prior to his election to Congress, becomes Mayor of San Francisco in January. Shelley, a member of the Teamsters, has been strongly urging Salinger to make the race. A trade unionist himself—he's a long-time member of the Newspaper Guild—Salinger was a newspaperman in California before he went to work in Washington, first with the McClellan Committee and subsequently as the late President Kennedy's press secretary.

BAKER PROBE: The Bobby Baker investigation will not be forgotten as a result of the recent national shock and commotion. So say the most influential members of the Senate, Democratic as well as Republican. But sex will be soft-pedaled.



Second General Vice President Finlay C. Allan (extreme left) congratulates Victor Whitehouse, safety director of I.B.E.W., on his election as chairman of Labor Conference. Second from left is John Connors of AFL-CIO, newly elected Conference vice-chairman. At right, Paul Connelley of General Office staff.

Safety to the Fore

By PAUL H. CONNELLEY

ALONG with Second General Vice-President Finlay C. Allan, the writer attended the National Safety Congress for the United Brotherhood. This week-long annual meeting of the National Safety Council was held in Chicago the last week of October. And as usual the fall meeting of labor's own group, the Labor Conference of the Council, was held on the Saturday and Sunday before the Congress.

The week's doings offer an unrivaled opportunity for union people interested in safety to get together. It makes for a busy week to attend Labor Conference business meetings as well as its week-long program, to sample some of the other Conference programs, to attend a few unscheduled but necessary committee meetings—and still find time for informal meetings on current problems. As a member of the Council's board of directors, Second General Vice-President Allan also attended two meetings of the board.

Last year General Treasurer Peter Terzick was a speaker on the Labor Conference program. This year a Brotherhood member was again called on to address the Conference. Nicholas R. Loope is now on leave of absence as director of the Car-

penters' joint apprenticeship program in Washington, D. C., and his experience made him well qualified to speak on safety in apprenticeship training.

We feel justified in adding that his ability to make such an excellent presentation was greatly enhanced by his graduation from the AFL-CIO Safety Institute as a member of the Brotherhood's safety training class.

Incidentally, Brother Loope is also a member of the Brotherhood's National Apprenticeship Committee.

THE Labor Conference program this year was a varied one. Besides the session on safety in apprenticeship, there were discussions of radiation hazards to workers, a subject which is becoming of increasing importance to all of us, even in occupations where there is no obvious danger of exposure to radiation.

Another subject on the program was automation and its effects on safety. Labor is painfully aware of the bad effects of automation on employment opportunities, but many may not realize that automation is also creating new safety problems and aggravating old ones.

The final session was devoted to

a panel discussion on safety assistance to local unions. Various experts spoke on the sources where local unions could obtain training, advice and assistance on their safety problems. In a long discussion period, local union representatives were free to address questions to the speakers. Local union representatives at the Congress tell us that such meetings are invaluable in helping them to do a better job on local safety programs.

The general theme of the National Safety Congress was an expected but still disappointing one. Last year was a miserable one for safety, and all indications are that this year will be even worse. Accident rates are going up right across the board—at work, in traffic, at home and in almost all areas of human activity. It is a consistent trend and a very alarming one.

Like everyone else, labor is not doing nearly enough to prevent accidents either on the job or in the more general areas of traffic, home and recreation safety. We hope that our local unions and state and district councils will give increased emphasis to the vital work of preventing accidents to their members, both on and off the job.

Labor Backs U.S. Pay Increase

The AFL-CIO is vigorously supporting proposed legislation to give federal employees a "catch-up" pay increase based on comparability with pay in private industry. Because of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, action by Congress on a pay boost is expected to be deferred until early next year.

Organized labor is standing solidly behind the legislative goals of the

AFL-CIO's Government Employees Council. The program includes an improved retirement program, a 35-hour workweek, a higher federal contribution to life and health insurance for U.S. employees, and a ban on the use of military personnel to fill jobs that should be performed by civilians. The last proposal is of particular importance to members of the United Brother-

hood of Carpenters and other building tradesmen.

Labor is disturbed that the pay and conditions of many thousands of government employees—those wearing overalls as well as those in the white-collar group—are decidedly inferior to the wages and conditions of the same categories of non-government workers.

LAKELAND NEWS

Brother Moses A. Warner of L.U. 842, Pleasantville, N. J., arrived at the Home on October 15, 1963.

Brother C. E. Terry of L.U. 696, Tampa, Fla., arrived October 16.

Brother James C. Wilson of L.U. 174, Joliet, Ill., arrived October 16.

Brother William M. Kilburn of L.U. 829, Santa Cruz, Calif., arrived October 28.

Brother Emil C. Schallau of L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill., arrived October 31.

Brother Alexander D. Wilson of L.U. 250, Lake Forest, Ill., passed away on October 25 and was shipped to Chicago for burial.

Brother Charles J. Grambs of L.U. 1596, St. Louis, passed away on October 30 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Union members who visited the Home during October:

R. E. Pettit, L.U. 829, Santa Cruz, Calif.
Clyde Glenn, L.U. 978, Springfield, Mo.
Clifford Welch, L.U. 2895, Punta Gorda, Fla.
Arthur Guetlick, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Samuel C. Offitt, L.U. 337, Detroit, Mich.
G. Franzen, L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. Curtis Hitson, L.U. 213, Houston, Texas.
Theo Klett, L.U. 739, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Martin Richards, L.U. 813, Carbondale, Pa.
Gust Nord, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Fred W. Schaepening, L.U. 521, New York, N. Y.
W. W. Huffman, L.U. 1822, Arlington, Texas.
John Murphy, L.U. 1922, Long Beach, Calif.
W. W. Holgate, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
Helmar Anderson, L.U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.
Axel G. Blade, L.U. 241, Rock Island, Ill.
Joe Sheller, L.U. 3, Wheeling, W. Va.
Gustav Johnson, L.U. 257, New York, N. Y.
Erik Felt, L.U. 2163, Boynton Beach, Fla.
John A. Larson, L.U. 132, Wilmington, N. C.
Richard Kooman, L.U. 105, Largo, Fla.
C. R. Douglass, L.U. 1893, Fredericton, N.B., Canada.
Francis G. Mallory, L.U. 1893, Fredericton, N. B., Canada.
W. H. Love, L.U. 1108, North Olmsted, Ohio.
E. E. Skipton, L.U. 356, Tampa, Fla.
George A. Coleman, L.U. 8, Audubon, N. J.
Arthur Neff, L.U. 217, Houston, Texas.
W. E. Price, L.U. 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO OUR READERS

The assassination of President Kennedy has necessitated many changes in this issue. Space problems have compelled us to hold out material covering the recent conventions in New York of the Building and Construction Trades Department and other AFL-CIO Departments. Illustrated reports on these conventions will appear in the January issue. Attention is also called to the fact that you are receiving your magazine a few days later than usual because of the tragic occurrence of November 22.



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EDITORIALS

Steady Hand on the Tiller

The country is exceedingly fortunate that a man of the long experience in Washington of Lyndon Johnson was the Vice President of the United States when the most tragic event in our history since April 15, 1865, when Abraham Lincoln breathed his last, took place in Dallas.

President Johnson, like the late John F. Kennedy, will fight with intelligence and vigor for the things that are needed to make our country—which with whatever imperfections it may have is still the most wonderful country in all the world—even better in the years that lie ahead than it has been in the past.

Our United Brotherhood and the American labor movement as a whole work and fight for a better America, and we are firmly convinced that President Johnson—as in the years when he was serving as a Congressman, a Senator, the amazingly effective leader of the Senate and a Vice President deeply involved in vital programs—will constantly strive to achieve the same objective.

We wish him well. His is the toughest and the most important job in the world. At all times that President Johnson is exerting himself with wisdom and sincerity to bring about a better America, he can count on the strong support of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. We hope that Congress will now cast pettiness and obstructive tactics into the discard and accord to our new President the generous cooperation without which no Chief Executive, no matter how able he may be, can succeed in moving America forward in the Sixties.

Hatred in America

We present in this space a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on the day following the interment of President John F. Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery. The Executive Council's statement reads as follows:

The brutal assassination of President John F. Kennedy came as an overwhelming shock to the American people. Now, as the sense of shock wears off, all of our people are asking, "How? Why was such a thing possible in a civilized society?"

America and the world await an answer. Only through such an answer, complete and beyond dispute, can the American system of justice retain

the confidence of the people and its good name throughout the world.

Therefore it is wholly proper that President Johnson has mobilized the full resources of the federal government to uncover and make public the whole truth behind the slaying of his beloved predecessor.

But one fact is already clear. No matter what the identity or motive of the man who held the gun, hatred pulled the trigger.

Hatred—blind, bitter, savage hatred—is on the rise in America. There is the hatred of which Birmingham has become the symbol. There is the hatred exemplified by the John Birch Society and the followers of General Walker. There is the hatred of the fanatical Communists. There is no choice among them, for hatred in any form is evil.

Hatred often seeks to masquerade as a strongly held belief. But the difference is fundamental. Hatred denies the right of others to hold contrary beliefs; indeed, hatred seeks to destroy other beliefs and those who profess them.

Hatred is a clear and present threat to American society, for hatred is the antithesis of democracy. Hatred murders reason as well as men; and without reason no free society can survive.

Let us pray that the tragedy which hatred has visited upon our land will awaken the people to this peril of their own making, and touch the hearts of those whom hatred has corrupted.

Vicious Proposals

The recent convention of the AFL-CIO declared that turning back the clock on social progress and reducing the powers of the federal government are nonsensical and dangerous ideas. The lunatic right-wing extremists have advanced these ideas. The AFL-CIO convention cited the proposals to abolish the income tax and emasculate the American system of government by giving state legislatures the power to rewrite the Constitution and perpetuate rural, minority control over those legislatures.

The intent of the extremist-supported constitutional amendments, already pushed through some legislatures, is "nefarious," the convention declared, and "their consequences would be disastrous."

We concur fully in the delegates' condemnation.



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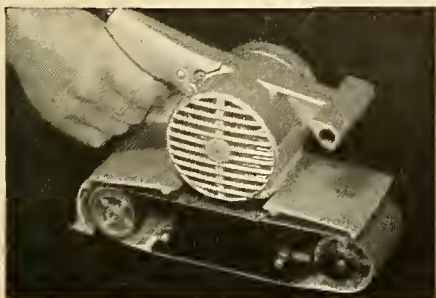
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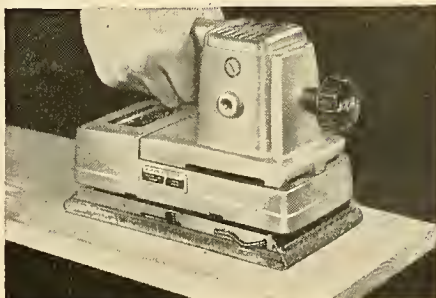
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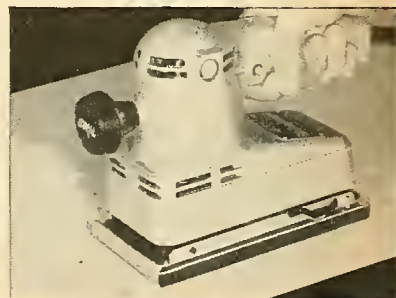
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Canadian Section

Construction Booms From Ocean to Ocean

OFFICE building across Canada, in which the Carpenters and other building trades unions have a big stake, has been booming along at an impressive rate. In fact, new office structures are rising so fast that in some areas questions are being asked about finding tenants for all the space soon to be available. But the recent erection of three giant skyscrapers in Montreal plus many more office buildings of fifteen to twenty-five floors has not created a glut, although many old buildings are having some rental troubles.

Some observers thought that the completion of Montreal's Place Ville Marie would discourage other massive structures in the downtown area, but it did not. Before Place Ville Marie was finished, two other giant skyscrapers were under way by the Canadian Imperial Bank and by Canadian Industries, Ltd.—and on the same street.

The boom in Montreal continues. The Place Victoria-St. Jacques complex will itself add one-half million square feet of space by 1965.

Metropolitan Toronto, with over 1,500,000 now within its boundaries, has had a building boom going almost nonstop since the end of World War II. Soon the sorely needed Toronto International Airport will be ready. It will be one of the most modern air terminals in the world.

A fifty-five-floor Toronto-Dominion Bank-Camp Investments development is in the planning stage for

downtown Toronto. This undertaking should rival Montreal's Place Ville Marie. The new Toronto City Hall, designed by a Norwegian architect who won the award in worldwide competition, should be ready by autumn of 1964, while the multi-million-dollar East-West subway has a good five years of work to go.

In Western Canada, fast-growing Edmonton has reaped a multitude of benefits from the rapid growth of the oil industry in the last decade. Construction activity has been highlighted by the erection of the Empire and Bank of Montreal skyscrapers and the start of another towering structure. Now plans are under way for a new Civic Center, with a Canadian National Railways tower rising high in its midst.

Not to be outdone, Winnipeg, gateway to the West, is going to have a Canada Center, including an office building of twenty-five floors, a motor hotel of 360 rooms, three fifteen-floor apartment buildings, a convention center and numerous stores. This \$20,000,000 development will be by far the most ambitious in the history of Winnipeg.

Calgary and Vancouver have also had office building booms, while Hamilton, the country's major steel center, is just now in the midst of a construction surge after lagging behind other major Canadian cities.

A PROBLEM in a country like Canada is how to keep construction going through the winter months. The federal Department of

Labor has come up with what it hopes will prove to be at least a partial solution—a bonus of \$500 to winter home buyers. The bonus can be used by the purchaser as part of a down payment on a home begun by December 1 and completed by March 31.

Some developers who found that the prospect of the bonus, announced months ago, delayed purchases offered their own \$500 bonus during the summer months. In any case the winter bonus program seems to be off to a good start in encouraging more home building this winter, thus helping to keep the Canadian economy on an even keel.

Another item which has won applause is the new policy of direct loans to builders by the federal Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Previously the policy had been for CMHC to guarantee loans made by approved lenders like banks, insurance companies and trust companies. Since these financial organizations are now finding more lucrative fields for investment, funds for home construction were drying up. CMHC stepped in at the right time to rectify the tight-money situation.

FORESTS mean wood and wood is the backbone of Canada's economy. The forest products industry employs over 350,000 Canadians, or nearly 10 per cent of the labor force. Production in the industry is about \$2½ billion, with exports taking care of a third of the country's com-

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modity shipments to other countries.

British Columbia sawmills produce almost a third of Canada's lumber and are the source of half of the Canadian lumber that is exported.

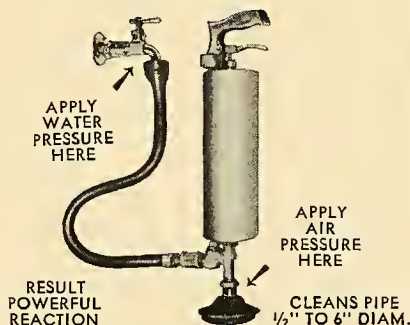
A prime user of timber, the pulp and paper industry, is Canada's biggest in terms of production values, wages and salaries paid, and use of fuel and electrical energy. Canada turns out about half of the world's supply of newsprint. The United States takes about 80 per cent of Canadian production. Export paper goes to some seventy countries altogether, leaving only 8 per cent for Canadian consumption.

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Canada has 640,000,000 acres of productive forest, with about 90 per cent of it administered by federal and provincial governments and much of it regulated for sustained yields of timber. The country is fully determined that these forest resources will pass on their wealth for many generations to come.

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How to

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We Need to Know More About Mortgages

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER

FOR FAMILIES seeking homes or wanting to refinance present mortgages to get money for other needs, this is a good time to obtain a mortgage. Interest rates are lower, and lenders now are lending a larger proportion of the value of a home and for longer terms.

But for an increasing number of present home owners, meeting payments on the mortgages they already have is becoming more difficult. The number of foreclosures has climbed steadily in recent years, through boom years and recessions. At present rates of foreclosure, over 90,000 American families will lose their homes this year. This is still just a fraction of all home owners, but the rate of climb is alarming. The number of foreclosures has risen every year since 1952, and most recently has been 4.3 per 1,000 mortgaged homes, compared to a rate of 1.3 eleven years ago.

We think both new mortgage-seekers and families already trying to cope with payments ought to know more about mortgages.

Many families today undertake mortgages up to the limit of their capacity to meet the monthly payments. The frantic drive of some savings and loan associations for higher profits and rapid growth has encouraged this tendency. Some savings associations, especially in the Far West, offer unusually high interest rates to depositors—as much as 5 per cent currently. Then they have to undertake increasingly risky mortgage investments to support

these high rates on deposits, and also often fool mortgage seekers by charging them hidden extra fees.

Significantly, most of the foreclosures on FHA and VA mortgages are on homes that cost under \$15,000. The majority, according to a survey made by the FHA, had been bought either with no down payment or less than 5 per cent down.

Families who buy homes with little or no down payment, and up to their full capacity to meet monthly payments, usually encounter difficulties for four major reasons.

The leading reason is unexpected reduction in income because of unemployment or a reduction in the work week. For example, in Florida, during the recession of 1960, hundreds of moderate-income home owners could not meet their payments and many simply moved out and abandoned their homes, leaving FHA the owner of many homes whose mortgages it had insured. FHA has been trying to unload an estimated 45,000 dwellings, of which 7,000 are in Florida and others in some of the Pacific Coast and Mid-western industrial areas.

The second major reason for foreclosures is illness or death in the family. Here, too, the families usually had no reserve or financial safety margin.

The other leading reasons found in the FHA survey are unexpectedly high operating costs and “marital difficulties.” The higher costs, at least, can be expected. The monthly

payments you assume when you first buy a house are not likely to remain the same. Property taxes are increasing constantly all over the country, as new schools, sewage and water systems, highways and other facilities are built.

Similarly, it was found that many new home owners underestimate the costs of maintenance and repairs.

HERE are policies that can help you guard against the loss of your home and the money you already have put into it:

Shop as carefully for the mortgage as for the house itself, comparing not only the interest rate but the number of “points” you may be charged. Points are a bonus some lenders may require.

For example, a lender may ask that you pay an extra bonus of three “points,” or \$3 for every \$100 of mortgage. On a \$15,000 mortgage, this means you would be advanced only \$14,550.

FHA and VA don’t allow the buyer to pay extra points for a mortgage. But a builder or seller may pay points to obtain a mortgage for you. If so, you can assume that this cost has been included in the price of the house.

Some lenders also charge higher closing costs, including a “lender’s fee” or “origination fee.” The more conservative banks may charge as little as \$50 for the “lender’s fee” and the usual extra 1 per cent fee on FHA and VA mortgages.

This fee covers the cost of arrang-

ing the mortgage and the appraisal.

Try to stay within your capacity to pay. The usual yardstick is that your total monthly housing expense, including mortgage payment, property tax, insurance and maintenance, should not exceed one-fourth of your after-tax income. For example, on a \$12,000 mortgage for twenty-five years, carrying a rate of 5¾ per cent, your monthly payment would be \$75.60.

But you also need to add about 4 to 5 per cent of the value of the house for taxes and other costs. On a \$15,000 house, this would add \$50 to \$62.50 a month to your housing expense.

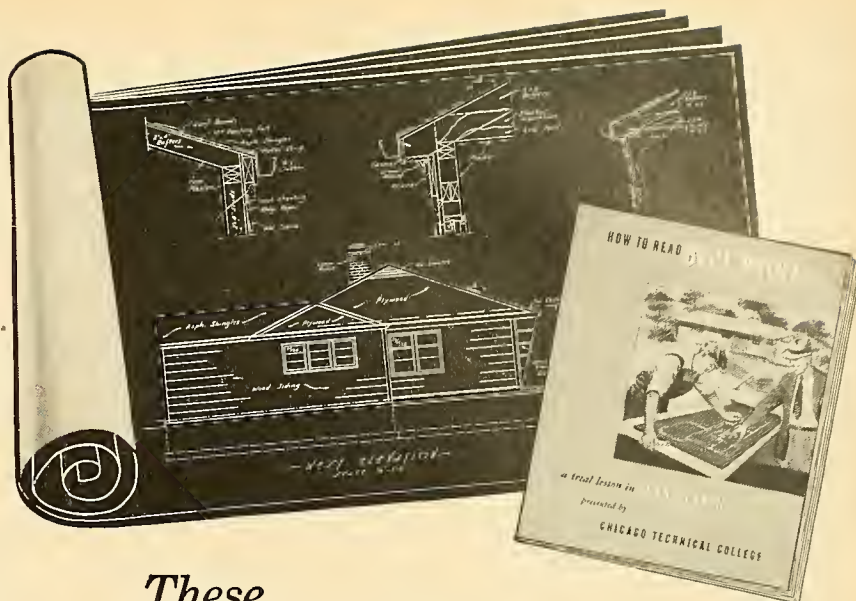
In estimating your capacity to pay, don't count overtime pay. Also consider that a large family or one with unusual expenses, such as serious and prolonged illness, cannot carry as much mortgage as a smaller family with the same income.

It is also very important to build a cash reserve against possible unemployment or reduction of income before you undertake costly installment purchases of additional equipment or further expansion of your house. One large mortgage company reports that a frequent reason why families fall behind on mortgage payments is "excessive buying on the installment plan."

If you ever find you can't meet payments, don't just abandon your home. If you do that, it probably will be auctioned off, and you may have little chance of getting back any of the money you already have invested.

It is best to get in touch with the lender before you are more than thirty days behind and explain that you need a grace period. On an FHA mortgage, the lender is authorized to allow you up to twelve months if you seem to have a reasonable chance of catching up. Not all lenders may wait that long, but many will wait three or four months, especially if you show that you are maintaining the property in good condition.

If you still can't manage the payments, try to sell the house yourself rather than have it taken over, to see if you can get more for the property than just the amount of the remaining mortgage.



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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

IN ANSWER to our recent item about Brother Robert Wiley of Roslyn, Pennsylvania, who wanted a little information about bear hunting in Canada, the following letter has arrived from Brother J. G. Pesheau, secretary-treasurer of the Northern Ontario District Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers:

Dear Fred:

October "Outdoor Meandering" in our magazine finds Brother Wiley in trouble over bears. I can report that we have bear trouble up here, but of a different kind.

Please pass along information that bears around here, black bears, are in most cases readily available.

Being Lumber and Sawmill Union organizers, we are constantly in the bush, and around the bush garbage dumps bears are a nuisance.

I don't know if this will reach Brother Wiley in time for him to come up and get his bear as they hibernate in the winter. However, he might be able to manage a hunt in some future year.

His idea of roughing it is unnecessary as bear country is in close proximity to town and certainly in our organized camp areas. So please pass this information along to Brother Wiley.

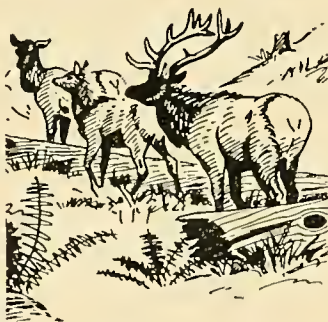
* * *

Many of this nation's hunters stalk the far-flung acres of the West for that species of big game, the American elk. It is said that in the early days of America the elk occupied a range stretching practically across the entire United States. Today the range of the elk is within the Western part of North America, in the Rocky Mountain region, in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with coastal elk appearing in British Columbia, Washington, Oregon and the Northern tip of California.

Many consider elk the ultimate in antlered trophies, passing the moose in this respect.

Except for the antelope, bighorn and Rocky Mountain goat, the average range at which elk are killed exceeds that of any North American big-game animal. Ranges of 150 to 300 yards are probably the rule, rather than the exception, and shots at 500 yards are not unusual.

The elk is a hardy animal, difficult to kill. Too many are shot and crippled with no return to the hunter. There are a good many records of bull



elk recovering from a bullet entirely through the lungs. Imagine that!

If one cannot be sure of breaking an elk's neck, the next best place to aim, if the elk is standing or running broadside, is at the shoulder. If both shoulders are broken, an elk will not travel far. (Illustration by Harold Cramer Smith.)

* * *

Aaron Struck of Red Wing, Minnesota, a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, sends in the following pictorial record (see top of next column) of a bygone coon hunt. Shown are Aaron's two sons, Allan (left) and Larry. They are holding an 18-pounder that was shot in the cornfield at their former location, a farm out of Sebeka, Minnesota. The picture was



snapped quite a few years ago, for Larry was graduated from West Point in 1960 and Allan is now a midshipman at Annapolis.

* * *

The following is from a long-time friend, Tom Moore McBride of Washington, D. C. Tom is now with the Office of Information, U.S. Department of Labor. He refers to the recent piece in this department where James Nelson of Washington, Missouri, a member of Local Union 1839, caught a 2½-pound catfish in City Lake, same town. Readers will recall that the lake had been cleaned out and stocked with bass and bluegill—nary a catfish. Brother McBride offers a possible solution to the mystery of how the catfish got in there.

"About 15 years ago," Tom writes, "a new lake was established at Bear Mountain-Harriman State Park in New York. It was bulldozed out of a valley where a stream flowed that was too small to harbor anything larger than minnows. The new lake was stocked with rainbows—nothing else.

"Within two years the fishermen started to catch sunfish again, and fishermen wondered how they got there.

"The New York State Conservation Department theorized that waterfowl consumed fresh-laid, but fertilized, sunfish roe from the shallow spawning beds of other nearby lakes, then flew to the trout-stocked lake where they deposited the undigested roe in it. The roe hatched, hence the reappearance of the panfish."

* * *

A letter in our files from C. Wambold, Elmira, New York, has a recipe for bannock or camp bread—call it what you like. The recipe reads this way:

Mix dough at home for later use in camp as follows:

Mix two cups of flour, one-half teaspoon salt, then work, in one tablespoon shortening. Add about three-quarters of a cup of water to make a stiff batter. Place in a plastic bag until ready to cook.

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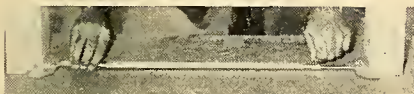


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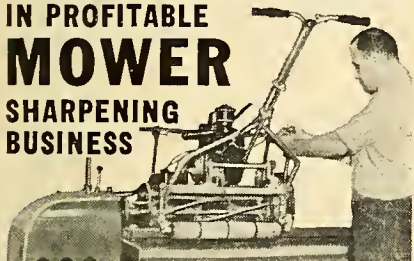


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Put bread in a greased skillet and prop in front of fire to bake.

Brother Wambold says this recipe comes down from his great-grandmother. She was able to whip it out—she called it pan bread—in nothing flat.

"Those were the days," recalls Wambold, when this bread was a matter of necessity rather than choice, because "they lived in them thar hills, way to heck and gone, where you couldn't run down to the corner store and had to do the next best thing."

* * *

Before signing off on the angling kick, we're bound to record a late-season catch by Alford B. Anderson of 10050 Forty-second Street S., Seattle, a member of Local Union 837. Here's a photo of Brother Anderson with a 45-pound Chinook salmon he



eased from the blue waters of the Pacific out of Westport, Washington. This was but one of the pair he nailed, mooching with herring. Was the other one too heavy to tote, Al?

Another late-season catch was made by Wilfred Fontaine of West Warwick, Rhode Island, a member of Local Union 94 out of Providence. He got a 53-pound striped bass, top fin of a catch that included a 51, a 42, a 27 and others, same species.

* * *

Members of the United Brotherhood and the members of their families can earn a pair of the illustrated KROCADILE lures by sending in a photo of a hunting scene—and a few words as



to what the photo is all about. Mail your photos and accounts to: Fred Goetz, Box 6684, Dept. OMKR, Portland, Oregon 97266.

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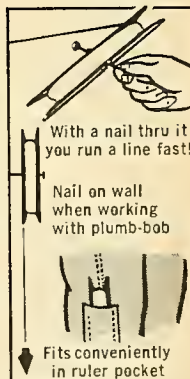
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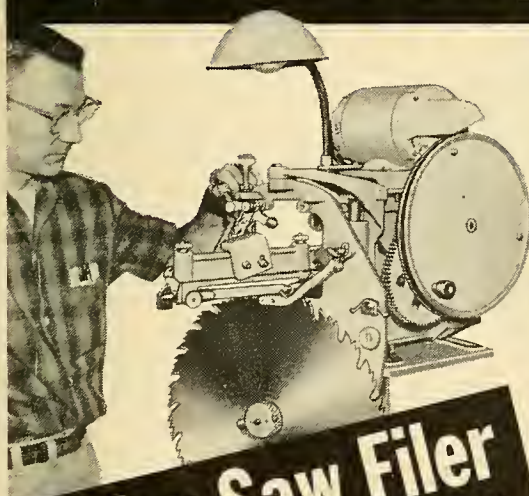
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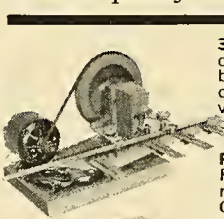
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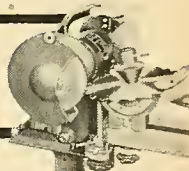


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AFL-CIO Convention

(Continued from Page 9)

work. All of the people who opposed the efforts we are making to try to improve the economic climate of the United States, who talked to us so long about 'socialism' and 'deficits' and all the rest, should look at that figure. Four million people out of work. And judging from last summer's statistics, three times that many have experienced some unemployment. And that hanging over the labor market makes it more difficult for those of you who speak for labor at the bargaining table to speak with force. When there are so many people out of work it affects the whole economic climate.

"That is why I think that this issue of economic security, of jobs, is the basic issue facing the United States in 1963, and I wish we could get everybody talking about it."

THE delegates dedicated the full resources and strength of the trade union movement to "the cause of freedom and equality for all Americans" by "removing the last vestiges of racial discrimination from within the ranks of the AFL-CIO" and working in the "general community to assure every American the full rights of citizenship." The resolution on civil rights was the strongest ever adopted by any labor organization, according to observers.

As never before, the need for intensified political education and action to stem anti-labor, anti-liberal forces in the 1964 elections was stressed. The AFL-CIO General Board, meeting to deal with how best to meet the political issues of 1964, concluded that greater effort and fuller utilization of trade union manpower were the key to the success of the campaign next year.

In the international realm the convention made it clear that the "disarray" in the Western Alliance cannot be tolerated if the free world is to defeat the thrust of Communist totalitarianism. The delegates called on our nation to spare no effort to resolve disputes among the democratic allies and to build "an ever more effective and powerful Western unity."

On internal problems the conven-

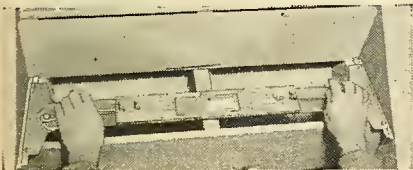
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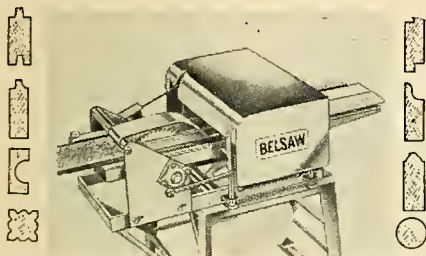
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tion took a close look at organizing the unorganized and called on all unions to provide more funds and manpower in coordinated programs to help complete "the major unfinished task of American labor."

The convention voted to ask the Executive Council to consider proposed changes in the AFL-CIO's internal disputes plan and gave it the job also of securing relief for all affiliates from court decisions on situs picketing.

The delegates vowed to press for wage and salary increases for those already organized, to give workers a fair share of the economy's productive power and to help bolster the nation's economic growth.

Among the many resolutions adopted by the New York convention were those calling for:

► A massive federal investment in education because America's schools are in a state of crisis.

► Enactment without delay of a hospital care program for the elderly people of our nation as part of the Social Security system.

► A Youth Employment Act to ease the harsh impact of unemployment on teenagers not in school.

► Action to protect the consumer through passage of "truth-in-lending" and "truth-in-packaging" bills.

► Major improvements in unemployment insurance legislation.

► A federal workmen's compensation law because the states have not adequately met their responsibilities.

► Apportionment of state legislative and Congressional districts on the basis of "one man, one vote."

There were many, many more, touching on every facet on American life. Many proposals required further study and were referred to the Executive Council.

Guests at the convention included some 300 trade unionists from all over the globe and eighty-six theological students and teachers representing all major faiths.

Working in long sessions in the ballroom of the big town's new Americana Hotel, before the television cameras, microphones and reporters from the world's news media, the convention demonstrated once again why the term "people's lobby" applies to the AFL-CIO.

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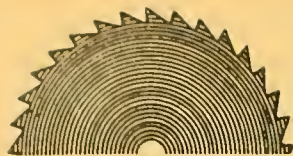
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LOCAL UNION NEWS



Wilmington, Calif., Shipwrights Honor Old-Time Members

The old-timers of Local Union 1335, Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers, Wilmington, Calif., were honored at a special meeting held at the Union Hall.

In the front row, from left to right, are Wallace Blatt, A. A. McAdam, B. D. Nyquist, Charles Weckman and Mitchell Harrington. In the middle row, from left to right,

are Ralph Quincy, George Chalker, Frank Marotta, Herman Grill, Dan Knutson, Lonnie Seldomridge, C. A. Twinning, Charles Sorenson, Dave Pacheco and Howard Doti. In the rear row, in the same order, are Erik Larson, Daniel Bommelje, W. S. Wood, Bert Griffith, J. W. Wechselberger and Paul Bonanno.

Dinner-Dance Marks 75th Birthday Of L.U. 399 at Phillipsburg, N. J.

Local Union 399, Phillipsburg, N.J., recently celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary with a highly successful dinner and dance.

In the upper photo General Representative Robert Ohlweiler is seen presenting pins to veteran members of the organization. In the front row, from left to right, are Michael Hmirak, a member for 25 years; Brother Ohlweiler, Hans Devers, a member for 40 years, and John Galfione, 25 years. In the rear row, from left to right, are Frank Hassemer, 35 years; Michael Pampanin, 25 years; and John Ochs, 25 years.

In the lower photo Local 399's officers are pictured with General Representative Ohlweiler. Seen in the front row, in the usual order, are Frederick Keock, treasurer; Willis Pfaff, warden; Brother Ohlweiler; Michael Pampanin, trustee and banquet chairman; Edward Osmun, president; and John Galfione, financial secretary. In the rear row, also from left to right, are Raymond Learn,



Jr., trustee; Robert Handler, conductor; Jay Duckworth, recording secretary; and Norman Blackford, business representative.



Financial Secretary Has Served L.U. 825 Without Break Since 1911

When Rufus H. Rood (photo above) was only 14 years of age, he went to work at the carpenter's trade. That was a long time ago, for Brother Rood was born October 29, 1886. And all his life he clung to the trade he loves. Carpentry is the only kind of work he has ever done.

Brother Rood, joining Local Union 825 of Willimantic, Conn., April 3, 1905, served his organization as its youngest president. In 1911 he was elected to the office of financial secretary, and he has served in that office, without interruption, from 1911 to date. Since 1939 Brother Rood has been Local Union 825's treasurer as well as financial secretary. He is still going strong at the age of 77.

Brother Rood is considered the "grand-dad" of his local. He is the sole individual who belonged to 825 at the time he was initiated still living.

At a banquet held recently in honor of this fine old stalwart of our Brotherhood, his continuous contributions to the cause of organized labor were clearly noted in talks by Willimantic's Mayor John A. Wrana, Local Union Presi-

dent Robert Wood, Recording Secretary Frank Tejral and Business Representative Joseph Kiss.

General Representative Francis B. Barry conveyed the congratulations and warm greetings of General President M. A. Hutcheson and the other general officers.

The banquet, which was a most enjoyable occasion, was held in the Polish National Home in Willimantic.



Old-Timers of Kalispell Local Receive Honors at Annual Picnic

Local Union 911, Kalispell, Mont., held its annual picnic at Lawrence Park in that city, and a highlight of the traditional event was the presentation of 25-year service pins to veteran members of our United Brotherhood.

Those present and receiving their pins at the picnic were, from left to right, Art Whitney, Henry Helland, Charles Bunyea and Dave Blanchet. Regrettably, it was not possible for three other members who had earned their 25-year pins to be present on the day of the picnic. They were John Cook, Niles Borck and Dave Mead.

Quarter-Century Pins Given to Members of L.U. 225 in Atlanta

Men who have been members of the United Brotherhood for at least a quarter of a century were honored by Local Union 225 of Atlanta, Ga., at a dinner held at Mammy's Shanty in that city.

Seen in the photograph at right, front and center, is Earl C. Hamilton, business representative of Local Union 225. Seated behind Brother Hamilton, from left to right, are B. F. Haley, Arthur Gaines, Roy Shivers, J. N. Pressley and W. L. McCulley. Standing, in the same order, are James Golden Brown, president; C. L. Stearns, vice president; H. A. Lancaster, financial secretary; George W. English, trustee; J. E. Black, warden; A. D. Hamilton, trustee; and H. E. Freeman, conductor.

Twenty-five-year membership pins were presented to Brothers L. A. Davis, Arthur Gaines, I. C. Hasty,



V. C. Hughes, J. N. Pressley, George W. Rabern, N. W. Shaw and Roy Shivers.

Special guests of honor at the dinner were Brothers W. L. McCulley and B. F. Haley, both of whom are 47-

year members of the Brotherhood.

The 25-year pins were presented by George W. English, trustee, and J. F. Murff, a representative of the General Office and also a representative of the Georgia State Council.

President Johnson Can Count on Us

By M. A. HUTCHESON, General President

Like all loyal Americans everywhere, we of the United Brotherhood have been plunged into mourning by the tragic passing of a good and great American, the compassionate and dedicated young leader of our nation and the free world, President John F. Kennedy. He has been taken from our midst by an act of darkest infamy, and the loss to our own country and to the world is a terribly heavy one. I am sure that I do not exaggerate when I say that the hundreds of thousands of working people making up our United Brotherhood mourn our late President with the same depth of emotion as when one suddenly loses a dearly loved member of the immediate family.

The Carpenters, like other trade unionists, had watched the development of John F. Kennedy with close attention and steadily increasing admiration from the time when he first arrived in Washington as a Congressman from Massachusetts, then as a U. S. Senator and, finally, as the President of the United States.

John F. Kennedy was a leader who stood for, worked for and fought hard but cleanly for what he felt the country needed and for what he believed was right and just. He was understanding, eloquent and effective in his support of the aspirations of American men and women who must work in order to live and of the millions of disadvantaged and voiceless people around the world. He not only had a realistic grasp of the threats to survival that this nation and the West face in dealing with Communist Russia and other power-crazed dictatorships but also had shown his ability both to effectuate imperatively needed increases in our American military prowess and to speak plainly and firmly to Nikita Khrushchev whenever the situation required. It was under the unflinching leadership of our late President that the United States caused Moscow to back down and remove its missiles in the Cuban crisis of October, 1962.

It is tragic almost beyond expression that President Kennedy has been taken from us. In three short years he had already accomplished much, but he did not live to see the bulk of his constructive proposals for a better America translated into legislative reality. Surely John Fitzgerald Kennedy was a great American, and even though he was permitted to serve as our Chief Executive for only three years, he will be viewed by history as one of our great Presidents. He was always a warm, sincerely concerned friend of all working people—and we who are working people will remember him always. Our sense of loss is profound. May he rest in peace.

President Kennedy has been removed from our midst, but the United States of America lives on—and all of us, while we are shocked with grief, must do our part to help our country to continue to live and to prosper. We can do this, as most of us have already done, by rallying behind our new President.

To President Lyndon B. Johnson, on behalf of the entire membership of the United Brotherhood, I have sent the following telegram:

"In this time of national mourning, you have impressed all Americans by the resolute and sure-handed way you have undertaken the critical responsibilities thrust upon you so suddenly and so tragically. The 750,000 members of our Brotherhood have supreme confidence in your determination and in your ability not only to carry on but to carry forward our late President's program, to which you are sincerely devoted and committed.

"American workers look to you to start the machinery of Congress moving again so that it can complete its big backlog of unfinished business for strengthening the national economy and security.

"Please be assured of the solid support of our Brotherhood in the trials you face in the months ahead."

President Johnson needs and deserves the solid backing of a united country if he is to cope with the many tremendous problems facing him and to steer our country safely and successfully in this precarious world.

As patriotic Americans and as freedom-loving trade unionists, we of the United Brotherhood will give President Johnson the fullest support in all his worthy endeavors, both domestic and global.

One hopes that, under the impact of the tragedy of Friday, November 22, the leaders and the members of both houses of Congress, irrespective of political philosophy, will now recognize that the well-being of the republic demands the shelving of the policy of inaction on Capitol Hill which prevailed through the first eleven months of this year's session.

America is indeed highly fortunate to have Lyndon B. Johnson available to assume the staggering burdens of the Presidency in this time of crisis. Our new President is a man of incomparably broad experience and remarkable skills in the art of government. President Johnson, like President Kennedy, will give the very best that is in him to his awesome new responsibilities. We feel that Lyndon B. Johnson will also be a great President for all America and, like John Fitzgerald Kennedy, an inspiring and effective leader of the free world in this era of constant danger.

We of the Brotherhood of Carpenters wish President Johnson the very best of good luck and we want him to know that, irrespective of race, creed, color or personal political preferences, we are solidly behind him, 750,000 strong, and stand ready to give him every possible assistance and cooperation in the weeks and months ahead.

Our new Chief Executive needs America's prayers and help. Now is the time for every patriotic man, woman and child in all fifty states—as both a duty and a privilege—to rally wholeheartedly behind President Johnson.



PLANE GOSSIP

Some Disc-ussion!

A lady, doing her Christmas shopping, was trying to get a particular record for a gift. Attempting to call a record shop, she misdialled and reached a private home by error.

"Do you have 'Eyes of Blue' and 'A Heart's That's True'?" she asked.

"I don't know about that," replied the man who answered, "but I have a wife and nine children, including four sets of twins!"

"My goodness!" replied the woman, still thinking she was talking to the 'disc shop. "Is that a record?"

"We don't know," replied the man, "but we like to think so!"

UNIONISM STARTS WITH YOU

Wise Kid!

Father brought home logs for the fireplace in the trunk of the family car and, as he was unloading them, his four-year-old son asked:

"What are you gonna do, Dad . . . build a tree?"

—Melvin Becker, L.U. 433, Belleville, Ill.

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Who Likes Greens?

A man shambled up the walk and, instead of ringing the door bell, he threw himself on his knees and began eating grass. The lady of the house emerged and asked him why he was



sniffing her lawn. He looked up:

"Lady, would you believe it? I haven't eaten for two days, and I'm starving!"

"Why, you poor man," she exclaimed, "you just get up from there and come around to the back of the house. The grass is much longer there."

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Minority of One

A drunk, headed for a party at a friend's house, started the wrong way down a one-way street. He saw all the traffic coming toward him and said:

"Well, the party mus' be over . . . ever'body's goin' home!"

—Don Brabec, Dardanella, Ark.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETING

Hot Conversation!

Billy S. Cox of Clanton, Alabama, tells this (and declares it's true!) on his wife: Seems Mrs. C had set up her ironing board in the living room so she could work on the laundry while watching her favorite TV program. During her work, the 'phone rang and she reached out automatically and "answered the iron!"

Result: one badly-burned cheek and ear!

BE SURE IT'S UNION

On the Snidewalk?

There is a mean little boy in our neighborhood who is always getting beat up. His mother told him to walk down the other side of the street to try to stay out of brawls. However, the tough kids got to him over there, too. Now the mother is almost crazy because she doesn't know which side her brat is battered on.

This Month's Limerick

There was a young matron named Hopper
Who came a society cropper.
She went on a bender
With a stylish East-ENDER . . .
. . . The rest of the story's improper!

Warden You Know?

When they heard that Uncle Sam was abandoning Alcatraz, a group of rich Texas cotton growers sought to buy it. Seems they wanted a little gin on the rocks.

UNIONISM IS BASIC AMERICANISM

Real Western Ham

A "typical tourist" had been roaming about the Indian reservation. Deciding to be friendly with the quaint



red men, he called out to a passing brave:

"How! White man glad to see red man. White man hope Big Chief feel fine today." The Indian stared in disbelief, then yelled: "Hey, Bill, come here—this guy's routine is terrific!"

ALWAYS LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

Oh, Is That Sioux?

Which reminds us of the full-blooded Indian lass in our town who says it isn't difficult at all to have fun with a beau and a few errors!

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Pays to Advertise!

The safety sign read: "School—Go Slow—Don't Kill a Child."

Beneath it was written in a childish scrawl: "Wait for the teacher."

—Floyd Peigh, Ft. Wayne, Ind.



TIE CLASP WITH EMBLEM

Holds tie neatly in place. Well made and moderately priced. You'll be proud to wear this handsome tie clasp.

\$1.50



CUFF LINKS AND TIE TACK

Beautiful set with emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship.

Set, \$3.50



OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

Screw button back. Attractive small size. Rolled gold.

\$2.00 each

Wear Them With Pride!

The Brotherhood's official emblem design in colors is featured on the handsome articles shown here as well as on our other jewelry which may be ordered by the members of any group affiliated with our union. There has been a continuous demand for these items, which are all very attractive and in excellent taste. As you would expect, the materials and the workmanship are strictly first-class. By displaying the official emblem, we can show our pride in being members of the United Brotherhood. Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

All prices include Federal Excise Tax.



EMBLEM RING

The official ring showing emblem on top and eagle design on sides is becoming more and more popular among our members. Individual members buy them and local unions present them for long years of service and as special recognition for the performance of extraordinary duties.

IMPORTANT—Send sizes desired by strips of paper long enough to go around finger.

Two qualities: 10K Gold, \$25 each. Sterling Silver, \$8 each. Rhodium Finish.

Send order and remittance to:

R. E. LIVINGSTON, General Secretary
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America
101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D. C.

